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FOR

1899

SUPPLEMENT

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To the Subscribers of

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with compliments of

A. S. ABELL COMPANY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

THE SUN ALMANAC.

THE SUN ALMANAC for 1899 is largely devoted to recording the many stirring incidents connected with the Spanish war and other matters of serious import which were crowded into the year 1898, making it a memorable year in American history.

THE ALMANAC is the 24th annual issue of the publication, and it is given free to all subscribers of THE SUN, Daily and Weekly.

A. S. ABELL COMPANY.

BALTIMORE, January 1, 1899.

CALENDAR FOR 1899.

JANUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	..	..	..	..
..

FEBRUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	1	2	3
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	..	..	..	..
..

MARCH.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	1	2	3
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	..
..

APRIL.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	..	..	..	..	..	..
..

MAY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	..	..	..
..

JUNE.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	..
..

JULY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	..	..	..	..	..
..

AUGUST.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	5	..
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	..	..
..

SEPTEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	1	2	..
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
..

OCTOBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	..	..	..	..
..

NOVEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	..	..
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	..	..
..

DECEMBER.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	..	..	..	..	..	..
..

THE BALTIMORE SUN ALMANAC.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS FOR THE YEAR, 1899.

Comprising the latter part of the 123rd and the beginning of the 124th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

The Astronomical Calculations in this Almanac are made for Baltimore, Md., Lat. $39^{\circ} 17' N.$, Long. 5 h. 6 m. 26 s. west of Greenwich, and are expressed in Eastern Standard time. To express them in Baltimore Mean time, subtract 6 m. 26 sec.

The year 1899 corresponds to—

The year 7407-7408 of the Byzantine Era.

The year 5659-5660 of the Jewish Era: the year 5660 beginning at sunset on September 4th.

The year 2652 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro.

The year 1316-1317 of the Mohammedan Era, or the Era of the Hegira; the year 1317 beginning on May 12th, 1899.

The year 2559 of the Japanese Era, and to the 32nd year of the Meiji.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter.....	A	Solar Cycle	4
Epact.....	18	Roman Indiction.....	12
Lunar Cycle or Golden Number.....	19	Julian Period.....	6612

THE SEASONS.

Sun enters Aries..... (Spring begins) March 20, 2h. 45m. P.M.

Sun enters Cancer (Summer begins) June 21, 10h. 46m. A.M.

Sun enters Libra..... (Autumn begins) Sept. 23, 1h. 30m. A.M.

Sun enters Capricornus (Winter begins) Dec. 21, 7h. 56m. P.M.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS.

○ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	○ Conjunction.	○ First Quarter.
○ The Moon.	♀ Jupiter.	□ Quadrature.	○ Full Moon.
⊕ The Earth.	♃ Saturn.	○ Opposition.	○ Last Quarter.
☿ Mercury.	♄ Uranus.	○ Ascending Node.	● New Moon.
♀ Venus.	♅ Neptune.	○ Descending Node.	

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS.

Epiphany.....	Jan. 6	Palm Sunday	Mar. 26	Trinity Sunday.....	May 28
Septuagesima Sun.	Jan. 29	Good Friday	Mar. 31	Corpus Christi.....	June 1
Quinquagesima Sun.	Feb. 12	Easter Sunday.....	April 2	St. John Baptist.....	June 24
Shrove Tuesday....	Feb. 14	Low Sunday	April 9	St. Andrew.....	Nov. 30
Ash Wednesday....	Feb. 15	Rogation Sunday.....	May 7	1st Sunday in Adv't.	Dec. 3
1st Sunday in Lent.	Feb. 19	Ascension Day.....	May 11	Christmas.....	Dec. 25
St. Patrick.....	Mar. 17	Whit Sunday	May 21	St. John Evangel't.	Dec. 27

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1899 there will be five Eclipses, three of the Sun and two of the Moon, as follows:

1. A partial eclipse of the Sun January 11th, visible only in Alaska, on the North Pacific Ocean and in the north-eastern part of Asia.

2. A partial eclipse of the Sun, June 8th, not visible in the United States, visible in Europe, in the northern part of Asia and in Alaska.

3. A total eclipse of the Moon, June 22d, not visible in the United States; visible on the Pacific Ocean, in Asia and in the eastern part of Africa.

4. An annular eclipse, December 2d, visible only on the South Pacific Ocean.

5. A partial eclipse of the Moon, December 16th, visible throughout the United States, in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Moon enters shadow December 16th, 6h. 45m. P. M.

Middle of eclipse December 16th, 8h. 26m. P. M.

Moon leaves shadow December 16th, 10h. 7m. P. M.

Magnitude of eclipse = 0.996 (Moon's diameter = 1).

THE BALTIMORE SUN ALMANAC, 1899.

3

1st Month.]

JANUARY, 1899.

[31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
● Last Quarter.	4	10	21.5 P.M.	☽ First Quarter.	18	11	36.2 A.M.
● New Moon....	11	5	49.6 P.M.	○ Full Moon ...	26	2	34.1 P.M.
Perigee	11	8	.. P.M.	Apogee.....	25	1	.. P.M.

D AY of M Wk.	SUN.			MOON.		HIGH TIDE		PHENOMENA, ETC.
	Rises.	South.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	A.M.	P.M.	
1 Sun.	h. m.	h. m. s.	h. m.	h. m. P.M.	h. m. A.M.	h. m.	h. m.	
2 Mo.	7 26	12 10 19	4 54	9 43	9 41	9 44	10 2	Sunday after Christmas
3 Tu.	7 26	12 10 47	4 55	10 43	10 6	10 33	10 42	Aldebaran sets 4 44 AM.
4 W.	7 26	12 11 15	4 56	11 43	10 30	11 23	11 25	Capella sets 6 57 AM.
5 Th.	7 26	12 11 37	4 57	A.M.	10 56	... 12	15	♂ ♀ ☽ . ♀ +4°32'
6 Fr.	7 26	12 12 9	4 58	0 46	11 24	0 9	1 7	♀ greatest brilliancy.
7 Sa.	7 26	12 12 36	4 59	1 52	11 55	0 56	2 0	○ 2C. ♡ +6°6'
8 Sun.	7 26	12 13 25	0	2 59	12 35	1 47	2 55	♀ in perihelion.
9 Mo.	7 26	12 13 27	5 1	4 11	1 22	2 41	3 49	1st Sun. after Epiphany.
10 Tu.	7 25	12 13 52	5 2	5 20	2 22	3 40	4 41	○ h C. h +3°11'
11 W.	7 25	12 14 17	5 3	6 23	3 30	4 40	5 33	○ ♀ C. ♀ +2°56'
12 Th.	7 25	12 14 41	5 4	7 17	4 47	5 40	6 24	○ eclipsed.
13 Fr.	7 25	12 15 45	5 5	7 59	6 8	6 35	7 14	Regulus rises 7 50 PM.
14 Sa.	7 25	12 15 27	5 5	8 38	7 22	7 30	8 4	Spica rises 0 20 AM.
15 Sun.	7 24	12 16 10	5 7	9 40	9 46	9 19	9 39	2d Sun. after Epiphany.
16 Mo.	7 24	12 16 31	5 8	10 9	10 56	10 11	10 26	Antares rises 4 24 AM.
17 Tu.	7 24	12 16 51	5 10	10 39	A.M.	11 4	11 15	Vega rises 2 22 AM.
18 W.	7 23	12 17 10	5 11	11 10	0 1	11 58	... ○ ○	
19 Th.	7 23	12 17 28	5 12	11 45	P.M.	1 6	0 4	12 52
20 Fr.	7 23	12 17 46	5 13	12 25	2	7	0 56	1 50
21 Sa.	7 22	12 18 3	5 14	1	9	3	7	1 50
22 Sun.	7 22	12 18 19	5 15	1 59	4	1	2 52	3 40
23 Mo.	7 21	12 18 35	5 16	2 53	4	52	3 50	4 31
24 Tu.	7 21	12 18 49	5 17	3 50	5	37	4 41	5 20
25 W.	7 20	12 19 3	5 18	4 48	6	15	5 31	6 6
26 Th.	7 20	12 19 16	5 19	5 46	6	48	6 19	6 49
27 Fr.	7 19	12 19 28	5 20	6 45	7	18	7 5	7 31
28 Sa.	7 18	12 19 39	5 21	7 44	7	45	7 49	8 11
29 Sun.	7 17	12 19 50	5 23	8 41	8	10	8 33	8 50
30 Mo.	7 16	12 19 59	5 24	9 39	8	35	9 16	9 28
31 Tu.	7 15	12 20 8	5 25	10 40	9	3	10 2	10 5

The asteroids, or planetoids, are a numerous group of bodies revolving around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, remarkable for the eccentricity of their orbits and the large size of their angle of inclination to the ecliptic. The

diameter of the largest is not supposed to exceed 450 miles, while most of the others are very much smaller. They number over 270, and new members of the group are being constantly discovered. Ceres, the first of them, was discovered Jan. 1, 1801.

CALENDAR FOR THE HEBREW YEAR 5659—5660.

The year 5659 is an ordinary year of 353 days; 5660 is a leap year of 354 days.

1899.	5659-60.	5659-60.	1899.	5659-60.	5659-60.
Jan. 13	Shebat.. 1	New Moon.	June 26	Tamuz.. 17	Fast of Tamuz.
Jan. 25	Shebat.. 13	Hamisha Assar.	July 9	Ab..... 1	New Moon.
Feb. 12	Adar 1	New Moon, Shekalim.	July 12	Ab..... 4	Hazon.
Feb. 13	Shebat.*30	New Moon.	July 17	Ab..... 9	Fast of Ab.
Feb. 22	Adar 11	Sab. Parsh. Zachar.	July 23	Ab..... 15	Hamisha Assar.
Feb. 25	Adar 14	Purim.	Aug. 7	Ab..... *30	New Moon.
Feb. 26	Adar 15	Shushan Purim.	Aug. 8	Ellul.... 1	New Moon.
Mar. 1	Adar 18	Sab. Parsh. Parah.	Aug. 31	Ellul.... 24	Slichoth.
Mar. 2	Adar 19	Fast of Esther.	Sept. 5	Tishri... 1	New Year, 5660.
Mar. 8	Adar 25	Sab. Parsh. Hachodosh.	Sept. 6	Tishri... 2	New Year, 2d day.
Mar. 13	Nisan .. 1	New Moon.	Sept. 7	Tishri... 3	Fast of Gedaliah.
Mar. 22	Nisan .. 10	Sab. Parsh. Haggadol.	Sept. 14	Tishri... 10	Day of Atonement.
Mar. 27	Nisan .. 15	Passover.	Sept. 19	Tishri... 15	Feast of Tabernacles.
Mar. 28	Nisan .. *16	Passover, 2d day.	Sept. 20	Tishri... 16	Tabernacles, 2d day.
Apr. 2	Nisan .. 21	Passover, 7th day.	Sept. 25	Tishri... 21	Hoshannah Rabbah.
Apr. 3	Nisan .. *22	Passover, 8th day.	Sept. 26	Tishri... 22	Feast of Conclusion.
Apr. 11	Nisan .. *30	New Moon.	Sept. 27	Tishri... 23	Simchat Torah.
Apr. 12	Iyar..... 1	New Moon.	Oct. 4	Tishri... *30	New Moon.
Apr. 29	Iyar..... 18	33d day of Omer.	Oct. 5	Heshvan.. 1	New Moon.
May 11	Sivan.... 1	New Moon.	Nov. 3	Kislev .. 1	New Moon.
May 16	Sivan.... 6	Feast of Weeks.	Nov. 27	Kislev .. 25	Hannukah, 8 days.
May 17	Sivan.... 7	2d day, Feast of Weeks	Dec. 2	Kislev .. *29	New Moon.
June 9	Sivan.. *30	New Moon.	Dec. 3	Tebeth.. 1	New Moon.
June 10	Tamuz.. 1	New Moon.	Dec. 12	Tebeth.. 10	Fast of Tebeth.

Days marked with * are observed by the orthodox Hebrew congregations.

CHESAPEAKE TIDES.

The times of high water at the following places may be found for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of

high water at Baltimore the hours and minutes opposite the name of the place for which time of high water is wanted.

PLACE.	H. M.	PLACE.	H. M.
Annapolis, Md.	sub. 1 55	Holton Point, Chester River, add	0 3
Back Creek entrance,	add 2 18	Howell Point,	add 1 10
Bay Ridge,	sub. 2 27	James Point,	sub. 4 12
Benedict, Patuxent River,	sub. 4 17	Jamestown Island,	sub. 7 12
Betterton, Sassafras River,	add 1 23	Love Point Light,	sub. 1 22
Blackistone Island, Md.	sub. 5 10	Lower Cedar Point,	sub. 4 21
Bloody Point Bar Light,	sub. 3 7	Mays Point, South River,	sub. 2 37
Bodkin Point, Md.	sub. 0 51	Melton Point, Chester River, add	0 18
Cambridge, Md.	sub. 3 13	Norfolk Navy Yard,	sub. 9 29
Cape Charles, Va.	sub. 10 46	North Point, Md.	sub. 0 27
Chestertown, Md.	add. 0 41	Oxford, Md.	sub. 2 42
Clay Island Light,	sub. 5 44	Point Lookout, Md.	sub. 6 4
Cove Point Light,	sub. 4 57	Poole's Island Light,	add 0 36
Crisfield, Md.	sub. 6 12	Poplar Island,	sub. 3 17
Dover Ferry, Choptank Riv.	sub. 2 12	Port Deposit,	add 3 23
Drum Point, Patuxent Riv.	sub. 5 21	Queenstown, Chester River,	sub. 0 17
Dutchman Point, West Riv.	sub. 2 54	Rehoboth, Md.	sub. 5 4
Easton Point, Tredhaven R.	sub. 1 57	Round Bay, Severn River,	sub. 1 7
Elkton, Elk River,	add 2 53	Sandy Point Light,	sub. 1 37
Fair Haven, Herring Bay,	sub. 3 22	Sassafras River,	add 1 44
Fort Carroll, Md.	sub. 0 10	Sharp's Island, Md.	sub. 3 48
Fort McHenry, Md.	sub. 0 5	St. Michaels, Md.	sub. 2 37
Frederick, Sassafras River,	add 1 53	Smith's Point Light,	sub. 6 27
Great Shoals Light,	sub. 5 32	Solomon's Lump Light,	sub. 6 7
Gunpowder River,	add 0 24	Tangier Sound Light,	add 47
Havre de Grace,	add 3 10	Thomas' Point, Md.	sub. 2 49
Holland Island Bar,	sub. 6 3	Turkey Point Light,	add 1 45
Hooper's Strait Light,	sub. 5 47	Vienna, Nanticoke River,	sub. 4 7

EXAMPLE.

To find the time of high water at Thomas' Point, Md., on January 12, 1899, find the time of high water at Baltimore on January 12, which is 6h. 35m.; from this sub-

tract 2h. 49m., as found in above table, and we have 3h. 46m. A. M. as the time of high water at Thomas' Point on that day.

2d Month.]

FEBRUARY, 1899.

[28 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		
© Last Quarter.	3	12	24.4	P.M.	© First Quarter.	17	3	52.0	A.M.
● New Moon....	10	4	31.7	A.M.	○ Full Moon....	25	9	15.8	A.M.
Perigee	9	9	..	A.M.	Apogee	21	9	..	P.M.

D. of M W.K.	DAY of W.K.	SUN.			MOON.		HIGH TIDE		PHENOMENA, ETC.
		Rises.	South.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	A.M.	P.M.	
		h. m.	h. m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
		P. M.		A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
1 W.	7	14	12 20	16 5 26	11 41	9 26	10 50	10 46	♀ in aphelion.
2 Th.	7	13	12 20	23 5 27	A. M.	9 56	11 40	11 30	Spica rises 11 15 PM.
3 Fr.	7	12	12 20	30 5 28	0 46	10 30	....	12 32	♂ ♀ C. ♀ +5°55'
4 Sa.	7	11	12 20	36 5 30	1 53	11 13	0 21	1 28	Castor sets 6 38 AM.
5 Sun	7	10	12 20	40 5 31	3 0	12 6	1 19	2 25	Sexagesima Sunday.
6 Mo.	7	9	12 20	45 5 33	4 4	1 7	2 21	3 24	♂ h C. h +2°53'
7 Tu.	7	8	12 20	48 5 34	5 1	2 19	3 26	4 20	Antares rises 3 13 AM.
8 W.	7	7	12 20	50 5 35	5 50	3 35	4 29	5 14	Regulus rises 6 14 PM.
9 Th.	7	6	12 20	52 5 36	6 32	4 52	5 29	6 6	♀ -4°37'
10 Fr.	7	5	12 20	53 5 37	7 5	6 7	6 24	6 56	♀ gr. Elong. W. 46°52'
11 Sa.	7	4	12 20	53 5 38	7 37	7 22	7 16	7 44	Spica rises 10 52 PM.
12 Sun	7	3	12 20	53 5 39	8 7	8 34	8 6	8 30	Quinquagesima Sunday.
13 Mo.	7	2	12 20	51 5 40	8 38	9 43	8 56	9 12	Arcturus rises 10 0 PM.
14 Tu.	7	1	12 20	49 5 41	9 12	10 51	9 46	9 58	Shrove Tuesday.
15 W.	7	0	12 20	46 5 42	9 48	11 55	10 36	10 44	Ash Wednesday.
16 Th.	6	59	12 20	43 5 44	10 26	A.M.	11 28	11 31	Antares rises 2 45 AM.
17 Fr.	6	57	12 20	38 5 45	11 8	0 57	....	12 21	Capella sets 4 12 AM.
18 Sa.	6	55	12 20	33 5 47	11 55	1 55	0 24	1 16	Rigel sets 1 8 AM.
		P. M.							
19 Sun	6	54	12 20	27 5 48	12 46	2 47	1 22	2 12	1st Sunday in Lent.
20 Mo.	6	52	12 20	21 5 49	1 43	3 33	2 21	3 10	Pollux sets 5 0 AM.
21 Tu.	6	51	12 20	14 5 50	2 41	4 15	3 23	4 4	♂ ♀ C. ♂ +5°5'
22 W.	6	49	12 20	6 5 51	3 36	4 50	4 20	4 52	Aldebaran sets 0 51 AM.
23 Th.	6	48	12 19	58 5 52	4 33	5 21	5 10	5 39	Regulus sets 6 20 AM.
24 Fr.	6	46	12 19	49 5 53	5 32	5 49	5 56	6 20	♀ stationary.
25 Sa.	6	45	12 19	39 5 54	6 30	6 14	6 40	6 59	Castor sets 8 2 AM.
26 Sun	6	43	12 19	29 5 55	7 29	6 40	7 22	7 36	2d Sunday in Lent.
27 Mo.	6	42	12 19	18 5 56	8 32	7 5	8 4	8 12	♂ ♀ ☽, superior.
28 Tu.	6	40	12 19	7 5 58	9 34	7 30	8 46	8 49	Antares rises 4 37 AM.

The Great Wall of China is the largest artificial structure on the face of the earth. It is a barrier extending for about 1,500 miles in the north of China proper, of which it partly forms the boundary. Its western end is in the deserts of Central Asia; its eastern end reaches the sea to the northeastward of Peking. It was erected as a barrier against the inroads of barbarous tribes, and dates from about 214 B. C. It is carried over height and

hollow, and avoids no inequality of the ground, reaching in one place to the height of 5,000 feet above the sea. Earth, gravel, brick and stone were used in its construction, and in some places it is much more substantial than in others. Its greatest height, including the parapet on its top, is about fifty feet, and it is strengthened by towers at regular distances. It is no longer of use as a bulwark of defense.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

VENUS will be morning star from January 1st to July 19th, and evening star from November 26th to end of year.

MARS will be evening star from February 1st to October 15th.

JUPITER will be morning star from January 1st to April 1st, also from November 26th to end of year; it will be evening star from May 15th to October 10th.

Planets Brightest in 1899.

MERCURY—February 25, June 15, and October 3.

VENUS—September 15.

MARS—January 20.

JUPITER—April 25.

SATURN—June 10.

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

There are two kinds of time—clock or mean time and apparent or sun time. Clock time is always right, while sun time varies every day; the sun very seldom being on the meridian at twelve o'clock, solar day differing in length, owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit, etc.; but a mean solar day, as recorded by clock time, is twenty-four hours long.

An Astronomical day begins at noon, twelve hours after the beginning of the civil day, and is counted from the first to the twenty-fourth hour. A civil day commences at midnight, and is counted from

the first to the twelfth hour. A Nautical day is counted as a Civil day, but commences, like an Astronomical day, at noon.

A Calendar month varies from 28 to 31 days. A mean Lunar month is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2 seconds and a small fraction. A Solar year, or the transition from one vernal equinox to another, consists of 365.24244 solar days, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49.536 seconds. A Julian year is 365 days; a Gregorian year is 365.2425 days. Every fourth year, or leap year, has 366 days.

WEATHER FLAG SIGNALS.

No. 1, white flag, indicates clear or fair weather.

No. 2, blue flag, indicates rain or snow.

No. 3, a black triangular flag, always refers to temperature. When placed above the white or blue flags, it indicates warmer weather, and when placed below them, it indicates colder weather.

Thus, flags displayed as shown on the margin would indicate, "warmer, fair weather, followed by rain or snow," the triangular flag at the top meaning warmer; the white, fair; the blue, rain or snow. When the triangular flag is not shown, the indications are that the temperature will remain stationary, or that it will not vary 5° from the temperature of the same hour of the preceding day.

No. 4, white flag, with black square in the centre, indicates the approach of a

sudden and decided fall in temperature. This signal is usually ordered at least twenty-four hours in advance of the cold wave. It is not displayed unless a temperature of 45° or less is expected.

No. 5 indicates local rains. It consists of two horizontal parallel bars of white and blue, the white uppermost.

The storm signal is a red flag with a black square in the centre. When displayed it indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. Pennants displayed with the storm signal indicate the direction of the wind: red, easterly (from north-east to south); white, westerly (from south-west to north). The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the north-easterly quadrant; below, from the south-easterly quadrant.

Hurricane Signal.

The hurricane signal consists of two red flags with black centres, displayed one above the other. The flags are the same as those used for the distinctive storm signal, the pennants being omitted. The hurricane signal is used to announce the expected approach of tropical hurricanes, and also of severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the lakes and the northern Atlantic coast. Shipmasters are requested, whenever

they see hurricane signals displayed at any of these points, to hoist their own flags, and they should as soon as possible thereafter seek information from the nearest Weather Bureau office as to the location and probable duration of the storm. This information will guide them as to the time their signals should remain displayed, otherwise the flags, as a rule, should be lowered within twenty-four hours from the time of hoisting.

Cold Wave and Frost.

The display of the cold wave flag (white flag with a black square in centre) indicates that there will be a sudden and decided fall in temperature, amounting to 16° or more, de-

pending on the locality of the particular station.

The warnings are usually issued for a period of twenty-four hours in advance of the anticipated cold wave or frost.

3d Month.]

MARCH, 1899.

[31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		
C Last Quarter.	4	11	6.6	P.M.	○ First Quarter.	18	10	23.8	P.M.
● New Moon ...	11	2	52.8	P.M.	○ Full Moon ...	27	1	18.5	A.M.
Perigee	9	5	..	P.M.	Apogee	21	1	..	P.M.

D. of M. Wk.	DAY of the Wk.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH TIDE		PHENOMENA, ETC.
		Rises	South.	Sets.	Rises	Sets.	A.M.	P.M.		
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h.m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>		
					P.M.	A.M.				
1	W.	6 39	12 18 55	5 59	10 38	7 59	9 30	9 29	Capella sets 2 57 AM.	
2	Th.	6 38	12 18 43	6 0	11 45	8 33	10 16	10 11	♂ ♀ C. ♡ +5°45'	
3	Fr.	6 36	12 18 30	6 1	A.M.	9 13	11 8	11 1	Ψ stationary.	
4	Sa.	6 35	12 18 17	6 2	0 49	10 2	12 0	11 58	♂ ♀ C. ☽ +2°30'	
5	Sun	6 33	12 18 3	6 3	1 52	10 56	....	12 59	3d Sunday in Lent.	
6	Mo.	6 32	12 17 49	6 4	2 51	12 1	1 1	1 59	Rigel sets 11 53 PM.	
7	Tu.	6 30	12 17 35	6 5	3 41	1 12	2 10	3 0	α Orionis sets 1 22 AM.	
8	W.	6 29	12 17 20	6 6	4 25	2 27	3 16	4 0	♂ ♀ C. ♀ -0°56'	
9	Th.	6 27	12 17 5	6 7	5 3	3 42	4 19	4 55	Pollux sets 4 20 AM.	
10	Fr.	6 26	12 16 49	6 8	5 36	4 55	5 15	5 46	Regulus sets 5 16 AM.	
11	Sa.	6 24	12 16 33	6 9	6 9	6 7	6 8	6 33	Arcturus rises 7 7 PM.	
12	Sun	6 23	12 16 17	6 10	6 34	7 19	6 58	7 19	4th Sunday in Lent.	
13	Mo.	6 21	12 16 1	6 11	7 6	8 28	7 45	8 3	□ b ○	
14	Tu.	6 20	12 15 44	6 12	7 40	9 36	8 31	8 45	Antares rises 0 6 AM.	
15	W.	6 18	12 15 27	6 13	8 18	10 40	9 18	9 29	Vega rises 10 18 PM.	
16	Th.	6 17	12 15 10	6 14	9 1	11 42	10 6	10 14	Altair rises 1 7 AM.	
17	Fr.	6 16	12 14 53	6 14	9 49	A.M.	10 57	11 4	♀ in perihelion.	
18	Sa.	6 15	12 14 35	6 15	10 40	0 38	11 50	....	♂ ♀ C. ♀ -2°23'	
19	Sun	6 13	12 14 17	6 16	11 34	1 27	....	12 44	5th Sunday in Lent.	
20	Mo.	6 12	12 13 59	6 17	12 30	2 11	1 0	1 40	○ enters Y, Spring com.	
21	Tu.	6 10	12 13 41	6 17	1 25	2 49	2 4	2 36	Aldebaran sets 11 18 PM	
22	W.	6 8	12 13 23	6 18	2 24	3 21	3 1	3 31	Capella sets 1 23 AM.	
23	Th.	6 7	12 13 5	6 19	3 23	3 50	3 56	4 20	Rigel sets 10 18 PM.	
24	Fr.	6 5	12 12 46	6 20	4 21	4 17	4 45	5 4	♀ gr. Elong. E. 18°45'	
25	Sa.	6 3	12 12 28	6 21	5 21	4 42	5 30	5 42	α Orionis sets 11 51 PM.	
26	Sun	6 1	12 12 9	6 23	6 23	5 5	6 12	6 20	Palm Sunday.	
27	Mo.	5 59	12 11 51	6 24	7 24	5 32	6 54	6 56	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	
28	Tu.	5 58	12 11 32	6 25	8 28	6 2	7 35	7 30	Procyon sets 1 32 AM.	
29	W.	5 56	12 11 14	6 27	9 35	6 35	8 19	8 14	♂ ♀ C. ♡ +5°44'	
30	Th.	5 54	12 10 56	6 28	10 41	7 14	9 3	8 56	Regulus sets 4 17 AM.	
31	Fr.	5 53	12 10 37	6 29	11 46	8 0	9 50	9 45	Good Friday.	

Equinoctial, in astronomy, is the circle in the heavens otherwise known as the celestial equator. When the sun is on the equator there is equal length of day and night over all the earth; hence the name equinoctial. Storms are observed generally to take place about the time of the sun's crossing the equator; that is,

at the vernal and autumnal equinox in March and September.

Equinox is the precise time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points, or the first point of Aries, about March 21st, and the first point of Libra, about September 23d, making the day and night of equal length all over the world.

THE SUN'S PATHWAY.

The ecliptic is the sun's path, the great circle of the celestial sphere in which the sun appears to describe his annual course from west to east, really corresponding to the path which the earth describes. The ecliptic has been divided into twelve equal parts, each of which contains thirty

degrees, and which are occupied by the twelve celestial signs or constellations. These are also called the signs of the zodiac, the zodiac being a belt of the heavens, extending nine degrees on each side of the ecliptic. The signs or constellations are as follows:

- ♈ Aries, the Ram. March 20.
- ♉ Taurus, the Bull. April 20.
- ♊ Gemini, the Twins. May 21.
- ♋ Cancer, the Crab. June 21.
- ♌ Leo, the Lion. July 22.
- ♍ Virgo, the Virgin. August 23.

- ♎ Libra, the Balance. September 23.
- ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion. October 23.
- ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer. Nov. 22.
- ♑ Capricornus, the Goat. Dec. 21.
- ♒ Aquarius, the Water-Carrier, Jan. 19.
- ♓ Pisces, the Fishes. February 18.

The days of the month annexed show when the sun, in his annual revolution, enters each of the signs of the zodiac.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

The following days have been established in Maryland as Bank Holidays:

1. New Year's day, January 1.
2. Washington's birthday, February 22.
3. Decoration day, May 30.
4. Independence day, July 4.
5. Christmas day, December 25.
6. Good Friday.
7. General election day.
8. Congressional election day.

9. All special days that may be appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as days of thanksgiving, fasting and prayer, or other religious observance, or for the general cessation of business.
10. Sundays.

Labor's Holiday.

Labor's Holiday, first Monday in September.

By an act of the Congress of the United States, approved June 28th, 1894, it was enacted that the first Monday of September in each year, being the day celebrated and known as Labor's Holiday, was made a legal public holiday, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, the First day of January, the Twenty-second day of February, the Thirtieth day of May and the Fourth day of July are by law public holidays.

The Governor of Maryland, by virtue of authority vested in him under Article 13, Section 9 of the Code, may declare and proclaim the first Monday in September a legal holiday, and recommend its observance by the general cessation of business.

Defenders' Day.

September 12, known as "Defenders' Day," is a municipal holiday in Baltimore city, in memory of the successful resistance of British invasion in 1814. Under Article 13, Section 9 of the Code, the Governor may declare September 12 a legal or bank holiday by proclamation, and recommend its observance as such throughout the State of Maryland.

Saturday Half Holidays.

By act of Assembly, approved April 7, 1892, it was made lawful for banks in the city of Baltimore to close their doors for business at 12 o'clock, noon, every Saturday in the year, and it was declared that every Saturday in the year after 12 o'clock, noon, shall be a legal half holiday, so far as regards presenting for payment or acceptance or protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts, promissory notes and other negotiable paper, and for these purposes shall be treated and considered as Sunday. Paper maturing on any half holiday Saturday shall be payable on the succeeding secular or business day. In 1894 the Saturday half holiday bank law was extended to the city of Annapolis.

Repudiation Day.

The General Assembly of 1894 made November 23 a bank half holiday in Frederick county, under the title of "Repudiation Day," in commemoration of the repudiation of the stamp act in 1765.

Arbor Day.

The Governor of Maryland is authorized to designate by proclamation one day in April, every year, for tree planting, to be known as "Arbor Day."

NO DAYS OF GRACE.

By Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, approved March 27, 1896, days of grace were abolished. The act provides that unless there is some express stipulation to the contrary, no grace, according to the custom of merchants, shall be

allowed on notes, drafts, checks, acceptances, bills of exchange, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, but that they shall be due and payable as therein expressed, without grace. It is expected to abolish days of grace in all the States.

4th Month.]

APRIL, 1899.

[30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		
>Last Quarter.	3	6	55.7	A.M.	First Quarter.	17	5	43.0	P.M.
New Moon...	10	1	20.8	A.M.	Full Moon...	25	2	21.8	P.M.
Perigee	6	8	..	A.M.	Apogee	18	9	..	A.M.

D. DAY of M. W. K.	SUN.			MOON.		HIGH TIDE		PHENOMENA, ETC.
	Rises.	South.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	A.M.	P.M.	
1 Sa.	5 52	12 10 19	6 29	A.M.	8 51	10 40	10 40	♂ h C. h +2°16'
2 Sun	5 51	12 10 16	30	0 46	9 52	11 34	11 43	Easter Sunday.
3 Mo.	5 49	12 9 43	6 31	1 37	11 2	....	12 32	Aldebaran sets 10 54 PM
4 Tu.	5 48	12 9 26	6 32	2 22	12 13	0 50	1 32	Capella sets 1 0 AM.
5 W.	5 46	12 9 8	6 33	3 0	1 25	1 59	2 35	Rigel sets 9 47 PM.
6 Th.	5 45	12 8 51	6 34	3 34	2 36	3 2	3 34	α Orionis sets 11 16 PM.
7 Fr.	5 43	12 8 34	6 35	4 6	3 48	4 1	4 29	♂ ♀ C. ♀ -5°43'
8 Sa.	5 41	12 8 17	6 36	4 37	4 57	4 56	5 19	♂ in aphelion.
9 Sun	5 40	12 8 0 6	37	5 7	6 7	5 45	6 6	Low Sunday.
10 Mo.	5 38	12 7 44	6 38	5 40	7 15	6 34	6 50	♂ ♀ C. 8 -2°18'
11 Tu.	5 36	12 7 28	6 38	6 17	8 21	7 20	7 34	Procyon sets 0 57 AM.
12 W.	5 35	12 7 12	6 39	6 57	9 25	8 6	8 16	♂ ♀ ♂ inferior.
13 Th.	5 33	12 6 56	6 40	7 41	10 25	8 52	9 1	Pollux sets 2 18 AM.
14 Fr.	5 32	12 6 41	6 41	8 31	11 18	9 40	9 50	♂ ♀ C. Ψ -2°5'
15 Sa.	5 30	12 6 26	6 42	9 24	A.M.	10 29	10 41	Regulus sets 3 34 AM.
16 Sun	5 28	12 6 12	6 43	10 20	0 5	11 19	11 38	2d Sunday after Easter.
17 Mo.	5 27	12 5 58	6 44	11 18	12 44	....	12 11	Spica sets 5 34 AM.
18 Tu.	5 25	12 5 44	6 45	12 13	1 19	0 39	1 6	♂ J C. ♂ +5°0'
19 W.	5 23	12 5 30	6 47	1 11	1 49	1 39	2 0	Arcturus rises 5 42 PM.
20 Th.	5 22	12 5 17	6 48	2 9	2 18	2 36	2 50	8 in ♈.
21 Fr.	5 21	12 5 5	6 49	3 8	2 44	3 26	3 36	Antares rises 10 57 PM.
22 Sa.	5 20	12 4 53	6 50	4 8	3 10	4 14	4 19	Vega rises 8 11 PM.
23 Sun	5 19	12 4 41	6 51	5 12	3 36	4 59	5 0	3d Sunday after Easter.
24 Mo.	5 18	12 4 30	6 52	6 16	4 4	5 42	5 38	8 stationary.
25 Tu.	5 16	12 4 19	6 53	7 22	4 34	6 24	6 18	♂ ♀ ♂.
26 W.	5 15	12 4 9	6 54	8 32	5 11	7 7	7 0	Fomalhaut rises 3 54 AM
27 Th.	5 13	12 3 59	6 55	9 36	5 55	7 52	7 43	♂ ♀ C. ♂ +2°9'
28 Fr.	5 12	12 3 50	6 56	10 38	6 47	8 39	8 32	Aldebaran sets 8 57 PM.
29 Sa.	5 10	12 3 41	6 57	11 33	7 47	9 26	9 26	♂ h C. h +2°9'
30 Sun	5 9	12 3 33	6 58	A.M.	8 54	10 18	10 26	4th Sunday after Easter.

"Don't give up the ship," the dying words of Lawrence, the heroic commander of the Chesapeake. The gallant Perry flew that signal at his masthead in the memorable battle of Lake Erie, at the glorious close of which he had the inspiration to pen that famous dispatch, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

The most remote period to which the history of astronomy can be traced is a time about 2500 B.C., when the Chinese are said to have recorded the simultaneous conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter, Mars and Mercury with the moon. This remarkable phenomenon is found, by calculating backward, to have taken place 2460 B.C.

NEW CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

The discovery of Chemical Elements hitherto unknown has made great progress during the year 1898. No less than six have been reported, to which names have been given as follows: Krypton, neon, metargon, coronium, polonium and etherion. The evidence that these new elements have been discovered is rather meager, as yet, and the existence of some of them may be open to doubt. The three elements first named were discovered by Prof. William Ramsay, of London, who, in 1895, in conjunction with Lord Rayleigh, had discovered argon. The three substances were all found with argon after it had been isolated from liquid air. Taking the density of oxygen as 8, that of krypton is estimated at 40, that of neon at 10 or 11 and that of metargon the same as argon, 20 or 22. The spectra of all these elements differ. Polonium is the name of an element not yet isolated, but which M. and Mme. Curie report to the French Academy of Sciences they have discovered in the form of a sulphide in pitchblende. The new element is said to re-

semble bismuth, chemically, and its radiating power is placed at 400 times that of uranium. M. Becquerel reported two years ago that salts of uranium threw off an invisible radiance much like that of the Roentgen rays, and a variety of pitchblende has been found by M. and Mme. Curie to possess that property to a much greater degree. Coronium is an element shown only thus far, by the spectroscope, and only in the solar atmosphere. It has been found 300,000 miles from the sun's surface, and is believed to be much lighter than hydrogen. Etherion is the name given by Mr. Charles F. Brush, the well-known electrician, at a recent scientific meeting in Boston, to an element which he thinks he has discovered in the atmosphere. It is far lighter than hydrogen, and its heat conductivity is a hundred times as great as that of hydrogen. He estimates that its molecules vibrate with a velocity of a hundred miles a second, and thinks that it is not confined to the earth's atmosphere, but extends indefinitely out into space.

PERFUME FROM FLOWERS.

Among the first secrets of the plant world which perfume-makers learned was that the scent of flowers is exhaled by the flowers somewhat in the manner of breathing, and that if the blossom is crushed the odor is destroyed. One other thing they found out early is that fresh grease will most readily absorb this breath of the flowers, and it in turn will yield up its treasure to alcohol. Using these facts, the people of the Valley of Var, in the southeastern part of France, have built up a great industry, supplying a good part of the world's market with flower perfumes.

The flowers are placed on grease which has been spread on glass, forming the bottom of wooden frames an inch or two deep. Each kind of flower is kept in separate frames. The perfume is readily absorbed by the fat, and the withered flowers are replaced from day to day by fresh ones, while the grease is turned

over with a knife for new surface to receive the perfume. Often the grease is not put into alcohol on the spot, but exported in bulk to be reduced by manufacturers elsewhere. Another process of extracting the perfume of flowers is by means of warm oil or fat kept in a warm bath so that it will not become too hot. The flowers are infused in this warm oil many hours, and are then strained away and fresh ones added, the process being kept up as long as the blossoms can be procured.

It is claimed that the flowers of seven plants will produce by combination the perfume of all the others. These are the rose, violet, orange, acacia, jonquil, tuberose and jasmine. The violet and tuberose make the perfume of the lily-of-the-valley; the jasmine and tuberose when mixed have a perfume like the hyacinth; the jasmine and the orange resemble the sweet pea when combined.

A SOLDIER'S OUTFIT.

The outfit of an infantry soldier in the United States Army in active service, which must be carried on campaign is as follows:

- Two blankets, 10 pounds.
- One rubber poncho, 2 pounds.
- One-half shelter tent, 2 pounds.
- One overcoat, 6 pounds.
- One pair shoes, 2 pounds.
- One cake soap, 3.50 ounces.
- One pair trousers, 3 pounds.
- One shirt, 1 pound.
- One pair drawers, 14.54 ounces.
- One pair socks, 3.45 ounces.
- One towel, 2.40 ounces.
- One blanket bag, 2 pounds.
- Haversack and rations, 9 pounds.

Rifle, bayonet, field belt, scabbard, 21.5 pounds.

Canteen, filled, and cup, 4.5 pounds.

Ammunition, 100 rounds, 6 pounds.

Total, 64.5 pounds.

This does not include the weight of the clothing and incidentals, as pocket knife, pipe, tobacco, money, etc., which would make the total nearer seventy pounds.

Two wagons are provided for each company, in which were to be carried each man's knapsack, tent, blanket, overcoat, canvas suit, change of underclothing, soap and towels, thus relieving the individual of about seventeen pounds, and reducing the weight carried to about forty-seven pounds.

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5th Month.]

MAY, 1899.

[31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
● Last Quarter.	2	12	46.7 P.M.	○ Full Moon....	25	..	48.9 A.M.
● New Moon...	9	12	38.7 P.M.	● Last Quarter.	31	5	54.6 P.M.
○ First Quarter.	17	12	12.8 P.M.	Apogee	16	4	.. A.M.
Perigee....	1	4	.. P.M.	Perigee	28	2	.. A.M.

D AY of M W.K.	SUN.			MOON.			HIGH TIDE		PHENOMENA, ETC.
	Rises.	South.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	A.M.	P.M.		
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h.m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>A. M.</i>	<i>A. M.</i>		
1 Mo.	5 8	12 3 25	6 58	0 20	10 5	11	10	11 31	Capella sets 11 18 P.M.
2 Tu.	5 7	12 3 18	6 59	1 0	11 17	.....	12	7	Rigel sets 8 14 PM.
3 W.	5 6	12 3 11	7 0	1 35	12 27	0 39	1	8	α Orionis sets 9 42 PM.
4 Th.	5 5	12 3 5	7 1	2 5	1 37	1 42	2	6	Procyon sets 11 7 PM.
5 Fr.	5 3	12 3 0	7 3	2 35	2 45	2 44	3	3	Pollux sets 0 8 AM.
6 Sa.	5 2	12 2 55	7 4	3 5	3 53	3 40	3	59	σ ♀ ●. ♀—7°17'
7 Sun	5 1	12 2 51	7 5	3 38	4 59	4 31	4	49	<i>Rogation Sunday.</i>
8 Mo.	5 0	12 2 47	7 6	4 12	6 7	5 21	5	36	Regulus sets 1 36 AM.
9 Tu.	4 59	12 2 44	7 7	4 51	7 10	6 10	6	22	♀ gr. Elong. W. 26°15'
10 W.	4 58	12 2 41	7 8	5 32	8 11	6 56	7	6	Spica sets 3 12 AM.
11 Th.	4 57	12 2 40	7 9	6 20	9 9	7 41	7	51	<i>Ascension Day.</i>
12 Fr.	4 56	12 2 38	7 10	7 13	9 58	8 26	8	39	σ Ψ ●. Ψ—1°51'
13 Sa.	4 55	12 2 37	7 11	8 9	10 42	9 11	9	29	Arcturus sets 4 51 AM.
14 Sun	4 54	12 2 37	7 12	9 7	11 17	10 0	10	20	<i>Sunday after Ascension.</i>
15 Mo.	4 53	12 2 37	7 13	10 3	11 49	10 49	11	16	Antares rises 7 35 PM.
16 Tu.	4 52	12 2 38	7 14	11 0	A.M. 11 39	.....	σ ♂ ●.	σ +5°41'	
17 W.	4 52	12 2 40	7 14	11 57	0 18	0 13	12	29	Vega rises 5 51 PM.
18 Th.	4 51	12 2 42	7 15	12 56	0 45	1 9	1	16	Altair rises 8 51 PM.
19 Fr.	4 50	12 2 44	7 16	1 54	1 10	2 1	2	2	Fomalh't rises 1 36 AM.
20 Sa.	4 49	12 2 47	7 17	2 54	1 36	2 51	2	46	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. south.
21 Sun	4 48	12 2 51	7 18	3 58	2 2	3 40	3	30	<i>Whitsunday.</i>
22 Mo.	4 47	12 2 55	7 19	5 4	2 31	4 28	4	15	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. south.
23 Tu.	4 46	12 2 59	7 20	6 11	3 6	5 14	5	0	Aldebaran rises 4 56 AM.
24 W.	4 45	12 3 4	7 21	7 19	3 46	5 59	5	45	Capella rises 3 45 AM.
25 Th.	4 45	12 3 10	7 21	8 25	4 36	6 44	6	32	σ ♂ ●. ♂ +2°11'
26 Fr.	4 45	12 3 16	7 22	9 25	5 35	7 30	7	24	σ ♀ ●. ♀ +2°18'
27 Sa.	4 44	12 3 22	7 23	10 16	6 42	8 16	8	18	σ ♂ ○.
28 Sun	4 44	12 3 30	7 23	11 0	7 53	9 6	9	15	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i>
29 Mo.	4 44	12 3 37	7 24	11 37	9 7	9 56	10	15	Rigel rises 6 59 AM.
30 Tu.	4 43	12 3 45	7 24	A.M. 10 19	10 50	11 19	α Orionis sets 7 24 PM.		
31 W.	4 43	12 3 53	7 25	0 10 11	30 11 44	.....	Procyon sets 9 5 PM.		

Politeness is the flower of humanity.
First find the man in yourself if you
will inspire manliness in others.
The man who loves home best, and
loves it most unselfishly, loves his coun-
try best.

Those who make the worst use of time
most complain of its shortness.
Never be afraid of what is good; the
good is always the road to what is true.
True friendship is like sound health—the
value of it is seldom known until it is lost.

MILITARY SALUTES.

All officers salute on meeting and on making or receiving official reports. Military courtesy requires the junior to salute first or when the salute is introductory to a report made at a military ceremony or formation to the representative of a common superior, as for example to the adjutant or officer of the day, the officer making the report, whatever his rank may be, is required to salute first; the officer to whom the report is made will acknowledge by saluting, that he has received and understood it. When under arms the salute is made with the sword or saber if drawn, otherwise with the hand, and a mounted officer always dismounts before addressing a superior who is not mounted. On official occasions officers, when indoors and under arms, do not uncover, but salute with the sword, if drawn, and otherwise with the hand. If not under arms they uncover and stand at attention, but do not salute except when making or receiving a report.

When an enlisted man without arms passes an officer he salutes with the hand farthest from the officer, but if mounted he salutes with the right hand, and officers are to be saluted whether in uniform or not. When armed with the saber and out of ranks an enlisted man salutes with the saber, if drawn, but otherwise with the hand. If on foot and armed with a rifle or carbine he salutes with his weapon.

A mounted soldier dismounts before addressing an officer not mounted. An enlisted man, if seated, rises on the approach of an officer, faces him and salutes; if standing he faces the officer for the same purpose. If both remain in the same place or on the same ground such compliments need not be repeated, and soldiers, if at work, do not cease work to salute an officer unless addressed by him. Before addressing an officer an enlisted man salutes as prescribed, and he also makes the same salute after receiving a reply. Indoors and unarmed an enlisted man uncovers and stands at attention on the approach of an officer. He does not salute unless he addresses or is addressed by the officer. If armed he salutes as though outdoors.

When an officer enters a room where there are soldiers the word "attention" is given by someone who perceives him, when all rise and remain standing in the position of soldier until the officer leaves the room; but soldiers at meals do not rise. Officers are required to at all times acknowledge the courtesies of enlisted men by returning salutes given, and when several officers in company are saluted, all who are entitled to the salute return it. Salutes with cannon are rendered according to a prescribed schedule based upon the importance of the person saluted.

NAVAL SQUADRONS AND FLEETS.

A squadron is a naval force consisting of more than one and not more than eight ships for line of battle, or of similar type, under one command; it is the unit of a fleet.

A fleet is a naval force, composed of two or more squadrons under one command.

Each squadron is divided into divisions and sections.

A division is the half of a squadron that consists of more than five ships; a section, a pair of ships forming part of a squadron.

Flotilla and mosquito fleet are not exact terms, but are used to designate a number of vessels of various classes assembled together for some special purpose, as the mosquito fleet forming the auxiliary naval force during the war with Spain, or a flotilla of small vessels and open boats which might have been employed in the inside waters around Cuba,

had hostilities lasted longer and the necessity arisen. Ordinarily, it would not be contemplated to manoeuvre either a flotilla or mosquito fleet in the way in which a squadron or fleet is manoeuvred.

Admiral Sampson commanded a fleet. Admiral Dewey commanded a squadron. Admirals Montijo and Cervera, according to our nomenclature, each commanded a squadron.

For purposes of drill, administration, signaling, etc., it is convenient to divide a naval force into squadrons and divisions, even though the parts do not correspond strictly to the definitions given above.

The term fleet is also commonly used to designate the whole naval force of a country. Used in this way it is preceded by the definite article.

The term squadron is likewise commonly used in referring to a part of the whole naval force of a country under one command, as Admiral Camara's squadron.

GUNS OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The following list gives the types of American Naval Ordnance, with the weights of the projectiles:

Calibre.	Weight of Projectile.	Calibre.	Weight of Projectile.
13-inch.	1,100 pounds.	6-inch.	100 pounds.
12-inch.	800 "	5-inch.	55 "
10-inch.	500 "	4-inch.	33 "
8-inch.	250 "		

6th Month.]

JUNE, 1899.

[30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		
● New Moon...	8	1	20.4	A.M.	○ Full Moon...	23	9	20.1	A.M.
○ First Quarter...	16	4	46.5	A.M.	○ Last Quarter...	29	11	44.9	P.M.
Apogee	12	10	..	P.M.	Perigee	24	11	..	P.M.

D. DAY of M. W.K.	SUN.			MOON.		HIGH TIDE		PHENOMENA, ETC.
	Rises.	South.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	A.M.	P.M.	
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	<i>h. m.</i>	
						A.M.	P.M.	
1 Th.	4 42	12	4 27 25	0 40	12 38	0 20	12 39	<i>Corpus Christi.</i>
2 Fr.	4 42	12	4 12 7 26	1 9	1 44	1 21	1 34	Pollux sets 10 34 PM.
3 Sa.	4 42	12	4 21 7 27	1 38	2 51	2 19	2 30	Rugulus sets 11 54 PM.
4 Sun	4 41	12	4 31 7 28	2 11	3 56	3 13	3 24	1st Sun. after Trinity.
5 Mo.	4 41	12	4 42 7 28	2 49	5 0	4 6	4 18	♂ ♀ C. ♀ -5°9'
6 Tu.	4 41	12	4 53 7 29	3 30	6 1	4 59	5 9	Spica sets 1 50 AM.
7 W.	4 40	12	5 47 29	4 13	6 58	5 48	5 58	♂ ♀ C. ♀ -2°13'
8 Th.	4 40	12	5 15 7 30	5 4	7 50	6 34	6 46	♂ ♀ C. ♀ -1°43'
9 Fr.	4 40	12	5 27 7 31	6 0	8 35	7 20	7 32	Arcturus sets 4 0 AM.
10 Sa.	4 40	12	5 39 7 32	6 56	9 15	8 6	8 20	Antares sets 3 15 AM.
11 Sun	4 39	12	5 51 7 32	7 53	9 49	8 51	9 9	2d Sun. after Trinity. ♀
12 Mo.	4 39	12	6 37 7 33	8 51	10 19	9 35	9 59	Vega rises 4 17 PM.
13 Tu.	4 39	12	6 15 7 33	9 47	10 47	10 19	10 50	♀ in perihelion.
14 W.	4 39	12	6 28 7 33	10 44	11 12	11 31	11 41	♂ ♂ C. ♂ +6°17'
15 Th.	4 39	12	6 41 7 34	11 41	11 37	11 45	....	♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ +2-17'
16 Fr.	4 39	12	6 53 7 34	12 40	A.M.	0 32	12 27	Altair rises 7 29 PM.
17 Sa.	4 39	12	7 6 7 34	1 41	0 2	1 24	1 11	Fomalhaut rises 0 30 AM
18 Sun	4 39	12	7 19 7 35	2 44	0 29	2 15	1 58	3d Sun. after Trinity.
19 Mo.	4 40	12	7 32 7 35	3 51	1 1	3 5	2 46	♂ ♀ C. ♀ +6°6'
20 Tu.	4 40	12	7 45 7 35	4 58	1 38	3 55	3 36	Aldebaran rises 3 14 AM
21 W.	4 40	12	7 58 7 35	6 6	2 23	4 45	4 29	○ en. ○, Summer com.
22 Th.	4 40	12	8 11 7 36	7 9	3 17	5 33	5 22	♂ h C. h +2°22'
23 Fr.	4 41	12	8 24 7 36	8 6	4 21	6 20	6 17	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. north.
24 Sa.	4 41	12	8 36 7 36	8 55	5 33	7 8	7 13	Capella rises 2 15 AM.
25 Sun	4 41	12	8 49 7 36	9 35	6 48	7 57	8 9	4th Sun. after Trinity.
26 Mo.	4 42	12	9 27 36	10 11	8 3	8 46	9 5	Rigel rises 5 24 AM.
27 Tu.	4 42	12	9 14 7 36	10 41	9 16	9 36	10 2	♀ stationary.
28 W.	4 42	12	9 26 7 37	11 13	10 28	10 26	11 0	♂ Orionis rises 5 13 AM.
29 Th.	4 43	12	9 38 7 37	11 42	11 36	11 16	11 57	Procyon rises 7 1 AM.
30 Fr.	4 43	12	9 50 7 37	A. M.	12 43	....	12 7	Pollux rises 5 14 AM.

Flag Day, June 14th, is not a national or legal holiday, but the anniversary of the creation of the United States flag by the Continental Congress, June 14, 1777. At first the flag comprised thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, and it so remained until the year 1795. The war of 1812-14 was fought under the flag of fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. In 1818 the stripes were reduced to the original thirteen, but

provision was made for adding a star for each new State admitted to the Union. The number of States and stars now is forty-five. The national colors are red, white and blue. It is customary to observe the anniversary in the public schools with special exercises, designed to develop the patriotism of the rising generation and foster love of country and of the country's flag.

QUEEN LOUISE OF DENMARK.

Louise, Queen of Denmark, died at Copenhagen September 29, 1898, aged 81 years. She was the daughter of Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel, and was born September 7, 1817. She was married to Prince Christian, fourth son of the Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, May 26, 1842. Ten years later her husband was appointed to the succession to the crown of Denmark by the treaty of London, and on the death of King Frederick VII, Nov. 15, 1863, he ascended the throne.

"The Mother-in-Law of Europe" was the unique title which the Danish people bestowed upon Queen Louise. She had six children, and so skillful was she as a matchmaker that each of the six married into some royal family of Europe.

Prince Frederick, the eldest, and the heir apparent, who was born June 3, 1843, married Princess Louisa, daughter of King Karl XV of Norway and Sweden.

Princess Alexandra, who was born December 4, 1844, was married March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, who may yet succeed to the title of King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India.

Prince Wilhelm was born December 24, 1845, and when only 18 years old was elected by the Greek National Assembly as King of the Hellenes, under the title of George I. He married the Grand Duchess Olga Constantina of Russia.

Princess Marie Dagmar, who was born November 26, 1847, was married November 9, 1866, to Alexander III, the late Czar of Russia, and became Empress Marie Feodorovna.

Princess Thyra was born September 29, 1853, and was married to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland.

Prince Waldemar was born October 27, 1858, and was married in 1885 to the Princess Marie d'Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Chartres.

It is a matter of history how simply the King and Queen were forced to live during the first twenty years of their married life. All their six children were born between 1843 and 1858, and were brought up with the strictest economy. Many tales are told of how the young princesses were taught to make their own dresses and trim their own hats, and how the parents would drive out in one carriage with their six children squeezed into it.

QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Queen Wilhelmina, having arrived at the age of 18 years, ascended the throne of the Netherlands (Holland) at Amsterdam September 6, 1898. The government during her minority had been in the hands of her mother, the Queen Regent Emma. King William III, Wilhelmina's father, married Sophia, daughter of the King of Wurtemburg. Sophia died childless. At the age of 62 William married Princess Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and a year later Wilhelmina was born. Wilhelmina is Queen of the Netherlands, for the "Kingdom of Holland" only existed as such from 1806 to 1815, when Louis Bonaparte was King. There have been only three kings of the Netherlands, all named William. Their ancestors were the Princes of Orange, descendants of William of Nassau, the illustrious patriot and champion of Dutch political and religious liberties in the sixteenth century, who held the office of Stadholder.

No royal family in Europe has produced men of greater ability in government, war and diplomacy than these princes—the first William of Orange, who was assassinated at Delft in 1584; his sons, Maurice, one of the most eminent soldiers of his time, who died in 1625, and Frederick Henry, who, until his death in 1647, in the time of the Thirty Years' War, raised his country to the highest pitch of prosperity and power; and, lastly, his great-grandson, who became King William III of England, Ireland and Scotland. These were Stadholders, or executive presi-

dents, and captains-general of the Seven United Provinces—Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen, Gelderland and Overijssel.

The young Queen is the last of her race who could inherit the crown, unless she should leave descendants, since the succession has been formally renounced by Adolf of Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxembourg. In her speech on ascending the throne Wilhelmina said: "The House of Orange can never do enough for the Netherlands." The oath which she took is as follows:

"I swear to the Dutch people that I will observe and always maintain the constitution. I swear that I will defend and guard with all my power the independence and the territory of the empire; that I will protect public and private liberty and the rights of all my subjects, and that I will use every means confided to me by the law to foster and uphold the national and individual well-being as a good Queen should do. And may God help me."

A colony of Dutch settlers on the Choptank river, in Caroline county, Maryland, named their town Wilhelmina in honor of the young Queen.

These settlers first tried the Northwestern States of the Union, where they were not satisfied. They finally concluded to remove to Maryland and locate permanently on the Eastern Shore, where they are doing well. On her accession to the throne of the Netherlands, they sent a hearty message of congratulation.

7th Month.]

JULY, 1899.

[31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
● New Moon...	7	3	31.4 P.M.	○ Full Moon....	22	4	41.4 P.M.
○ First Quarter..	15	6	58.9 P.M.	● Last Quarter..	29	7	42.4 A.M.
Apogee	10	11	.. A.M.	Perigee	23	7	.. A.M.

D of M W.K.	SUN.			MOON.		HIGH TIDE		PHENOMENA, ETC.
	Rises.	South.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	A.M.	P.M.	
1 Sa.	4 44	12 10	27 37	h. m. A.M.	h. m. P.M.	h. m.	h. m.	Regulus sets 10 4 PM.
2 Sun	4 44	12 10	13 7 37	0 14	1 50	0 54	1 0	5th Sun. after Trinity.
3 Mo.	4 45	12 10	25 7 37	1 28	3 55	2 46	2 54	⊕ in aphelion.
4 Tu.	4 45	12 10	35 7 37	2 11	4 54	3 41	3 49	Spica sets 11 44 PM.
5 W.	4 46	12 10	46 7 36	2 59	5 47	4 34	4 44	♂ ♀ ○. ♀ -0°59'
6 Th.	4 46	12 10	56 7 36	3 52	6 33	5 24	5 36	♂ ♀ ♀. ♀ +0°46'
7 Fr.	4 47	12 11	6 7 36	4 48	7 16	6 12	6 26	Arcturus sets 2 10 AM.
8 Sa.	4 47	12 11	16 7 35	5 46	7 51	6 58	7 15	Antares sets 1 24 AM.
9 Sun	4 48	12 11	25 7 35	6 43	8 22	7 43	8 1	6th Sun. after Trinity.
10 Mo.	4 48	12 11	34 7 35	7 40	8 50	8 26	8 47	Vega sets 7 21 AM.
11 Tu.	4 49	12 11	42 7 34	8 36	9 16	9 6	9 31	Altair sets 6 39 AM.
12 W.	4 50	12 11	50 7 34	9 33	9 41	9 45	10 19	♂ ○ C. ♂ +6°28'
13 Th.	4 50	12 11	57 7 33	10 31	10 5	10 22	11 7	Fomalh't rises 10 44 PM
14 Fr.	4 51	12 12	4 7 33	11 29	10 31	11 2	11 56	Aldebaran rises 1 44 AM
15 Sa.	4 52	12 12	10 7 32	12 30	11 0	11 44	.....	Capella rises 0 17 AM.
16 Sun	4 53	12 12	16 7 31	1 32	11 33	0 46	12 29	7th Sun. after Trinity.
17 Mo.	4 53	12 12	21 7 31	2 38	A.M.	1 38	1 19	♀ in ♀.
18 Tu.	4 54	12 12	26 7 31	3 44	0 13	2 31	2 12	♀ in ♀.
19 W.	4 55	12 12	30 7 30	4 49	1 1	3 25	3 11	○ h C. h +2°26'
20 Th.	4 56	12 12	34 7 30	5 50	1 59	4 20	4 11	Rigel rises 3 38 AM.
21 Fr.	4 57	12 12	37 7 29	6 43	3 7	5 11	5 10	α Orionis rises 3 7 AM.
22 Sa.	4 58	12 12	39 7 28	7 29	4 22	6 2	6 7	♀ gr. Elong. E. 27°0'
23 Sun	4 59	12 12	41 7 27	8 8	5 38	6 51	7 4	8th Sun. after Trinity.
24 Mo.	5 0	12 12	42 7 26	8 41	6 54	7 40	7 58	□ 2 ○.
25 Tu.	5 1	12 12	43 7 25	9 13	8 9	8 29	8 51	Procyon rises 5 6 AM.
26 W.	5 1	12 12	43 7 25	9 44	9 20	9 15	9 43	Pollux rises 3 35 AM.
27 Th.	5 2	12 12	43 7 24	10 15	10 31	10 1	10 35	♀ in aphelion.
28 Fr.	5 3	12 12	42 7 23	10 50	11 39	10 48	11 29	Regulus sets 8 22 PM.
29 Sa.	5 4	12 12	40 7 22	11 28	P.M.	11 36	.....	Spica sets 10 18 PM.
30 Sun	5 5	12 12	38 7 21	A.M.	1 49	0 23	12 30	9th Sun. after Trinity.
31 Mo.	5 6	12 12	35 7 20	0 9	2 50	1 19	1 26	Arcturus sets 0 32 AM.

The explosive substance known as dynamite was patented in 1867 by A. Nobel. As originally made, it consisted of a siliceous earth impregnated with 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine. Usually it is

exploded by a specially-arranged fulminating cap. Its explosive force is several times greater than that of gunpowder, which it has largely superseded for blasting.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck died in retirement at his residence, Friedrichsruhe, July 30, 1898, of congestion of the lungs, aged 83 years. He was born April 1, 1815.

The outward semblance of Bismarck did not belie his soul's immensity. He stood 6 feet 2 inches in the high boots he liked so much to wear and he had corresponding breadth. He weighed 250 pounds and looked the soldier as much as Moltke looked the studious diplomatist. He was not an orator, but he was a powerful and impressive parliamentary speaker. His speeches abounded in homely illustrations and in apt quotations, more frequently from Shakespeare than from any other writer. He was indifferent to science and not an enthusiast for art. For music he had an honest liking. He never went to church, but he was a faithful reader of the Bible. Apparently his religion was of the most conventional type. The one impression that he has left,

above all others, is of colossal power, with splendid force of intellect and will. The next great impression is that of unity. His public life was all of a piece. The aggrandizement of Prussia was the all-absorbing passion of his career. A bluff, coarse-fibered man, he was such an idealist as the world has seldom seen. The motives of his life were an ideal Prussia, a united Germany, the arbiter of European destinies. His Emperor covered him with honors and Germany loaded him with wealth. He was made a Prince, and as Chancellor was the ruling spirit of Continental Europe. The outcome of his diplomatic energy has indeed been wonderful. The items are a Prussia rounded out and strengthened mightily; a united Germany; Austria out of Germany; Venice restored to Italy; poetic justice done to Napoleon III, and the political life of France permitted once again to seek its natural course. He did a mighty work.

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

William Ewart Gladstone, the distinguished English statesman, died May 19, 1898, at his home, Hawarden Castle, Wales, in the 89th year of his age. He was born in Liverpool December 29, 1809. His father, Sir John Gladstone, was a merchant, who removed to Liverpool from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1785, and made a large fortune in the West India trade. The son was educated at Eton and Oxford, graduating from the university in 1831 with the highest honors.

He had a long and varied political career. In the period from 1852 to 1865 he won great reputation in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. He served in this office under Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston, and in 1865, on the death of Palmerston, became leader of the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone became prime minister in 1869. He secured the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Episcopal Church, and in 1870 the passage of the Irish land act. After this, the most exciting incident of his public life was the contest for power with Disraeli, who displaced him in 1874, and became Lord

Beaconsfield. During this contest Mr. Gladstone delivered his powerful Midlothian speeches. He denounced Disraeli's policy in Afghanistan, in Turkey and in Egypt, and in 1880 succeeded him as prime minister. Errors in the Transvaal, the "scuttle" from Egypt and the sacrifice of General Gordan at Khartoum weakened him very much. Then, in 1885, he brought forward his Irish home-rule measure, upon which Lord Salisbury obtained a large adverse majority. In 1892, however, Mr. Gladstone commanded a majority in the Commons, and passed his second home-rule bill, which was thrown out by the Lords. Not long after this he resigned the premiership and gradually withdrew from active politics, interesting himself in books.

In his time Mr. Gladstone was of all parties and on both sides of many questions, but his sympathy with Liberal measures always claimed his earnest efforts. He was a brilliant conversationalist and an eloquent public speaker. He was never ennobled, except by the title of the "Grand Old Man," which came from the people.

RE-SURVEY OF CHESAPEAKE BAY.

A re-survey of the Chesapeake bay, the first in over thirty years, was completed in the summer of 1898. New charts and maps were prepared from the data obtained. This survey was made under a special appropriation by Congress of \$10,000. Navigators of the bay have for years reported lumps and shallow places which were not on the charts, and spots that should show by the charts forty and fifty feet of water frequently on soundings showed considerably less. There

were shallow places at many points in the line of navigation dangerous to commerce, and to have corrected charts and all dangerous spots properly indicated it was determined that an entire new survey was necessary. It is well known that Watts Island, Fox Island, Tangier, Sykes, Smith's, Holland's and other islands of the Chesapeake Bay are gradually wasting away and enlarging the area of shallow water. In some localities the wasting away is very extensive.

8th Month.]

AUGUST, 1899.

[31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	A.M.		D.	H.	M.	
● New Moon...	6	6	47.9	A.M.		○ Full Moon...	20	11	45.0 P.M.
○ First Quarter...	14	6	54.1	A.M.		○ Last Quarter...	29	7	42.4 A.M.
Apogee	6	5	..	P.M.		Perigee	20	4	.. P.M.

D of M	DAY of W.K.	SUN.			MOON.		HIGH TIDE		PHENOMENA, ETC.
		Rises.	South.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	A.M.	P.M.	
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	<i>h. m.</i>	
							<i>A.M.</i>	<i>P.M.</i>	
1	Tu.	5 7	12 12 32	7 19	0 56	3 45	2 16	2 26	Antares sets 0 2 AM.
2	W.	5 8	12 12 28	7 18	1 48	4 32	3 15	3 25	○Ψ○. Ψ-1°30'
3	Th.	5 9	12 12 24	7 17	2 43	5 15	4 11	4 24	Vega sets 5 50 AM.
4	Fr.	5 9	12 12 19	7 16	3 39	5 52	5 2	5 18	♀ stationary.
5	Sa.	5 10	12 12 13	7 14	4 36	6 25	5 50	6 9	○♀○. ♀+3°39'
6	Sun	5 11	12 12 7	7 13	5 33	6 53	6 34	6 54	10th Sun. after Trinity.
7	Mo.	5 12	12 12 0	7 12	6 30	7 20	7 15	7 39	○♀○. ♀+0°26'
8	Tu.	5 12	12 11 52	7 12	7 27	7 45	7 53	8 20	Altair sets 5 19 AM.
9	W.	5 13	12 11 44	7 11	8 24	8 10	8 31	9 1	Fomalhaut sets 6 15 AM.
10	Th.	5 14	12 11 36	7 10	9 23	8 35	9 6	9 45	○♂○. ♂+6°1'
11	Fr.	5 15	12 11 26	7 9	10 21	9 3	9 43	10 30	Aldebaran rises 0 18 AM
12	Sa.	5 16	12 11 16	7 7	11 22	9 33	10 21	11 19	♂ stationary.
					<i>P.M.</i>				
13	Sun	5 17	12 11 6	7 5	12 25	10 10	11 5	....	11th Sun. after Trinity.
14	Mo.	5 18	12 10 55	7 4	1 29	10 53	11 54	12 0	Capella rises 11 3 PM.
15	Tu.	5 19	12 10 44	7 3	2 32	11 45	1 2	12 49	○♂○. ♂+2°12'
16	W.	5 20	12 10 32	7 1	3 33	A.M.	1 58	1 51	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. south.
17	Th.	5 21	12 10 19	6 59	4 28	0 47	2 56	2 56	○♂○. ♂+2°17'
18	Fr.	5 22	12 10 6	6 58	5 17	1 55	3 55	4 0	Rigel rises 1 56 AM.
19	Sa.	5 23	12 9 52	6 56	5 59	3 10	4 50	5 1	○♀○, inferior.
20	Sun	5 24	12 9 38	6 55	6 36	4 26	5 42	5 56	12th Sun. after Trinity.
21	Mo.	5 25	12 9 24	6 53	7 9	5 42	6 32	6 50	ḥ stationary.
22	Tu.	5 26	12 9 9	6 52	7 42	6 57	7 19	7 41	○♀♀. ♀-5°24'
23	W.	5 27	12 8 53	6 50	8 15	8 10	8 4	8 31	α Orionis rises 1 57 AM.
24	Th.	5 27	12 8 37	6 49	8 49	9 22	8 49	9 19	Procyon rises 3 44 AM.
25	Fr.	5 28	12 8 21	6 48	9 27	10 31	9 34	10 9	Pollux rises 2 25 AM.
26	Sa.	5 29	12 8 4	6 47	10 8	11 37	10 20	11 0	Regulus rises 5 45 AM.
27	Sun	5 30	12 7 47	6 45	10 54	12 40	11 9	11 54	13th Sun. after Trinity.
28	Mo.	5 31	12 7 30	6 44	11 44	1 38	....	12 1	♀ stationary.
29	Tu.	5 32	12 7 12	6 42	A.M.	2 29	0 50	1 1	○Ψ○. Ψ-1°17'
30	W.	5 33	12 6 54	6 40	0 39	3 14	1 46	2 5	Spica sets 9 7 PM.
31	Th.	5 34	12 6 36	6 39	1 33	3 54	2 46	3 9	Arcturus sets 11 18 PM.

Anglo-Saxon is the name commonly given to the people formed by the amalgamation of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes, who settled in Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries after Christ, the Anglo-Saxons being simply the English people of the earlier period of English history. The tribes who were thus the ancestors of the bulk of the English-speaking nationalities came from North

Germany, where they inhabited the parts about the mouths of the Elbe and Weser, and the first body of them who gained a footing in Britain are said to have landed in the year 449, and to have been led by Hengist and Horsa. From the preponderance of the Angles, the whole country came to be called Engla-land—that is, the land of the Angles or English. The Welsh are descendants of the early Britons.

ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

The Empress Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie, wife of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, was assassinated at Geneva, Switzerland, Saturday, September 10, 1898, by an Italian Anarchist named Luigi Luccheni. The Empress was traveling incognito and was about returning to Caux, France, when she was killed. It was one o'clock in the afternoon, and she was walking from the hotel Beau Rivage, where she had been a guest several days, to the landing-place of the steamer, when the assassin suddenly approached and stabbed her to the heart with a file which had been sharpened and converted into a stiletto. She was accompanied by the Baroness von Rothschild, her lady of honor. The blow, the shock and the surprise caused her to fall, but she quickly rose and the lady-in-waiting asked her if she felt any pain. She replied: "I don't know; I think I feel a pin in my breast." The lady-in-waiting then offered her arm, which the Empress declined, and straightening herself up, walked firmly on board the steamer, where she fainted. The boat started, but seeing the Empress had not recovered consciousness, the captain returned and the Empress was carried to the hotel, where she expired at 3 o'clock. The post-mortem examination showed that death was caused by "internal hemorrhage from a triangular incised wound."

A file found in the passageway of a house on the street along which the prisoner tried to escape was identified by the assassin as the weapon used. It was a three-sided file, slender and sharp.

The Empress, it is said, supposed at first that she had received only a violent blow. She maintained great coolness. When asked if she wished to return to the hotel she is said to have replied: "No;

he only struck me on the breast, and doubtless wished to steal my watch."

After striking the fatal blow the assassin ran a short distance, when he was seized by two cabmen who had witnessed the dastardly attack. He made no resistance, and was handed over to a gendarme. He said he committed the crime "for the sake of example;" that he was "a starving Anarchist with no hatred for the poor, but only for the rich;" that "he acted on his own initiative," and added: "Let them do with me as they like; that is my strength." It is also said that he regretted that the death penalty does not exist in the Canton of Switzerland, where the murder was committed. The police on searching him found a document showing his name to be Luigi Luccheni, born in Paris, in 1873, and an Italian soldier. He was sentenced to rigorous life imprisonment November 10.

When the shocking news was conveyed to the Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna, he said: "It is inconceivable how a man could lift his hand against one who never in her life injured anybody, one who did nothing but good." Then he moaned: "Nothing is spared to me in this world."

The Empress was born December 24, 1837, at Schloss Passenfoden, on the banks of Lake Traun. Her father was the Duke Maximilian Joseph, of Bavaria, and her mother was a cousin of King Louis, of Bavaria. She was married to the Emperor of Austria April 25, 1854. They had three children, the Archduchess Gisola, who is married to Prince Luitpold of Bavaria; the Archduke Rudolph, who married Princess Stephanie of Belgium, and who was (seemingly) assassinated in 1889, and the Archduchess Marie Valeria, who married the Archduke Franz Salvator of Austria-Tuscany.

TIME AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHY.

Time at Manila, in the Philippine Islands, is ahead of Washington time by 13 hours, 12 minutes and 2 seconds. The authority for this statement is the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac for 1898, published by the Government. The same authority says that Hong Kong time is 12 hours, 44 minutes and 53 seconds ahead of Washington, or about 23 minutes slower than that of Manila.

The point at which a new day begins is on the meridian which is 180° from Greenwich, or half way around the globe from the English observatory which governs time and geographical measurements. There are, however, a few local departures from this rule on some of the small islands of the Pacific.

According to these facts, when it was 6 A. M. on Admiral Dewey's eventful Sunday in Manila, it was 4.48 P. M. Saturday in Washington.

News, to reach Baltimore from the Philippines, must travel over a course of

14,000 miles. The chief stations en route are as follow:

Manila to Bolinao, on the same island, overland telegraph.

Bolinao to Hong Kong, cable.

Hong Kong to Saigon, in Annam, cable.

Saigon to Singapore, Malay Peninsula, cable.

Singapore to Madras, India, cable.

Madras to Bombay, land telegraph.

Bombay to Aden, Arabia, cable.

Aden to Suez, Egypt, cable.

Suez to Alexandria, land telegraph.

Alexandria to Marseilles, via Malta, cable.

Marseilles to Havre, France, land telegraph.

Havre to Brighton, England, cable.

Brighton to London, land telegraph.

London to Valentia by cable and land telegraph.

Valentia to New York by St. John's cable.

New York to Baltimore, land telegraph.

9th Month.] SEPTEMBER, 1899. [30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
● New Moon...	4	10	33.0 P.M.	○ Full Moon...	19	7 31.3 A.M.
○ First Quarter...	4	49.2	P.M.	○ Last Quarter...	26	10 2.6 A.M.
Apogee	2	8	.. P.M.	Perigee	18	2 .. A.M.
Apogee	30	7	.. A.M.			

D. DAY of M Wk.	SUN.			MOON.		HIGH TIDE		PHENOMENA, ETC.
	Rises.	South.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	A.M.	P.M.	
		<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	
1 Fr.	5 36	12 6 17	6 37	2 30	4 27	3 41	4 6	Antares sets 10 56 PM.
2 Sa.	5 37	12 5 58	6 35	3 28	4 56	4 36	4 56	Vega sets 4 56 AM.
3 Sun	5 38	12 5 39	6 34	4 24	5 24	5 22	5 44	14th Sun. after Trinity.
4 Mo.	5 38	12 5 19	6 32	5 22	5 50	6 4	6 28	♂ in ♐.
5 Tu.	5 39	12 5 0 6	31	6 19	6 15	6 42	7 9	♀ gr. Elong. W. 18° 1'
6 W.	5 40	12 4 40	6 30	7 15	6 41	7 18	7 50	Altair sets 4 22 AM.
7 Th.	5 41	12 4 19	6 28	8 15	7 7	7 52	8 31	Rigel rises 0 49 AM.
8 Fr.	5 41	12 3 59	6 27	9 15	7 37	8 28	9 14	♂ ♂ C. ♂ + 4° 54'
9 Sa.	5 42	12 3 39	6 25	10 16	8 11	9 4	10 0	♂ ♀ C. ♀ + 4° 51'
10 Sun	5 43	12 3 18	6 23	11 20	8 51	9 48	10 46	15th Sun. after Trinity.
11 Mo.	5 44	12 2 57	6 22	12 22	9 40	10 34	11 39	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. north.
12 Tu.	5 45	12 2 36	6 20	1 22	10 35	11 28	....	♂ h C. h + 1° 55'
13 W.	5 46	12 2 15	6 19	2 17	11 38	0 32	12 31	Procyon rises 2 2 AM.
14 Th.	5 47	12 1 54	6 17	3 7	A.M.	1 30	1 39	Pollux rises 0 27 AM.
15 Fr.	5 48	12 1 33	6 15	3 51	0 49	2 30	2 46	Regulus rises 3 47 AM.
16 Sa.	5 49	12 1 11	6 14	4 30	2 1	3 30	3 50	♂ ♀ ⊖, superior.
17 Sun	5 49	12 0 50	6 12	5 4	3 15	4 28	4 49	16th Sun. after Trinity.
18 Mo.	5 50	12 0 29	6 10	5 37	4 29	5 19	5 41	♂ in ♈.
19 Tu.	5 51	12 0 8	6 9	6 11	5 43	6 6	6 31	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. north.
20 W.	5 52	11 59	46 6 7	6 44	6 57	6 53	7 20	Spica sets 7 29 PM.
21 Th.	5 53	11 59	25 6 6	7 22	8 9	7 38	8 8	Arcturus sets 9 47 PM.
22 Fr.	5 54	11 59	46 4	8 3	9 17	8 21	8 54	Antares sets 9 25 PM.
23 Sa.	5 55	11 58	43 6 2	8 49	10 24	9 6	9 41	⊖ enters ♎, Aut. com.
24 Sun	5 57	11 58	22 6 0	9 38	11 26	9 54	10 31	17th Sun. after Trinity.
25 Mo.	5 58	11 58	25 59	10 31	12 21	10 45	11 24	♂ ψ C. ψ - 1° 1'
26 Tu.	5 59	11 57	41 5 57	11 26	1 9	11 42	....	Vega sets 3 21 AM.
27 W.	6 0	11 57	21 5 56	A.M.	1 51	0 20	12 43	Altair sets 2 27 AM.
28 Th.	6 0	11 57	15 54	0 23	2 27	1 16	1 46	Fomalhaut sets 2 55 AM.
29 Fr.	6 1	11 56	41 5 52	1 21	2 58	2 15	2 49	Aldebaran rises 8 35 PM
30 Sa.	6 2	11 56	22 5 50	2 17	3 27	3 11	3 41	ψ stationary.

A balsam is an aromatic, resinous substance flowing spontaneously or by incision from certain plants. A great variety of substances pass under this name. But in chemistry the term is confined to such vegetable juices as consist of resins mixed with volatile oils, and yield the volatile

oil on distillation. The resins are produced from the oils by oxidation. A balsam is thus intermediate between a volatile oil and a resin. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and capable of yielding benzoic acid. Resins become electric whenever they are rubbed.

UNITED STATES NAVAL CADETS.

There is allowed at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., one naval cadet for every member or delegate of the House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia and ten at large.

The Secretary of the Navy shall, as soon after the fifth of March in each year as possible, notify, in writing, each member and delegate of the House of Representatives of any vacancy that may exist in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the member or delegate, if such recommendation is made by the first day of July of that year; but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the district in which the vacancy exists, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the district in which the vacancy exists and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided. The candidate allowed for the District of Columbia and all the candidates appointed at large shall be selected by the President.

Candidates for admission must be not less than fifteen nor more than twenty years of age, and physically sound, well-formed and of robust constitution.

When any candidate who has been nominated upon the recommendation of a member or delegate of the House of Representatives is found, upon examination, to be physically or mentally disqualified for admission, the member or delegate

shall be notified to recommend another.

Naval cadets found deficient at any examination shall not be continued at the Academy, or in the service, unless upon the recommendation of the academic board.

The course of naval cadets is four years in the Academy and two at sea.

Candidates who may be nominated in time to enable them to reach the Academy by the fifteenth of May will receive permission to present themselves on that date to the superintendent for examination for admission. Those who may not be nominated in time to present themselves at the May examination will be examined on the first of September following.

Candidates will be required to enter the Academy immediately after passing the prescribed examinations. No leaves of absence will be granted to cadets of the fourth class.

Candidates will be examined physically by a board composed of three medical officers of the navy, by whom the highest standard is required. Five feet is the minimum height, and any organic disease or defective vision will insure rejection. Mental examinations are made by the academic board in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history and algebra. Deficiency in any one of these subjects will be sufficient to insure the rejection of the candidate. Each cadet will be required to serve in the U. S. Navy eight years, unless sooner discharged. The pay is \$500 a year.

TROPHY FROM MANILA.—SWORD FOR CAPT. DYER.

Capt. N. M. Dyer, commanding the cruiser Baltimore, presented to the City of Baltimore a Nordenfeldt six-pound gun with its complete mount as a souvenir of the part taken by the city's namesake, May 1, 1898, off Cavite, Manila Bay, in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries. Captain Dyer wrote to Mayor William T. Malster that he was prompted to make the present in grateful recollection of the generosity of the City of Baltimore in presenting to the cruiser its beautiful silver service. He added: "The gun was mounted on the starboard bow of the Reina Cristina, the flagship of the Spanish fleet, and its shield attests the accuracy of our fire in at least one instance. Should the city see fit to accept the gift and mount it where it can be seen of all, calling to the mind of its youth the fact that they have an interest in our navy, special and peculiar, I shall be proud in having been an instrument in bringing about so happy a result. The officers and men of the ship join me heartily in so laudable a purpose."

The gun was brought to Philadelphia October 13, by Capt. E. F. Jones, of the British ship Delcainie, and on October

22 it was formally transferred to Baltimore and placed in position in the rotunda of the City Hall.

The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore sent Captain Dyer and his gallant crew a vote of thanks. The city also voted him a sword of honor, which was made by the Ames Sword Company, of Chicopee, Mass., under the direction of Col. E. H. Wardwell, secretary of the Mayor. The sword-blade is slightly curved, two-edged at point, quill back, elaborately etched in gold and silver, the designs being the Washington Monument, naval trophies, motto, sea shells, fancy scroll, with name of Captain Dyer and presentation inscription. The scabbard is of pure silver, handsomely chased and engraved. Three scabbard mounts were provided, engraved with illustrations of the Maryland coat-of-arms, the cruiser Baltimore and the Battle Monument. Handsome service and dress belts were added to the equipment, and the sword-case was of mahogany.

The cruiser Baltimore has on board a well-selected library, presented to the ship by the A. S. Abell Co., proprietors of the Baltimore Sun.

10th Month.]

OCTOBER, 1899.

[31 Days.]

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		
● New Moon...	4	2	14.0	P.M.	○ Full Moon...	18	5	4.7	P.M.
○ First Quarter...	12	1	9.6	A.M.	○ Last Quarter...	26	4	40.1	A.M.
Perigee	16	5	..	A.M.	Apogee.....	28	1	..	A.M.

D AY of M W.K.	SUN.			MOON.		HIGH TIDE		PHENOMENA, ETC.
	Rises.	South.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	A.M.	P.M.	
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	
				<small>A. M.</small>	<small>P. M.</small>			
1 Sun	6 2	11 56	35 49	3 14	3 54	4 0	4 31	18th Sun. after Trinity.
2 Mo.	6 3	11 55	44 5 48	4 11	4 19	4 45	5 15	Capella rises 8 57 PM.
3 Tu.	6 4	11 55	25 5 46	5 9	4 45	5 24	5 58	Rigel rises 10 55 PM.
4 W.	6 5	11 55	7 5 45	6 8	5 10	6 0	6 38	α Orionis rises 10 24 PM
5 Th.	6 6	11 54	49 5 43	7 8	5 40	6 35	7 19	σ ♀ C. ♀ +5°56'
6 Fr.	6 7	11 54	32 5 42	8 10	6 13	7 12	8 0	Procyon rises 0 15 AM.
7 Sa.	6 8	11 54	15 5 40	9 13	6 52	7 50	8 44	σ ♂ C. ♂ +3°15'
8 Sun	6 9	11 53	58 5 39	10 16	7 37	8 31	9 30	19th Sun. after Trinity.
9 Mo.	6 10	11 53	42 5 37	11 16	8 31	9 19	10 19	σ h C. h +1°27'
10 Tu.	6 11	11 53	26 5 36	12 11	9 31	10 12	11 9	σ ♀ ♀. ♀ -0°43'
11 W.	6 12	11 53	10 5 34	1 2	10 35	11 14	....	σ ♂ ♀. ♂ -1°11'
12 Th.	6 13	11 52	55 5 33	1 46	11 47	0 5	12 20	♀ in ♀.
13 Fr.	6 14	11 52	41 5 31	2 25	A.M.	1 2	1 26	Pollux rises 10 53 PM.
14 Sa.	6 15	11 52	27 5 30	3 0	0 57	2 4	2 32	Regulus rises 1 59 AM.
15 Sun	6 16	11 52	14 5 28	3 33	2 10	3 2	3 32	20th Sun. after Trinity.
16 Mo.	6 17	11 52	1 5 27	4 6	3 21	4 0	4 29	Spica rises 6 11 AM.
17 Tu.	6 18	11 51	49 5 25	4 39	4 32	4 50	5 19	γ ♀ C. ♀ +4°14'
18 W.	6 19	11 51	37 5 24	5 14	5 44	5 40	6 9	Arcturus rises 5 2 AM.
19 Th.	6 20	11 51	26 5 22	5 54	6 54	6 25	6 56	Antares sets 6 51 PM.
20 Fr.	6 21	11 51	16 5 21	6 38	8 2	7 10	7 43	Vega rises 4 5 AM.
21 Sa.	6 22	11 51	6 5 19	7 27	9 7	7 55	8 30	Altair sets 0 5 AM.
22 Sun	6 23	11 50	57 5 18	8 20	10 8	8 42	9 17	21st Sun. after Trinity.
23 Mo.	6 24	11 50	48 5 17	9 17	11 1	9 31	10 6	σ ♀ C. ♀ -0°48'
24 Tu.	6 26	11 50	41 5 16	10 14	11 46	10 25	10 56	Fomalhaut sets 0 57 AM
25 W.	6 25	11 50	34 5 14	11 11	12 25	11 21	11 50	σ ♀ ♀. ♀ -2°20'
26 Th.	6 26	11 50	27 5 13	A.M.	12 58	....	12 24	Ω ♂ α Librae. * -0°6'
27 Fr.	6 28	11 50	22 5 11	0 8	1 28	0 45	1 22	Aldebaran rises 6 55 PM
28 Sa.	6 30	11 50	17 5 10	1 5	1 55	1 39	2 20	Capella rises 5 44 PM.
29 Sun	6 31	11 50	13 5 9	2 2	2 20	2 30	3 11	22d Sun. after Trinity.
30 Mo.	6 32	11 50	10 5 7	2 58	2 46	3 15	4 0	Rigel rises 8 29 PM.
31 Tu.	6 34	11 50	8 5 6	3 57	3 13	3 58	4 43	α Orionis rises 7 56 PM.

Oct. 19 is the anniversary of the burning of the Peggy Stewart at Annapolis, Md., in 1774. The Peggy Stewart was owned by Mr. Alexander Stewart, a wealthy ship-owner, and had arrived at Annapolis with a cargo of tea, upon which England had imposed the tea tax. The citizens forced Mr. Stewart to set fire to his ship, and she was burned with the cargo.

Oct. 19 is also the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General Washington in 1781. This terminated the struggle of the colonies for independence, in achieving which they were greatly aided by the French, under Rochambeau, and by the active co-operation of the Marquis of La Fayette, who was an aide of General Washington.

UNITED STATES ARMY CADETS.

How Made.—Each Congressional district and territory, also the District of Columbia, is entitled to have one cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point. Ten are also appointed at large. The appointments (except those at large) are made by the Secretary of War, at the request of the representative or delegate in Congress from the district or territory, and the person appointed must be an actual resident of the district or territory from which the appointment is made. The appointments at large are specially conferred by the President.

Manner of Making Applications.—Applications can be made at any time, by letter, to the Secretary of War, to have the name of the applicant placed upon the register, that it may be furnished to the proper representative or delegate when a vacancy occurs. The application must exhibit the full name, date of birth and permanent abode of the applicant, with the number of the Congressional district in which he resides.

Date of Appointments.—Appointments are required by law to be made one year in advance of the date of admission, except in cases where, by reason of death or other cause, a vacancy occurs which cannot be provided for by such appointment in advance. Vacancies are filled in time for the next annual examination.

Alternates.—The representative or del-

egate in Congress may nominate a legally qualified second candidate, to be designated the alternate. The alternate will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and if duly qualified will be appointed to the Academy, in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. The alternate will not be allowed to defer his reporting at West Point until the result of the examination of the regular appointee is known, but must report at the time designated in his letter of appointment.

Qualifications.—The age for the admission of cadets to the Academy is between seventeen and twenty-two years. Candidates must be unmarried, at least five feet in height, free from any infectious or immoral disorder, and, generally, from any deformity, disease or infirmity which may render them unfit for military service. They must be well versed in reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, the elements of English grammar, descriptive geography and United States history.

Prior to 1891 all cadets were required to report early in June at West Point to be examined for admission. Now military posts have been designated for such examinations, held March 1, Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, being one of them. The pay is \$500 a year.

MONUMENT TO LAFAYETTE.

It is proposed to signalize the participation of the United States in the Paris Exposition of 1900 by erecting there a monument to General Lafayette, to be unveiled July 4 of that year. The monument will cost \$250,000. The fund for it will be contributed wholly by the youth of America, through the agency of the schools and colleges of the United States, in grateful memory of the illustrious Frenchman who helped the American republic to win independence.

Governor Lloyd Lowndes designated October 19, 1898, as "Lafayette Day" for the contributions to be made in the schools of Maryland, where the response was generous. The money raised in this State was forwarded to Mr. Joseph M. Cushing, President of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in accordance with the Governor's order.

The date, October 19, is the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781, where Lafayette led the van of the American forces and the assistance of France made possible this brilliant triumph of American arms.

October 19 is also the Maryland anniversary of the burning of the brig Peggy Stewart in the harbor of Annapolis in 1774. "Peggy Stewart Day" is the name given to the 19th of October in Maryland, because of the action of the people, in-

cluding the owner of the brig himself, who on that date burned the first vessel to arrive from England with tea on board, after the passage of the act by Parliament imposing a tax on tea.

In recognition of Lafayette's services Congress has several times taken suitable action. It extended him a national farewell in 1784, upon the occasion of his departure from America. Later it voted him a sword and passed resolutions commanding him to the King of France. In 1824 Congress gave him an official reception in the hall of the House of Representatives. It presented him with an appropriation of \$200,000 and a tract of land, and built and named in his honor a man-of-war and tendered it to him for his conveyance home. In 1900, nearly a century and a quarter after the surrender at Yorktown, the people of the United States can unite in a tribute to Lafayette which will challenge the admiration of the world. France gave us the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which stands at the entrance of New York harbor. This noble bronze, by Bartholdi, the sculptor, was the gift of the workingmen of France. The youth of America propose to make suitable acknowledgment in a monument to Lafayette, who helped to light the torch with which liberty has enlightened the world.

11th Month.] NOVEMBER, 1899. [30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
● New Moon...	3	5	26.6 A.M.	○ Full Moon...	17	5	18.6 A.M.
○ First Quarter...	10	8	34.9 A.M.	○ Last Quarter...	25	1	34.6 A.M.
Perigee	12	7	.. A.M.	Apogee	24	9	.. P.M.

D AY of M O N TH	SUN.			MOON.		HIGH TIDE		PHENOMENA, ETC.
	Rises.	South.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	A.M.	P.M.	
1 W.	6 35	11 50	6 5 5	h. m. A. M.	h. m. P. M.	h. m.	h. m.	
2 Th.	6 36	11 50	5 5 4	4 57	3 41	4 39	5 25	Procyon rises 7 40 PM.
3 Fr.	6 37	11 50	6 5 3	5 58	4 13	5 15	6 7	Pollux rises 6 17 PM.
4 Sa.	6 38	11 50	6 5 2	7 2	4 50	5 55	6 51	○ ♡ C. ♡ + 3°39'
5 Sun	6 39	11 50	8 5 1	8 6	5 34	6 35	7 35	○ ♀ ♂. ♀ - 1°48'
6 Mo.	6 40	11 50	11 5 0	9	6 26	7 20	8 20	23d Sun. after Trinity.
7 Tu.	6 41	11 50	14 4 59	10	8 7 26	8 8 9	9 6	○ h C. h + 1°1'
8 W.	6 42	11 50	18 4 58	11	0 8 31	9 0	9 54	Regulus rises 9 45 PM.
9 Th.	6 43	11 50	23 4 57	11 46	9 39	9 59	10 46	○ ♀ ♂. ♀ - 2°37'
10 Fr.	6 44	11 50	29 4 56	12 26	10 48	11 1	11 40	Spica rises 2 23 AM.
11 Sa.	6 46	11 50	36 4 55	1	1 11 58	....	12 8	Arcturus rises 1 18 AM.
12 Sun	6 47	11 50	43 4 55	1 33	A.M.	0 38	1 11	Antares rises 6 9 AM.
13 Mo.	6 48	11 50	52 4 54	2	4 1 8	1 35	2 14	24th Sun. after Trinity.
14 Tu.	6 50	11 51	1 4 53	2 36	2 17	2 31	3 10	○ ♡ ○.
15 W.	6 51	11 51	11 4 52	3	9 3 25	3 26	4 4	○ ♀ ♂. ♀ - 0°24'
16 Th.	6 52	11 51	22 4 52	3 48	4 35	4 19	4 56	Vega rises 4 33 AM.
17 Fr.	6 53	11 51	33 4 51	4 29	5 43	5 10	5 45	○ ♀ ♂. ♀ + 0°11'
18 Sa.	6 54	11 51	46 4 50	5 15	6 50	5 59	6 34	Altair sets 8 33 PM.
19 Sun	6 55	11 51	59 4 49	6	7 51	6 46	7 22	Fomalhaut sets 9 9 PM.
20 Mo.	6 56	11 52	1 34 4 48	7	2 8 48	7 33	8 9	25th Sun. after Trinity.
21 Tu.	6 57	11 52	28 4 47	8	1 9 37	8 21	8 55	Aldebaran sets 5 13 AM
22 W.	6 58	11 52	44 4 47	8 59	10 20	9 14	9 42	Capella sets 7 26 AM.
23 Th.	6 59	11 53	0 4 46	9 57	10 56	10 7 10 30	Rigel sets 4 17 AM.	
24 Fr.	7 0	11 53	18 4 46	10 54	11 27	11 2 11 19	α Orionis sets 5 30 AM.	
25 Sa.	7 2	11 53	36 4 45	11 50	11 56	11 58	....	Vega sets 11 2 PM.
26 Sun	7 3	11 53	55 4 45	A. M.	12 22	0 7 12 52		Aldebaran rises 5 9 PM.
27 Mo.	7 4	11 54	15 4 45	0 47	12 47	0 54	1 45	26th Sun. after Trinity.
28 Tu.	7 5	11 54	35 4 44	1 34	1 12	1 39	2 35	○ ♀ h. ♀ - 1°54'
29 W.	7 6	11 54	56 4 44	2 43	1 39	2 24	3 22	Capella rises 4 6 PM.
30 Th.	7 7	11 55	18 4 44	3 43	2 9	3 7 4 8	Rigel rises 6 40 PM.	

Voting by ballot signifies, literally, voting by means of little balls (called by the French *ballottes*), usually of different colors, which are put into a box in such a manner as to enable the voter, if he chooses, to conceal for whom or for what he gives his suffrage. The method is adopted by most clubs in the election of their members—a white ball indicating assent, a black ball dissent. Hence,

when an applicant is rejected, he is said to be blackballed. The term voting by ballot is also applied in a general way to any method of secret voting, as by ticket bearing the name of a candidate. The Australian ballot system originated within the past eighteen years in the British colonies, and has since been adopted by law in many of the States of the United States. It secures secrecy and honesty.

STATUE TO FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

A statue to Francis Scott Key, author of the American national song, "The Star-Spangled Banner," was unveiled in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick City, Md., 9th August, 1898. The statue is of bronze, nine feet high, on a granite base, in the front of which is a bronze group of the figures to symbolize Patriotism. In a crypt deeply sunk in the foundation repose the remains of Francis Scott Key and his wife, Mary Taylor Key. The whole forms a noble monument designed by Alexander Doyle, of New York.

The corner-stone was laid on Flag Day, June 14, by Hon. Thomas J. Shryock, Grand Master of Masons in Maryland.

On the unveiling occasion, the orator of the day was Hon. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Donald McLean, daughter of the late Judge John Ritchie, of Frederick, also made an address and Mr. Folger McKinsey read an original poem. Miss Julia McHenry Howard, great-granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, pulled the cord that unveiled the monument, and Miss Lois McKinsey ran up the starry banner on the flagstaff, while huzzas rent the air from 30,000 throats.

The national anthem of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was actually composed by Francis Scott Key during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, by the British fleet, under Admiral Cockburn, on the night of September 13, or rather towards the "Dawn's Early Light" of September 14, 1814.

Mrs. Rebecca Lloyd Shippen, of Baltimore, great-niece of Francis Scott Key and great-granddaughter of Judge Nich-

olson, has in her possession the original manuscript of "The Star-Spangled Banner," written by Francis Scott Key and given by Key himself to Judge Joseph Hopper Nicholson, his brother-in-law, who set it to music and had it published immediately after reading it. She has also in her possession one of those first printed copies. Mrs. Shippen says:

"The original was not in pencil, but in ink, and was written out as it now stands upon the back of an old letter at the hotel (from notes and some lines from memory composed on the vessel) the night he reached Baltimore. The next morning he took it to Judge Nicholson, who, himself something of a poet and also a musician, fitted the words to the tune of 'Anacreon in Heaven,' a tune the late Mrs. Elizabeth Key Howard, a daughter of Francis Scott Key, told me was a very common one at that day, and within an hour after it was sent to a printer who lived near to Judge Nicholson's house, and was all over town. See the letter of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, printed in 'Key's Poems' as an introduction to them. That it was first sung on the stage by an actor no doubt is true, but it was made a song by Judge Nicholson, and Mr. Key's own statement is given by Chief Justice Taney, who himself was a brother-in-law of Mr. Key, having married his sister. Judge Nicholson married Rebecca Lloyd, and Mr. Key married Mary Lloyd, daughters of Col. Edward Lloyd IV, of 'Wye House,' Talbot county, Md., who built the house in Annapolis now called the 'Chase Home.'"

STATUES FOR EMINENT MARYLANDERS.

The General Assembly of Maryland by Act of 1898, Chapter 311, appropriated \$24,000 to place in the old hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol at Washington, statues to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and John Hanson, the First President of the Continental Congress. The act authorizes the Governor to appoint a commission of five citizens to carry the provisions of the law into effect and report to the next General Assembly.

A commission had been previously appointed to report the names of two citizens of Maryland for these statues. The names, it was specified, should be of Marylanders "illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic

or military services." This commission so charged was composed of Thomas W. Hall, Reverdy Johnson, Charles J. Bonaparte, J. Wirt Randall and J. Alfred Pearce.

The commission United in recommending Charles Carroll of Carrollton for one statue. For the other they said: "If military services are to be preferred for recognition, Col. John Eager Howard would be their choice, and if civil services are to be preferred, they would recommend Thomas Johnson, the first governor of the State." The Legislature set both suggestions aside and declared that the other "shall be John Hanson, the first president of the Continental Congress, and ex-officio president of the United States."

A MORTAR FROM CUBA.

An old Spanish gun captured by the cruiser Dixie on the Cuban coast was presented by the crew, composed of Maryland Naval Volunteers, to the city of Baltimore with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy. It is a bronze mortar taken from Fort Ciamanera, Guantanamo, Cuba,

by permission of Admiral Wm. T. Sampson, by a party under Cadet McCarthy. The mortar weighs 2,700 pounds. Near the muzzle is a scroll with the word "Reginosa," and around the breech is the inscription, "Number 5668, Sevilla—31 Decembre, 1801."

12th Month.] DECEMBER, 1899. [31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
● New Moon...	2	7	47.7 P.M.	○ Full Moon...	16	8 31.1 P.M.
○ First Quarter.	9	4	2.6 P.M.	○ Last Quarter.	24	10 57.3 P.M.
Perigee	7	1	.. A.M.	Apogee	22	6 .. P.M.

D AY of M. W.K.	SUN.			MOON.		HIGH TIDE		PHENOMENA, ETC.
	Rises.	South.	Sets.	Rises.	Sets.	A.M.	P.M.	
	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m. s.</i>	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	<i>h. m.</i>	
						<i>A. M.</i>	<i>P. M.</i>	
1 Fr.	7 8	11 55	41 4 44	5 51	3 25	4 34	5 39	♀ in ♀.
2 Sa.	7 8	11 56	44 44	6 56	4 17	5 20	6 24	○ ♀ C. ☽ +1°9'
3 Sun	7 9	11 56	27 4 43	7 57	5 14	6 9	7 10	1st Sunday in Advent.
4 Mo.	7 10	11 56	52 4 43	8 53	6 18	7 0	7 56	○ ♀ C. ♀ -2°11'
5 Tu.	7 11	11 57	17 4 43	9 43	7 29	7 52	8 45	○ ♀ C., inferior.
6 W.	7 12	11 57	42 4 43	10 26	8 40	8 49	9 34	♀ in perihelion.
7 Th.	7 13	11 58	8 4 43	11 2	9 50	9 48	10 23	α Orionis rises 6 20 PM.
8 Fr.	7 14	11 58	35 4 43	11 35	11 0	10 49	11 15	Procyon rises 8 9 PM.
9 Sa.	7 15	11 59	14 43	12 7	A.M.	11 50	....	Pollux rises 6 46 PM.
10 Sun	7 16	11 59	29 4 43	12 38	0 8	0 9	12 50	2d Sunday in Advent.
11 Mo.	7 17	11 59	56 4 43	1 10	1 16	1 2	1 49	Regulus rises 9 45 PM.
12 Tu.	7 18	12 0	24 4 44	1 45	2 24	1 59	2 44	Spica rises 2 35 AM.
13 W.	7 18	12 0	53 4 44	2 24	3 31	2 55	3 39	Arcturus rises 1 6 AM.
14 Th.	7 19	12 1	21 4 44	3 8	4 36	3 50	4 32	Vega rises 4 45 AM.
15 Fr.	7 20	12 1	50 4 44	3 56	5 39	4 43	5 24	♀ stationary.
16 Sa.	7 21	12 2	19 4 44	4 52	6 37	5 35	6 13	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. north.
17 Sun	7 22	12 2	49 4 45	5 48	7 29	6 27	7 1	3d Sunday in Advent.
18 Mo.	7 22	12 3	18 4 45	6 46	8 15	7 18	7 48	Altair sets 7 57 PM.
19 Tu.	7 23	12 3	48 4 45	7 45	8 53	8 8	8 35	Fomalhaut sets 9 5 PM.
20 W.	7 23	12 4	18 4 46	8 42	9 26	8 58	9 19	Aldebaran sets 5 5 AM.
21 Th.	7 24	12 4	47 4 46	9 40	9 56	9 46	10 1	○ enters ♀, Win. com.
22 Fr.	7 24	12 5	17 4 47	10 36	10 22	10 35	10 41	○ ♀ ☽. ♀ +2°16'
23 Sa.	7 25	12 5	47 4 47	11 32	10 48	11 25	11 22	Capella sets 7 6 AM.
24 Sun	7 25	12 6	17 4 48	A.M.	11 14	....	12 15	4th Sunday in Advent.
25 Mo.	7 25	12 6	47 4 48	0 29	11 39	0 4	1 5	Christmas.
				P.M.				
26 Tu.	7 26	12 7	17 4 49	1 28	12 8	0 47	1 57	Rigel sets 4 1 AM.
27 W.	7 26	12 7	47 4 50	2 29	12 40	1 31	2 47	α Orionis sets 5 30 AM.
28 Th.	7 26	12 8	16 4 50	3 31	1 18	2 20	3 36	Procyon sets 6 12 AM.
29 Fr.	7 27	12 8	46 4 51	4 36	2 3	3 10	4 25	○ ♀ C. ♀ +2°35'
30 Sa.	7 27	12 9	15 4 52	5 39	2 56	4 4	5 12	○ ♀ C. ♀ +1°30'
31 Sun	7 27	12 9	44 4 53	6 39	3 57	4 58	6 0	○ h C. h +0°20'

One of the largest diamonds known (weight 367 carats) was found in Borneo about a century ago, and belongs to the Rajah of Mattan. One of the most celebrated is the Koh-i-noor (Mountain of Light), belonging to the British crown. It weighed originally nearly 800 carats,

but by subsequent re-cuttings has been reduced to 103½ carats. The Orloff diamond, belonging to the Emperor of Russia, weighs 195 carats; the Pitt diamond of France, 136½ carats. The Orloff came from India, and has been thought to have originally formed part of the Koh-i-noor stone.

DOMESTIC POSTAL RATES.

Classes.	Postage.	Weight.
I. Letters and sealed packages	2 cts. each ounce or fraction.	No limit.
Postal cards.....	1 cent.	
II. Newspapers and periodical publications that have been entered as 2d class matter, when mailed by persons other than the publishers	1 cent each four ounces or frac- tion.	No limit.
III. Circulars, books, and matter wholly in print, engravings, lithographs, photographs, blank checks, deeds, insurance policies, etc., proof with manuscript accompanying same, and other matter not in nature of personal corre- spondence, visiting cards, business cards, etc.	1 cent each two ounces or frac- tion.	4 lbs.
IV. Merchandise and matter not included in any of above classes.....	1 cent each ounce or fraction.	4 lbs.

REGULATIONS.

CLASS I.—Includes letters, postal cards, sealed packages, all matter wholly or partly in writing, whether manuscript or produced by type-writer or copying press, books with written entries, manuscript for publication not accompanied by proof sheets, and all personal correspondence whether in writing or in print. No writing or printing is allowed on the address side of postal cards except the address.

CLASS II.—Nearly every newspaper and magazine published in the United States belongs to the second class, and foreign publications which, if issued here, would be admitted to that class, may be mailed at the rate given above. Second class matter must be so enveloped that it can be readily examined without destroying the wrappers. When mailed by publishers or news agents the rate is one cent for each pound or fraction thereof.

CLASS III. Single books may be sent at the third class rate, even though the weight may exceed the 4-pound limit of weight. The sender may write or print on label, tag, envelope or wrapper of third class matter, his own name, occupation and residence or business address, preceded by the word "From."

CLASS IV.—There are specific regulations for packing merchandise and samples of goods sent as fourth class matter. Proprietary articles, such as powders, pills, fancy soaps, may be sent in original packages, sealed. Seeds and other articles requiring to be specially protected may be put in sealed envelopes if the envelopes are transparent enough to permit the nature of the contents to be ascertained. Admissible liquids, oil pastes, salves, ointments, fresh fruit and vegetables liable to decomposition, etc. may be sent under specified regulation.

PROHIBITED MATTER.

The following articles are unmailable under any circumstances: Liquids, ardent, vinous, spirituous or malt, or those liable to explosion or spontaneous combustion; inflammable oils, poisons, explosives; animals, alive or dead (stuffed natural specimens excepted); explosive or poisonous powders, matches, insects (except queen bees and their attendant bees and dried insects when safely secured), substances exhaling an offensive odor; all articles not properly packed which are liable to destroy, deface or

damage other mail matter, or to harass the person of any one in the postal service; obscene and indecent books, prints, writings or papers; all letters upon the envelopes of which, or postal cards upon which, indecent, scurrilous or defamatory delineations or language are written or printed; all matter concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other similar enterprises offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised or intended to defraud the public, or for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretense.

PARCELS POST.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by parcels post to Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico, Hawaiian Kingdom, Leeward Islands, Republic of Colombia, Salvador, Costa Rica, Danish West Indies, British Guiana, Newfoundland, Windward Islands and the Republic of Honduras, at postage rate of 12c. per pound or fraction thereof; limit of

weight 11 pounds. Packages must be mailed between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., and a customs declaration signed by sender at the postoffice.

Registered Matter.—The rate on registered packages and letters is eight cent in addition to regular postage.

Postage to Canada and Mexico sample rates and conditions of prepayment for domestic matter.

FOREIGN POSTAGE RATES.

To all countries in the world, except Canada and Mexico, to which countries domestic rates are applicable, and the postal agency at Shanghai, China, which has special and liberal rates, the rate is five cents per half-ounce or fraction thereof for first-class matter; one cent for two ounces or fraction thereof on newspapers, periodicals, circulars and other printed matter; on merchandise samples, two cents for four ounces and one cent for each additional two ounces; limit of weight twelve ounces. Commercial papers, such as deeds, insurance policies, stamped or unstamped paper, manuscript music, and manuscript of works, five cents per ten ounces and one cent for each additional two ounces; limit of weight four pounds six ounces.

MONEY ORDER FEES.

A war tax of 2 cents is charged on all Domestic Money Orders.

DOMESTIC.

On orders not exceeding \$2.50... 3 cents.
Over \$2.50 and not exceeding \$5... 5 cents.
Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10... 8 cents.
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20... 10 cents.
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30... 12 cents.
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40... 15 cents.
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50... 18 cents.
Over \$50 and not exceeding \$60... 20 cents.
Over \$60 and not exceeding \$75... 25 cents.
Over \$75 and not exceeding \$100... 30 cents.

FOREIGN.

For sums not exceeding \$10.... 10 cents.
Over \$10 and not exceeding \$20... 20 cents.
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30... 30 cents.
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40... 40 cents.
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50... 50 cents.
Over \$50 and not exceeding \$60... 60 cents.
Over \$60 and not exceeding \$70... 70 cents.
Over \$70 and not exceeding \$80... 80 cents.
Over \$80 and not exceeding \$90... 90 cents.
Over \$90 and not exceeding \$100... 1 dollar.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF MARYLAND.

Officers Elected at Salisbury, June 9, 1898.

President—John J. Stump, Cumberland.
Vice-President—Samuel Hannah, Balto.
Secretary—Chas. V. Wantz, Westminster.
Treasurer—H. R. Heck, Frederick.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Chairman—W. W. Moore, Cambridge.
John H. Cunningham, Westminster.
W. H. Marshall, Union Bridge.
Frank Spates, Frostburg.
A. Shjourdan, Annapolis.

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEES.
J. Edward Abbott, Topic and Statistical,
Annapolis.

Roger B. Wood, Auditing, Frederick.
Frank A. Shober, Legislative, Cumber'd.
Wm. H. Wilson, Transportation, Man-
chester.

W. H. McConkey, Exhibits, Salisbury.
The seventh annual convention of the
association will be held June 7 and 8,
1899, at Westminster.

PHARMACY ASSOCIATION.

Officers of the Maryland Association Elected June 23, 1898.

President—R. S. McKinney, Taneytown.
Secretary—Chas. H. Ware, Baltimore.
Treasurer—D. M. R. Culbreth, Baltimore.
Local Secretary—W. C. Powell, Snow Hill.
Next annual meeting will be held at Ocean City, Md., July 11-15, 1899.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Alfred R. L. Dohme, Chm., Baltimore.
W. C. Powell, Snow Hill.

J. Webb Foster, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE RETAIL DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

President—A. J. Corning.
Vice-Presidents—Louis Schulze,
Henry P. Hynson.
Secretary—Chas. L. Meyer.
Treasurer—John G. Beck.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.
A. C. Schrader, Chas. Morgan,
H. F. Linderman, J. D. Brown,
J. H. Blass, J. Webb Foster, Jr.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Organized at St. Louis October 17-20, 1898.
Pres.—Henry P. Hynson, Baltimore, Md.
Sec.—Thos. V. Wooten, Chicago, Ill.
Treas.—John W. Lowe, Hartford, Conn.

V.-Pres'ts—Geo. L. Hechler, Cleveland, O.
Simon N. Jones, Louisville, Ky.
Norman A. Kuhn, Omaha, Neb.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Pres.—Chas. E. Dohme, Baltimore, Md.
Gen.Sec.—Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Treas.—A. D. Shepherd, Boston, Mass.

V.-Pres'ts—Geo. F. Payne, Atlanta, Ga.
J. H. Beal, Scio, Ohio.
Miss Josie Wanous, Minneapolis, Minn.

SUMMARY OF WAR TAXES, 1898.

	Schedules Which Went Into Effect June 14.	
* Beer, ale and other fermented liquor, per barrel.....		\$2 00
Tobacco—Manufactured, per pound.....		12d
Cigars, cigarettes, over 3 pounds per 1,000.....		3 60
Cigars, under 3 pounds per 1,000.....		1 00
Cigarettes, under 3 pounds per 1,000.....		1 50
Tea, imports, per pound.....		10a
	Schedule Which Went Into Effect July 1.	
Bank capital—Including surplus, over \$25,000.....		50 00
For each \$1,000 over \$25,000.....		1
Brokers in negotiable securities.....		2 00
Pawnbrokers.....		50 00
Commercial brokers.....		20 00
Custom House brokers.....		20 00
Theatres, museums, concert halls, in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants.....		10 00
Circuses.....		100 00
Other shows and exhibitions.....		10 00
Bowling alleys, billiard rooms, per alley or table.....		5 00
Tobacco—Dealers—Leaf tobacco, sales between 50,000 and 100,000 pounds.....		12 00
Sales over 100,000.....		24 00
Manufacturers—Sales under 50,000.....		6 00
Sales between 50,000 and 100,000.....		12 00
Sales over 100,000.....		24 00
Manufacturers of cigars—Sales between 100,000 and 200,000.....		6 00
Sales over 200,000.....		12 00
Stocks, bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness issued after July 1, 1898, per \$100 face value.....		1 00
Transfers of stocks, per \$100 face value.....		1 00
Sales of merchandise for present or future delivery on exchanges, per \$100.....		1 00
Bank check or sight draft.....		1 00
Bills of exchange (inland), time draft and promissory note, money orders, for each \$100.....		1 00
Bills of exchange (foreign), letter of credit, drawn singly, per \$100.....		1 00
In sets of two or more for each bill.....		1 00
Bill of lading or receipt for any goods to be exported.....		1 00
Bill of lading to be issued by express and transportation companies, per pkg.....		1 00
Telephone messages, charged at 15 cents or over.....		1 00
Surety bonds.....		1 00
Certificates of profit, memorandum showing interest in corporation or transfers of same, per \$100 face value.....		1 00
Certificate of damage and certificates of port wardens or marine surveyors.....		1 00
Other certificates not specified.....		1 00
Charter party—Per vessel of 300 tons.....		1 00
Between 300 and 600.....		3 00
Exceeding 600.....		5 00
Contract, brokers' notes of sale or exchange of goods, stocks, bonds, notes, real estate, etc.....		10 00
Conveyances, value between \$100 and \$500.....		1 00
Telegraph messages.....		1 00
Custom House entry—Not over \$100.....		1 00
Between \$100 and \$500.....		1 00
Over \$500.....		1 00
Custom House entry for withdrawal.....		1 00
Insurance—Life, for each \$100 of policy.....		1 00
Industrial weekly payment plan, 40 percent. of first weekly pay't.....		1 00
Leases—For one year.....		1 00
Between one and three years.....		1 00
Over three years.....		1 00
Manifest for Custom House entry or clearance for foreign port, per ship of 300 tons.....		1 00
Between 300 and 600 tons.....		3 00
Exceeding 600 tons.....		5 00
Mortgage, between \$1,000 and \$1,500.....		1 00
For each \$500 additional.....		1 00
Passage ticket to foreign port, costing not over \$30.....		1 00
Between \$30 and \$60.....		3 00
Over \$60.....		5 00
*** Power of attorney to vote.....		1 00
**** To sell, rent or collect.....		1 00

Summary of War Taxes, 1898—Continued.

Protests of notes, etc.....	\$ 25
Warehouse receipts.....	25
Decinal proprietary articles and perfumery, cosmetics, etc., per package	
of 5 cents, retail price.....	.00125
Between 15 and 25 cents.....	.00625
Newing gum, per package of \$1, retail value	4
Warkling or other wines, per pint bottle	1
Stroleum and sugar refining or transporting oil or other products by pipe	
line, excise tax on gross receipts exceeding \$250,000..... per cent..	.0025
Place or parlor car seats or berths, per seat or berth.....	1
Legacies between \$10,000 and \$25,000 to lineal descendant, or brother or	
sister of testator, per \$100 clear value	75
To descendants of brother or sister of testator.....	1 50
To brother or sister of father or mother of testator or their descendants.....	3 00
To brother or sister of grandparents of testator or their descendants.....	4 00
To other beneficiaries.....	5 00
Tax on legacies—Between \$25,000 and \$100,000, multiplied by one and one-half.	
Between \$100,000 and \$500,000, multiplied by two.	
Between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000, multiplied by two and one-half.	
Over \$1,000,000, multiplied by three.	
Schedules Which Went Into Effect August 14.	
Dixed flour, dealers, per annum.....	12 00
Per Package, imports included, between 98 and 196 pounds.....	4
per cent. discount allowed.	
Wives and husbands exempt.	
*Religious, literary, charitable societies and public cemeteries exempt.	
**Claims against United States exempt.	

FORM OF OATH IN MARYLAND.

A new form of judicial oath, which dispenses with the use of the Bible in administering oaths in Maryland, under the state law, went into effect June 1, 1898. Witnesses, jurors and others were formerly required by the law to kiss the Bible in making oath. In 1896 kissing the book was dispensed with, and it was only necessary to place the right hand on the open Bible. In 1898 the further step was taken of dispensing with the Bible. The Act of 1898 provides that the form of judicial and all other oaths to be taken or administered in this State and not prescribed by the constitution shall be as follows: "In the presence of Almighty God, I do solemnly promise, or declare," etc. The expression formerly used, "So help me God," and all imprecatory words are expressly prohibited from being used. The law prescribes that the manner of

administering oaths shall be by requiring the person making the same to hold up his hand in token of his recognition of the solemnity of the act, except in those cases wherein the form is not practicable, or when it shall appear that some other mode is more binding on the conscience.

The exception in the latter clause applies to those cases where the person making the oath is deprived of the use of his arms, and is in accord with the "Bill of Rights," which protects religious scruples and guarantees the right to "affirm." Persons who are conscientiously scrupulous of taking any oath, of whatever sect or persuasion, may still make an affirmation in which the name of the Deity is not used, and in which the raising of the hand or other corporal act is not required.

BALTIMORE BOARD OF TRADE.

Elected October 3, 1898.

President—Eugene Levering.
Treasurer—William B. Willson.
Secretary—Henry C. Landis.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. H. Perot, John E. Hurst, David L. Bartlett, Blanchard Randall.

DIRECTORS.

Charles A. Martin,
David Hutzler,
E. Stanley Gary,
C. Morton Stewart, Jr.,
R. Brent Keyser,
John B. Ramsay,
E. B. Hunting,
John M. Nelson,

Thomas E. Carson,
Francis E. Waters,
Robert Ramsay,
Charles K. Lord,
John S. Gibbs,
Frederick W. Wood,
Charles C. Macgill,
Henry B. Gilpin.

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

Judge—Arthur George Brown. Clerk—Henry C. Landis.

WILD DUCK SHOOTING.

The Maryland State Law allows the shooting of wild ducks from November 1 to April 10, and prohibits shooting at any other time.

The shooting on what is known as the "Susquehanna Flats," from November 1 to March 31, is restricted to any area of not less than a quarter of a mile from shore, northward of a line beginning at Turkey Point lighthouse, Cecil county, and drawn westward to a point half a mile north of the most northern part of Spesutia Island; thence westward half a mile north of the adjacent mainland to the shore of Harford county, at or near Oakington, and south of a line drawn east from Concord Point lighthouse, in Harford county, to Carpenter's Point, Cecil county.

The shooting days, until January 1, within the lines above described, are Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. After January 1, shooting is allowed on Saturday also. The law prohibits night shooting and anchoring of boats on any but gunning days, or going over the waters on gunning days before five o'clock A. M.

Persons desiring to shoot ducks on the flats of the Susquehanna must do so from licensed sink-boxes or sneak boats. These licenses are issued only to actual residents of Harford and Cecil counties.

It is lawful to shoot teal, mallards, black ducks, baldpate, and other wild ducks, known as "marsh ducks," from one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset every day from August 15 to October 1 on the Susquehanna Flats.

The law prohibits the shooting of waterfowl while bedded in flocks on their roosting or feeding grounds; the use of a booby blind or artificial point more than one hundred yards from the shore, and the use of big guns or swivel guns from any boat in any part of the State.

Bona-fide citizens of Cecil and Kent counties may shoot from sink-boxes in Sassafras river, upon obtaining a license, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, between November 1 and March 31.

Dorchester county allows shooting from sink-boats at waterfowl in Choptank river and tributaries from daybreak until dark on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Somerset county permits wild duck shooting from October 1 to March 31, and the shooting of wild geese from November 1 to April 1.

Worcester county prohibits the shooting of wild waterfowl between April and November 1. Non-residents of State must obtain license to shoot.

Patuxent River—Non-residents Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's counties prohibited from shooting or trapping geese, ducks, snipes, ortolan or other waterfowl on Patuxent waters, tributaries or marshes, unless by permission of a majority of the citizens living contiguous to the marshes, or unless they shall employ only such boats for their shooting as are licensed. Ortolan shooting dates September 5 to November 1.

Anne Arundel shooting days for waterfowl from booby blinds are as follows:

South River—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Severn River—Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Magothy River—Tuesdays and Fridays.

West and Rhode Rivers and their creeks—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. License required; night shooting prohibited except from land.

Any bona-fide citizen of Charles or St. Mary's county may shoot out of any boat or craft of any kind at wild fowl in Wicomico river and in its tributaries. Sink boxes are permitted to be used by bona-fide citizens of Charles county in the waters of that county.

WOOD OR SUMMER DUCK.
Montgomery County—Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.
Talbot County—Sept. 10 to Dec. 31.
Wicomico County—Sept. 10 to Dec. 31.
Worcester County—Sept. 1 to Feb. 28.

WILD PIGEON.
Kent County—Aug. 1 to Dec. 24.

ROBIN.
St. Mary's County—Oct. 1 to Feb. 28.

MUSKRAT.
Caroline County—Dec. 1 to Mar. 14.
Dorchester County—Jan. 1 to Mar. 14.
Somerset County—Dec. 1 to Mar. 19.
Wicomico County—Dec. 15 to Mar. 14.

OTTER.
Dorchester County—Jan. 1 to Mar. 31.

GAME AND FISH PROTECTION.

OFFICERS OF THE MARYLAND STATE ASSOCIATION.

President—Geo. Dobbin Penniman, Baltimore.

Vice-President—Hon. Chas. E. Coffin, Muirkirk.

Secretary and Treasurer—Frank C. Kirkwood, Baltimore.

Attorney—Richard F. Kimball, Baltimore.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

F. C. Latrobe,
James Scott,
L. M. Levering,
M. Gillett Gill,
J. Olney Norris.

State Game Warden—Robert H. Gilbert, Baltimore.
Assistant Game Warden—Frank C. Kirkwood, Baltimore.

De Courcy W. Thom,
Wm. H. Fisher,
M. H. Ould,
F. C. Kirkwood,
R. F. Kimball,

R. H. Gilbert,
J. L. Strouse,
Henry Brauns,
Dr. Chas. C. Harris,
Wm. H. Love.

SHOOTING DATES IN MARYLAND.

Counties.	Partridges.	Woodcock.	Rabbits.	Pheasants.
Allegany.	Oct. 1—Dec. 31.	July 1—Dec. 31.	Oct. 15—Dec. 31.	Sept. 1—Dec. 31.
Anne Arundel.	Nov. 10—Dec. 24.	July 1—July 31.	Nov. 10—Dec. 24.	Nov. 10—Dec. 24.
Baltimore city.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24	Nov. 10—Dec. 24.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	Oct. 1—Dec. 24.
Balto. county.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.
Calvert.	Nov. 1—Jan. 10.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.
Caroline.	Nov. 1—Jan. 30.	July 5—Jan. 30.	Nov. 1—Dec. 31.	
Carroll.	Nov. 10—Dec. 24.	July 15—Dec. 24.	Nov. 10—Dec. 24.	Nov. 10—Dec. 24.
Cecil.	Nov. 1—Jan. 9.	June 10—Dec. 31.	Nov. 1—Jan. 9.	Sept. 5—Mar. 31.
Charles.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	July 4—Feb. 24.	Oct. 15—Jan. 14.	
Dorchester.	Nov. 1—Jan. 31.	June 15—Jan. 31.	Oct. 20—Jan. 14.	
Frederick.	Nov. 1—Dec. 31.		Nov. 1—Dec. 31.	Nov. 1—Dec. 31.
Garrett.	Nov. 1—Dec. 31.		Nov. 1—Jan. 31.	Nov. 1—Dec. 31.
Harford.	Nov. 15—Dec. 14.	June 10—Aug. 9.	Nov. 15—Dec. 14.	Nov. 15—Dec. 14.
Howard.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	July 1—July 31.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.
Kent.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	
Montgomery.	Nov. 1—Dec. 14.	July 1—Dec. 31.	Sept. 1—Jan. 31.	Sept. 1—Dec. 31.
Prince George's.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	June 16—Aug. 31.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	
Queen Anne's.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	July 5—Jan. 31.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	
Somerset.	Nov. 10—Jan. 14.	June 15—Dec. 31.	Nov. 10—Jan. 14.	
St. Mary's.	Nov. 1—Dec. 24.	July 5—Feb. 24.	Sept. 1—Jan. 14.	
Talbot.	Nov. 1—Dec. 31.	July 5—Dec. 31.	Nov. 1—Dec. 31.	
Washington.	Oct. 20—Dec. 24.	July 12—Dec. 24.	Oct. 20—Dec. 24.	Aug. 12—Dec. 24.
Wicomico.	Nov. 15—Jan. 14.	June 15—Jan. 31.	Nov. 1—Jan. 14.	
Worcester.	Nov. 15—Feb. 14.	July 10—Feb. 14.	Nov. 1—Jan. 14.	

WILD TURKEYS.

Allegany—October 15—December 31.
 Baltimore City—Nov. 1—Dec. 24.
 Baltimore County—Nov. 1—Dec. 24.
 Frederick—November 15—January 14.
 Garrett—November 1—December 31.
 Howard—November 1—December 24.
 Montgomery—November 1—January 31.
 Washington—November 1—January 14.

DEER.

Allegany—August 1—December 31.
 Garrett—October 1—December 31.
 Washington—November 1—January 14.

DUCKS, GEESE, ETC.

Anne Arundel—November 1—April 10.
 Baltimore City—November 1—April 10.
 Baltimore County—November 1—Apr. 10.
 Caroline—September 10—March 31.
 Garrett—November 1—April 10.
 Howard—November 1—April 10.
 Somerset—October 1—March 31.*
 Worcester—November 1—April 9.

SQUIRRELS.

Anne Arundel—Sept. 1—Nov. 30.
 Baltimore City—Sept. 1—Nov. 30.
 Baltimore County—Sept. 1—Nov. 30.
 Carroll—September 1—November 30.
 *Somerset—Geese, November 1—March 31.
 Plover, August 1—December 24.

GAME WARDEN'S DUTIES.

The Game Warden of Maryland is appointed by the Governor for two years, with salary from the State of \$500 a year, together with a portion of the fines imposed by due process of law upon violators. The present Game Warden is Robert H. Gilbert, of Baltimore; Assistant Game

Frederick—August 1—December 19.
 Howard—September 1—November 30.
 Montgomery—August 1—December 14.
 Washington—June 1—June 30; September 15—November 30.
 Wicomico—September 1—February 14.

DOVES.

Baltimore City—August 15—December 24.
 Kent—August 1—December 24.
 Washington—August 12—December 24.

SNIPE OR PLOVER.

Baltimore City—August 15—December 24.
 Carroll—September 1—April 30.
 Wicomico—November 15—January 14.

RAIL.

Baltimore City—September 1—October 30.
 Caroline—September 20—December 31.
 Cecil—September 5—March 31.
 Harford—September 1—December 15.
 Kent—September 1—October 30.
 Prince George's—September 5—Oct. 30.
 Talbot—September 10—December 31.

REEDBIRDS.

Baltimore City—September 1—October 30.
 Cecil—September 5—March 31.
 Harford—September 1—December 15.
 Kent—September 1—October 30.
 Kent—Snipe, March 15—June 1;

Warden, F. C. Kirkwood. Deputy Game Wardens are appointed for the counties of Maryland and the city of Baltimore. When on duty they are required to wear a badge. They are empowered to seize game and fish unlawfully in the possession of anyone.

GENERAL GAME LAW OF MARYLAND.

The State law, approved April 9, 1898, allows open seasons (shooting) as follows:

PARTRIDGE.

Garrett, Allegany—November 1—December 31.

Washington, Frederick, Howard, Baltimore, Montgomery, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, Kent, Caroline, Talbot—November 1—December 24.

Carroll, Harford, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, St. Mary's, Queen Anne's, Cecil—November 10—December 24.

Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester—November 10—January 31.

PHEASANT.

Garrett—November 1—December 31.

Allegany—September 1—December 31.

Washington, Frederick, Howard, Baltimore, Montgomery, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, Kent, Caroline, Talbot—November 1—December 24.

Carroll, Harford, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, St. Mary's, Queen Anne's, Cecil—November 10—December 24.

Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester—November 10—January 31.

WILD TURKEY.

Garrett, Allegany—November 1—December 31.

Washington, Frederick, Howard, Baltimore, Montgomery, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, Kent, Caroline, Talbot—November 1—December 24.

RABBIT.

Garrett, Allegany—November 1—January 31.

Washington, Frederick, Howard, Baltimore, Montgomery, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, Kent, Caroline, Talbot—November 1—December 24.

Carroll, Harford, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, St. Mary's, Queen Anne's, Cecil—November 10—December 24.

Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester—November 10—January 31.

WOODCOCK.

Allegany—July 1—December 31.

Washington, Frederick, Howard, Baltimore, Montgomery, Prince George's,

Calvert, Charles, Kent, Caroline, Talbot—November 1—December 24.

Carroll, Harford, Montgomery, Anne Arundel, St. Mary's, Queen Anne's, Cecil—November 10—December 24.

Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester—November 10—January 31.

SQUIRREL.

September 1 to November 30 (excepting Garrett and Allegany.)

DUCK, GOOSE, ETC.

November 1 to April 10 (excepting Susquehanna Flats.)

DOVE.

August 15 to December 24.

SNIPE OR PLOVER.

August 15 to April 30 (excepting Worcester.)

RAIL OR REEDBIRD.

September 1 to October 30.

Section 2 reads as follows: "And be it enacted, That all acts, or parts of acts, and all sections and parts of sections, of the Code, both of general and local laws now in force in the State of Maryland, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, provided, nothing in this act shall in any manner affect the P. L. L. of Kent, Talbot, St. Mary's, Calvert, Harford, Allegany, Somerset, Worcester, Caroline, Prince George's, Cecil, Frederick, Charles, Dorchester, Montgomery, Queen Anne's, Carroll, Washington and Wicomico counties relating to game and wild fowl, but that the local laws shall remain in full force in said counties, respectively."

From this it will be seen that where local law does not appear in the foregoing table the present State law is in full force and it may be well to state that each animal every bird not mentioned above, including robins (except in St. Mary's county), meadow or field larks and flickers, are protected by law all the year and over the State.

TERRAPIN LAW.

The rapid decrease of the terrapin in Maryland has caused the enactment of laws for their protection, while the high price occasioned by the scarcity has induced the breeding of them in some favorable localities.

It is unlawful at any time to catch diamond-back terrapins measuring less than five inches in length on the bottom shell.

It is unlawful to catch diamond-back terrapins between April 1 and November 1 except in Worcester, Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's counties.

It is unlawful for any person to interfere with, or in any manner destroy the

eggs of the diamond-back terrapin. None but citizens of the counties of Maryland bordering on the waters of Maryland shall catch diamond-back terrapin from such waters.

It is lawful for the citizens of the following counties to catch terrapin as follows:

Anne Arundel County—Oct. 1 to Apr. 30.
Calvert County—Sept. 1 to Apr. 30.
Charles County—Sept. 1 to Apr. 30.
Dorchester County—Sept. 15 to Apr. 30.
Somerset County—Oct. 1 to Mar. 31.
St. Mary's County—Sept. 1 to Apr. 30.
Worcester County—Fixes no dates.

DISEASES OF PLANTS.

By Prof. C. O. Townsend, State Pathologist.

Potato Rot or Blight.—Like all fungous Tal-diseases, is produced by a parasitic plant, known as a fungus. In this case, the spores from which the fungi are produced germinate upon the leaves or vines, causing them to become spotted in a short time. The fungus soon attacks the tubers, producing dry rot. At the first appearance of the disease, the vines should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. Care should be taken that no diseased potatoes are used for seed, since the fungus may live in the tubers over winter.

Sweet Potato Black Rot.—As in the preceding case, this disease attacks both stem and tuber. It appears upon the tubers in large patches, while it gives to the stem a rusty color. As a preventive the young plants should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. If the disease appears in spite of the treatment, the same soil should not be used the following year for sweet potatoes.

Strawberry Leaf Blight.—Sometimes called rust or sunburns, recognized by the appearance of red or purple spots upon the leaves. These spots gradually increase in size until they cover a large part of the leaf, to which they give a Talbrownish tinge. The disease usually attacks the plants after the bearing season is over, hence the result of the attack is not noticed until the following year, when the yield is greatly reduced. As a preventive the plants should be sprayed in the spring with Bordeaux mixture, and in the fall the diseased leaves should be gathered and burned.

Pear Blight.—Is a troublesome disease that attacks the ends of the branches and twigs produced by small organisms that work in the young wood, and which are known as bacteria. Pear Blight is recognized by the dying of the ends of the twigs and the consequent drying up of the leaves. The minute organisms enter through the buds, spread from branch to branch and work their way downward until the life of the tree is destroyed. The only known remedy for this disease is to cut away and burn the diseased branches as soon as they appear. In order to insure the removal of all of the disease-producing organisms, the cutting should be done ten or twelve inches below the lowest visible point to which the disease has descended. This disease also attacks the apple and quince.

Celery Rust.—Leaf Blight or Sun-scald appears most commonly in the middle of the summer, especially if the season is hot and dry, and may be recognized at first by the appearance of yellowish spots upon the leaves. The spots spread until the whole leaf assumes a yellowish color, finally becoming brown and dying. To

prevent an attack of this disease, the plants should be grown in a cool, moist place. These conditions may be artificially produced by shading. If the disease appears in spite of all precautions, the plants should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, or with a solution of ammonical carbonate of copper. The former solution should never be used toward the latter end of the celery season, as it might spot the plants, and thus injure their sale.

Cabbage Club Root.—Is recognized by the swollen and distorted appearance of the root and the failure of the plant to form a head. It attacks other plants, e. g., cauliflower, radishes, turnips and such weeds as hedge mustard and shepherd's purse. To prevent the spread of this pest, the diseased plants should be pulled and burned as soon as detected, and no weeds or other plants subject to the disease should be allowed to grow on the same soil for at least one season.

Bean Pod Rust.—As the name implies, appears upon the pods of beans and forms brownish spots. It is particularly common upon the so-called snap or string bean. To avoid the disease, beans should be planted in light soil in a dry place. If the spots begin to appear, spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Tomato Blight.—Is a fungous disease causing the lower leaves of the plants to appear to be suffering from drought. The vines should be thoroughly sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture before the first appearance of the disease. The plants should be sprayed first while in the bed or hot-house.

Grape Rot.—Is a fungous disease that attacks the fruit when nearly ripe, often causing great damage. To prevent the disease from appearing, spray the vines and trellises with a solution of copper sulphate early in the season, before the buds begin to open. Spray at intervals of two weeks with Bordeaux mixture, until the grapes are half grown, then use ammonical carbonate of copper solution. All diseased fruit should be gathered and burned.

Peach Yellows.—Is a very serious disease, the cause of which is not known. Its presence may be detected by the premature ripening of the fruit, and by the appearance of willowy shoots on the trunk or branches of the tree. A tree may survive for several years after it is attacked, but the fruit is worthless, at least after the first year. The disease may be transmitted through the pits or by budding, or it may be communicated from one tree to another through the air or soil. The only known remedy is to remove and burn the trees at the first appearance of the disease.

REMEDIES FOR INSECTS ON PLANTS.

By Prof. W. G. Johnson, State Entomologist.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Take the following ingredients:

Sulphate of copper (or blue stone), 6 lbs.
Quick-lime (good stone lime), 4 lbs.
Water, 40 gallons.

First, place the copper sulphate in a piece of old fertilizer bag and suspend it in a barrel containing twenty gallons of water until it is all dissolved. Second, slake the lime in a bucket and thin it to the consistency of cream, and pour it in another barrel containing twenty gallons of water. We now have what is known as stock solution, and it will keep for an indefinite length of time. When ready for use stir both the copper and lime solutions thoroughly, and take a pail full from each and pour them at the same time into a tub or barrel. If Paris green is needed mix four ounces of the poison with enough water to make a thick paste and add half to each twenty gallons of the stock solution.

Caution—Do not add any more Paris green, as it will burn the foliage. When the Bordeaux is mixed from the stock solution it should be used as soon as possible, and never allowed to stand over night, as it would be practically worthless. Use a good spray-pump.

Kerosene Emulsion.—This must be made explicitly according to directions, as follows:

Hard (or soft) soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Water (rain water if convenient), 1 gall.
Kerosene (common coal-oil), 2 gallons.

Place the water in a vessel holding four or five gallons; add the soap by shaving it in thin pieces; place on a stove and bring to the boiling point, occasionally stirring it to dissolve the soap; then remove to some convenient place away from the fire and add the kerosene. This should then be pumped in and out of the vessel with a good force-pump for from five to ten minutes, or until the emulsion is formed, which, if properly made, will look like buttermilk, and will readily mix with water without any oil coming to the surface. It will keep a long time, becoming a semi-solid when cold. If used when fresh it can be diluted with cold water to the strength desired; but if cold and hard, warm water should be used.

Whale-Oil Soap.—Add two pounds of whale-oil soap for every gallon of water used and heat thoroughly until all the soap is dissolved. Apply with a good spray-pump as hot as it can be conveniently handled. Use the soap made with the potash lye and not the caustic soda. The latter solidifies more readily, is sprayed with difficulty and leaves a whitish residue. The former remains a liquid when cold and does not leave residue.

The Codling Moth or Apple Worm.—Found in apples and pears is the young of a beautiful little moth or miller. It appears early in the spring, about the time the trees are in bloom or shortly afterward, and deposits its eggs upon the tiny fruit or upon the stem, twig or leaf nearby. Hatching from the egg, the young worm crawls about for a short time and finally enters the young fruit at the blossom or calyx end, where it remains until fully grown. It then emerges, and crawling to some sheltered place under bark or rubbish, transforms to a pupa or quiescent stage, where it remains for a short time, or even over winter, from which the adult moth again appears. Spray apple and pear trees immediately after the blossoms fall with Bordeaux mixture in which a quarter of a pound of Paris green has been added to each forty gallons of the solution. The trees should be sprayed a second time a week or ten days later.

The ravages of the Hessian fly can largely be averted by late sowing. The time for seedling varies in the different sections of Maryland. The time in the section which includes Garrett, Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Carroll, Harford, Cecil and Baltimore counties is between September 23 and October 8. The central section includes Montgomery, Howard, upper Prince George's and Anne Arundel, Queen Anne's and Kent, and the most favorable time for seedling is from October 1 to October 15. The southern section includes lower Prince George's and Anne Arundel, Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert, Talbot, Dorchester, Caroline, Somerset, Wicomico and Worcester counties, and the period here is from October 5 to October 20, or even later. The average season favor the dates given above, but weather, elevation and location are important factors, and occasional years the date would vary slightly.

To kill the grain moth, which is known also as the "weevil," "fly weevil," "white fly," "grain fly" and "stalk fly," make the granary or barn as tight as possible and apply bisulphide of carbon at the rate of one pound for every 100 bushels of grain stored. Put the chemical, which looks like water but is very foul smelling, into soup plates, pans, crocks, in fact anything with large evaporating surfaces and set them around over the surface of the grain. The bisulphide soon evaporates, and its fumes being several times heavier than air, penetrates every particle of space down through the grain, killing every living thing, even rats and mice, but not injuring the grain either for seedling or for edible purposes. Keep closed twenty-four hours and admit no lights, as the gas is inflammable.

MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

(Office—10 South Street, Baltimore.)

Names.	Term Ex.	Names.	Term Ex.
President—Dr. S. Chase DeKrafft, Cambridge,	1900	Dr. John Morris, Baltimore city,	1902
Mr. Fred. H. Smith, Baltimore city,	1900	Dr. Wm. H. Welch, Baltimore city,	1902
Dr. C. Hampson Jones, Health Commissioner.		H. M. Clabaugh, Attorney.	

The State Board of Health of Maryland is empowered to make sanitary investigations, especially into all local causes of disease. The board is required to take such steps through the courts as will serve to abate nuisances in any county, city, town or village of the state. Among other duties is that of organizing, as far as practicable, local sanitary and advisory boards in every city, village and legislative district. The county commissioners are also boards of health, and may, in their several counties, exercise all the powers of the State Board of Health. The law confers upon both State and local boards

authority to meet epidemic emergencies, and to institute such regulations as will tend to stamp out disease promptly.

The Legislature of 1898 passed a vital statistics law, which requires all physicians, coroners, undertakers and midwives to report all births and deaths, coming under their professional observation, to the local health officers, who in turn must keep accurate records, and make monthly returns to the State Board of Health.

An act was also passed providing for immediate notification of infectious diseases.

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

Alleghany—Dr. C. H. Brace, Cumberland.	Cumberland—Dr. J. M. Worthington, Annapolis.	Baltimore—Dr. John C. Schofield, Orange-Cecilville.
Sepulvert—Dr. T. M. Chaney, Dunkirk.	Caroline—Dr. J. L. Noble, Preston.	Prince George's—Dr. W. H. Gibbons, Croom P. O.
Carroll—Dr. J. S. Mathias, Westminster.	Charles—Dr. C. H. Posey, Faulkner.	Queen Anne's—Dr. Jas. Bordley, Centreville.
Bratt—Dr. Howard Bratton, Elkton.	Oxford—Dr. George P. Jones, East New Market.	St. Mary's—Dr. L. B. Johnson, Morganza.
Frederick—Dr. S. T. Haffner Frederick	Frederick—Dr. C. F. Goodell.	Talbot—Dr. T. A. Councill, Easton.
Ravenscourt—Dr. W. H. Ravenscourt, Oakland.	Makrostburg—Dr. W. Oliver McLane.	Washington—Dr. J. McPherson Scott, Hagerstown.
		Wicomico—Dr. C. R. Truitt, Salisbury.
		Worcester—Dr. Chas. P. Jones, Snow Hill.

TOWN HEALTH OFFICERS.

Berdeen—Dr. J. H. Kennedy.	Highlandtown—Dr. A. S. Warner.
Anapolis—Dr. Wm. S. Welch.	Havre-de-Grace—Dr. H. S. Weusthoff.
Cambridge—Dr. John Mace.	Kensington—Dr. W. L. Lewis.
Charlottesville—Dr. Charles L. Mattfeldt.	Laurel—Dr. J. R. Hunt.
Charlottesville—Dr. F. W. Fochtmann.	Lonaconing—Dr. J. O. Bullock.
Frederick—Dr. C. F. Goodell.	Ocean City—Dr. Paul Jones.
Makrostburg—Dr. W. Oliver McLane.	Sandy Spring—Dr. Charles Farquhar.
	Towson—Harry L. Longnecker.

COMMITTEE ON GENERAL SANITATION OF THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY.

Howard Bratton, Elkton.	Dr. Edw. M. Schaeffer, Chairman, Baltimore city.
John S. Fulton, Baltimore city.	Dr. Wm. J. Todd, Mt. Washington.
Jos. E. Gichner, Baltimore city.	Dr. Lillian Welsh, Baltimore city.

MARYLAND PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS.—1898.

President—Dr. Geo. H. Rohe.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Howard Bratton, Mr. Chas. R. Hartshorne, Mrs. Daniel Miller, Miss Eliza Ridgely, Dr. Edward M. Schaeffer, Dr. August Stabler.
Secretary—Dr. John S. Fulton. Treasurer—Dr. L. Gibbons Smart.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION OF MARYLAND.

Officers Elected at Ocean City July 22, 1898.

President—Joshua W. Hering, Westminster.

Secretary—Laurence B. Kemp, Baltimore.

Treasurer—William Marriott, Baltimore.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

James A. Gary, Baltimore.

Stevenson A. Williams, Belair.

John Gill, Baltimore.

Enoch G. Hipsley, Baltimore.

Alexander Neill, Hagerstown.

Alexander Burns, Baltimore.

Henry Page, Princess Anne.

D. C. Winebrenner, Frederick.

John Walter Smith, Snow Hill.

James Du Gue Ferguson, Baltimore.

ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.

John B. Ramsay, Baltimore.

Robert Shriver, Cumberland.

Charles S. Lane, Hagerstown.

H. H. Haines, Rising Sun.

Charles T. Crane, Baltimore.

GOLD STANDARD OF VALUE.

The gold standard resolution adopted by the association in Baltimore April 9, 1896, and reaffirmed at Cumberland June 3, 1897, was once again reaffirmed at Ocean City in 1898. This resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver and to every debasement of our currency in whatsoever form it may be presented; that we firmly and honestly believe that

the true interests of our country will best be served by its rigid adherence to the gold standard of value, the continuance of which will not only preserve its financial integrity and the future welfare of its citizens, from the wage-earner to the capitalist, but will insure, through the prompt restoration of confidence, the rapid development of its resources which will eventually place it first among the commercial nations of the earth."

STATE BANK EXAMINER.

Col. William E. Griffith, of Cumberland, was appointed by the State treasurer as examiner of Maryland State banks, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, 1898, ch. 277. Colonel Griffith was already national bank examiner for

Maryland. All State banks are obliged to make five reports each year to the State treasurer, and the examiner is required to visit and examine their affairs at least once a year, or oftener, as may think necessary.

POLICE FORCE OF BALTIMORE.

Commissioners.

President—Daniel C. Heddinger.

William W. Johnson.

*Edson M. Schryver.

Secretary—Josiah A. Kinsey.

Marshal of Police—Samuel T. Hamilton.

Deputy Marshal—Thomas F. Farnan.

Chief of Detectives—Solomon H. Freeburger.

Districts.

Eastern.

Northeastern.

Central.

Western.

Captains.

George League.

Philip J. Barber.

Thomas Barranger.

Lewis W. Cadwallader.

Six-Year Term Began.

March 15, 1895.

March 15, 1897.

March 15, 1893.

Term Ends.

March 15, 19.

March 15, 19.

March 15, 18.

Districts.

Northwestern.

Southern.

Southwestern.

Captains.

John Baker.

Bernard J. Wa.

J. A. G. Schul

Police Surgeons—Dr. J. E. Heard, Dr. H. H. Goodman, Dr. C. H. Thomas.

The pay in the different grades of the service is as follows:

3 commissioners, yearly, each, \$2,500.

1 secretary, \$2,000.

1 assistant secretary, \$1,200.

1 marshal, \$2,500.

1 deputy marshal, \$2,000.

1 clerk to marshal, \$1,300.

3 police surgeons, each, \$1,000.

8 captains, weekly, each, \$30.

16 lieutenants, \$25.

15 detectives, \$23.

14 round-sergeants, \$23.

81 squad sergeants, \$20.

620 patrolmen, \$18.

50 probationary patrolmen, \$12.

14 turnkeys, \$18.

7 station-house clerks, \$18.

14 matrons, \$10.

5 hostlers, \$10.50.

2 engineers patrol-boat, \$18.

2 firemen patrol-boat, \$15.

1 janitress, monthly, \$28.

1 janitress, \$25.

5 janitresses, each, \$17.

Total police force and employees, 866

* The General Assembly of 1898 failed to elect a successor to Mr. Edson Schryver.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF MARYLAND.

Officers Elected at the Blue Mountain House Meeting July 27-28, 1898.

President—John Prentiss Poe, Baltimore.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

James E. Ellegood, Salisbury.	William P. Maulsby, Frederick.
James Alfred Pearce, Chestertown.	Frederick Stone, LaPlata.
J. Charles Burke, Towson.	Thomas J. Morris, Baltimore.
Buchanan Schley, Hagerstown.	Richard M. Venable, Baltimore.
James A. C. Bond, Westminster.	
Sec'y—Conway W. Sams, Baltimore.	Treas'r—Moses R. Walter, Baltimore.
George M. Sharp, Baltimore.	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Benjamin A. Richmond, Cumberland.	Stevenson A. Williams, Belair.
	George Whitelock, Baltimore.

ADMISSIONS TO THE MARYLAND BAR.

All applications for admission to the bar in the State of Maryland must be made by petition to the Court of Appeals. The State board of Law Examiners was appointed by the Court June 2, 1898, for the term of one, two and three years, respectively, as follows:

Arthur George Brown, Baltimore.

John S. Wirt, Elkton.

Benjamin A. Richmond, Cumberland.

At the same time the Court, under authority of the Act of Assembly 1898 ch. 39, formulated rules for the guidance of the Law Examiners and governing admissions to the bar. These rules prescribe, among other things, the following:

The petitions of all applicants must state under oath the full name, age, residence, place of birth and other particulars required.

All applicants, including members of the bar of other states, shall pay a fee of \$25 at the time of filing their petition.

Members of the bar applying from other states are required to file satisfactory evidence of good standing, qualification and character.

Other applicants must show they have studied law in the office of a member of the bar of this State, or in a law school of the United States for at least two years, and diligently pursued a prescribed course of study. The provisions of the Act of 1898 do not apply to students who matriculated in the Law School of the University of Maryland, or the Baltimore

University School of Law prior to January 1, 1898. Such students shall be admitted upon the production of their diplomas of graduation as heretofore.

The Law Examiners shall meet twice annually, once in the month of June and once in the month of November, at such place in the State of Maryland as the board may determine, for the purpose of conducting examinations. Thirty days public notice of the time and place of meeting shall be given.

All examinations shall be in writing. All applicants shall be examined by the board on each of the following subjects: (1) Elementary law; (2) contracts; (3) torts; (4) wills and the administration of estates; (5) corporations; (6) evidence; (7) equity; (8) real property; (9) personal property; (10) criminal law; (11) domestic relations; (12) pleading and practice at law and in equity, (at common law and in Maryland); (13) constitutional law; (14) international law; (15) legal ethics.

The board may, at its election, in addition to the written examination, examine orally any or all of the applicants.

The names and places and residence of all persons recommended for admission to the bar shall be published once a week for three successive weeks in two daily newspapers in the city of Baltimore before the day fixed for the ratification of the report of the Board of Law Examiners.

LEGAL EQUALITY OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

One of the important laws enacted by the Legislature of Maryland in 1898, chapter 457, which goes into effect January 1, 1899, is an act placing husband and wife upon perfect legal equality, with reference to property, contracts, etc. While under the old law the husband was entitled to a life interest in all the real property of his wife, he is now entitled by virtue of his marriage to a life interest in only one-third of his wife's real estate. Married women shall hold all their property, of every description, for their separate use as fully as if they were unmarried, and shall have all the power to dispose of by deed, mortgage, lease, will or any other instrument that

husbands have to dispose of their property, and no more. They also have power to engage in business, to contract, to sue for recovery, as fully as if unmarried.

The wife's property is protected from the husband's debts and not in any way liable for the payment thereof. It is not necessary for her to have a trustee to secure to her the sole and separate use of her property. The husband is not relieved from liability for debts, contracts or engagements incurred or entered into by the wife upon his credit, or as his agent, or for necessaries for herself or for his or their children. A widow is entitled to dower in lands held by equitable as well as legal title in the husband.

RECONQUEST OF THE SUDAN.

On September 2, near Omdurman, the capital of the Eastern Soudan, the Anglo-Egyptian army of 25,000 men, led by General Sir Herbert Kitchener, encountered the army of the Khalifa Abdullahi, 45,000 strong, and a battle was fought which resulted in the destruction of the Dervish Empire. Of the dervishes 16,000 were killed, over 11,000 were wounded and 5,000 were made prisoners, the entire Anglo-Egyptian loss being not over 400. Immediately after the battle the British force, welcomed by a deputation of the inhabitants, entered Omdurman, the Khalifa meanwhile escaping westward with his wives and treasure. Khartoum, which lies across the White Nile from Omdurman, was found in ruins, but it was at once occupied, and the British flag was hoisted there by General Kitchener, after an appropriate service in memory of General Gordon, whose murderer, in January, 1885, was thus tardily but terribly avenged. The political effect of the extinction of the Mahdist rebellion was to bring again under the Khedive's authority a vast area from the Red Sea to the western border of Darfur and from Assuan to Gondokoro, and to extinguish French hopes of extending the dominion of the Republic clear across Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

In 1883 Mohamed Ahmed, a religious fanatic, recognized by the Arabs of the Soudan as the Mahdi (Guide), inaugurated a rebellion in Kordofan, which resulted speedily in the destruction of Egyptian rule. "Chinese" Gordon was sent to Khartoum to save the situation, or bring away the Egyptian troops left there, but failed, and was besieged by the Mahdists. Wolseley's famous expedition up the Nile for his rescue reached its goal too late. Egypt was invaded by 14,000 dervishes, under Wad el N'Jumi, in 1889, but this army was destroyed at Toski by an Anglo-Egyptian force under General Grenfell. There was no effort to relieve the Soudan from the tyranny of Abdullahi, the Mahdi's successor, till 1896, by which time the fanatical faith of the dervishes had decayed and many tribes had become disloyal. Slatin Pasha, who escaped from Omdurman in March, 1895, revealed at Cairo the altered situation, and during the following winter the British government, as the protector of Egypt, resolved upon the reconquest of the Soudan. Gen. Kitchener was given control of the undertaking. In March, 1896,

he began the first campaign, advancing up the Nile and building a railroad as he went to flank the cataracts. After one or two sharp fights on the way, he took Dongola in September of that year. In 1897 he advanced further up the Nile and took, successively, Abu Hamed and Berber. Meanwhile he was building another railroad 230 miles across the desert from Wady Halfa to Abu Hamed, and this railroad he extended rapidly in the following spring some 150 miles further to the Atbara river. In June, 1898, he attacked, in its trenches near the Atbara, an army of 18,000, under Mahdi mud, sent against him, and practically annihilated it. From the Atbara to Omdurman is 170 miles by the river, which is broken by the sixth cataract. Waiting till the Nile flood made the cataract passable for his gunboats, General Kitchener led the Atbara on August 14 and by September 1 arrived in sight of Omdurman, with his troops in good condition for fighting. His force consisted of British, Egyptian and Soudanese brigades, all under British officers, assisted by a flotilla of ten gunboats. On the afternoon of September 1 the Khalifa led out his army from Omdurman and confronted Kitchener several miles from the city. It was the Khalifa's intention to attack the Anglo-Egyptians at night in their improvised camp, but he was influenced to await attack by a misleading report put out by Kitchener during the evening. Early in the morning of the 2d the Khalifa attacked Kitchener's left and front, but was repulsed. When Kitchener advanced toward Omdurman the Khalifa attacked again on the extreme right and rear, but was repulsed with the loss of almost the entire line of battle. The charge of the British regiment of lancers was a brilliant feature of the battle, to the success of which the gunboat flotilla contributed very materially. Ascending the Nile with gunboats after the battle, Kitchener, on the 18th, found Captain Marchand holding Fashoda, which he had seized (July 10) by order of the French Government. Under threats of war from England, Marchand was, in November, ordered to evacuate Fashoda.

The cost of the two and one-half year campaign was \$12,500,000, including the cost of 760 miles of railway, 2,000 miles of telegraph and six new gunboats, besides barges, sailing craft, war stores, supplies, transportation, etc.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The Maryland State Horticultural Department was created by an act of the last Legislature. It provides for the office of the State Entomologist, and establishes a new office, that of State Pathologist, the first of the kind in the United States. These departments are maintained by the State out of a special annual appropriation, in conjunction with

the Agricultural College and Experiment Station, where the offices and laboratories are located. The heads of the department are:

Prof. W. G. Johnson, State Entomologist.

Assistant—E. Dwight Sanderson.

Prof. C. O. Townsend, State Pathologist.

Assistant—G. L. Stewart.

NATIONAL BANKRUPT ACT OF 1898.

An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States passed Congress and was approved July 20, 1898.

When a Federal Bankrupt Act is in force it suspends the operation of the State Insolvent Law, except the proceedings under the State law were commenced before the Federal law went into effect. Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of the national act as a voluntary bankrupt.

Any natural person, except a wage earner, or a person engaged chiefly in farming or in tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, or any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be judged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. Private bankers, but not national banks or banks incorporated under State or Territorial laws, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

A partnership may be adjudged a bankrupt. Exemptions which are prescribed by the State laws in force at the time of the filing of a petition in the State where the bankrupt has his domicile for six months, or the greater part thereof, immediately preceding the filing of the petition, are allowed the bankrupt.

Debts of bankruptcy by a person shall consist of his having (1) conveyed, transferred, concealed or removed, or permitted to be concealed or removed, any part of his property with intent to hinder, delay or defraud his creditors, or liability of them; or (2) transferred, while insolvent, any portion of his property to one or more of his creditors with intent to prefer such creditors over his other creditors; or (3) suffered or permitted, while insolvent, any creditor to obtain preference through legal proceedings, and not having at least five days before a final disposition of any property affected by such preference vacated or discharged such preference; or (4) made

a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors; or (5) admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts and his willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground.

A petition may be filed against a person who is insolvent and who has committed an act of bankruptcy within four months after the commission of the act.

A person against whom an involuntary petition has been filed shall be entitled to have a trial by jury in respect to the question of his insolvency.

Courts of bankruptcy include the District Courts of the United States and of the territories; the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the United States Court of the Indian Territory and of Alaska.

The judge of the District Court appoints such number of referees as may be necessary to assist in expeditiously transacting the bankruptcy business pending in various Courts of Bankruptcy.

Creditors are notified by advertisement and by notice through the mail of the first meeting of the creditors to be held for the proving of claims, examining the bankrupt and electing a trustee. Notices of other meetings are only through the mail. The majority in number and amount of the creditors at their first meeting elect the trustee and fix the amount of his bond.

Where an involuntary proceeding is begun to have a person or corporation declared a bankrupt, if the number of creditors is more than twelve, then three or more creditors whose claims in excess of the value of security held by them amount to \$500 or over, must join in the petition; if the number of creditors is less than twelve then one creditor, whose claim is \$500 or over, may file a petition.

It is provided in the Act of 1898 that no petition for voluntary bankruptcy shall be filed within one month from the passage thereof, and no petition for involuntary bankruptcy shall be filed within four months from the passage thereof. The date for filing a petition for involuntary bankruptcy began, therefore, November 1, 1898.

REFEREES FOR MARYLAND.

The following referees in bankruptcy were appointed by Judge Thomas J. Morris of Maryland:

Baltimore City—Thomas Foley Hisky and Daniel L. Brinton.

Allegany and Garrett Counties—Albert Doub, Cumberland.

Anne Arundel, Howard and Prince George's Counties—George Forbes, Annapolis.

Baltimore County—Emanuel W. Herin, Towson.

Carroll County—Charles T. Reifsnyder, Westminster.

Cecil County—W.T. Warburton, Elkton.

Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert Counties—Walter J. Mitchell, La Plata.

Frederick County—Edward G. Goldsborough, Frederick.

Harford County—Peter Lesley Hopper, Havre de Grace.

Kent, Queen Anne, Talbot and Caroline Counties—C. W. Perkins, Chestertown.

Washington County—Albert Small, Hagerstown.

Worcester, Wicomico and Somerset Counties—Adial P. Barnes, Snow Hill.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF MARYLAND.

(Acts 1896, Chapter 202, and 1898, Chapter 388.)

I. (Counties.)	(Dists. of Balto. Co.)	Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth.	Calvert, Prince George's, Anne Arundel, Howard.
Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Kent.	Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth.	IV. (Wards of Baltimore.)	(Dists. of Balto. Co.)
II. (Wards of Baltimore.)	Twelfth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth.	Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second.	First, Thirteenth. (Wards of Baltimore)
III. (Wards of Baltimore.)	First, Second, Third, Fourth,	V. (Counties.)	Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth.
(Counties.)	Cecil, Harford, Carroll.	St. Mary's, Charles,	VI. (Counties.)
			Allegany, Garrett, Washington, Frederick, Montgomery.

WARD REDIVISION IN BALTIMORE.

Under chapter 10, Acts of Assembly, 1898, the supervisors of elections re-divided the city of Baltimore into 24 wards and 308 precincts. Previously there were 22 wards and 302 precincts.

The Act of 1898 required the 24 wards to be each as regular and compact in form as practicable, and to have as nearly equal population as possible, according to the police census of December, 1897.

It was also required that no ward should exceed or fall short by more than 15 per

cent. the number of inhabitants it would contain, if it was so laid off as to include within its boundaries precisely one twenty-fourth of the aggregate population of the city as ascertained by the police census of December, 1897.

The total population, according to the police enumeration in December, 1898, was 500,723. The total population, according to the census of 1890, was 455,446, an increase in 1897 of 45,296.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Each of the three Legislative districts of Baltimore city is composed of eight wards. The wards and the precincts in each of the districts are as follows:

Dist. I. — Dist. II. — Dist. III. —

Wds.	Pcts.	Wds.	Pcts.	Wds.	Pcts.
1	16	9	13	17	11
2	17	10	13	18	12
3	13	11	11	19	11
4	12	12	13	20	14
5	12	13	12	21	13
6	12	14	16	22	12
7	12	15	13	23	13
8	13	16	13	24	11

In the year 1899, and in every odd num-

ber year thereafter, a voter moving from any part of any Legislative district to any other part of the same Legislative district, gains residence in the precinct to which he moves and loses it in the precinct from which he moves in 24 hours.

A voter moving from any part of one Legislative district to any part of another Legislative district does not gain residence in the precinct to which he moves nor does he lose it in the precinct from which he moves, unless he will, by election day next ensuing, have been at the Legislative district to which he moves at least six months.

STATE TREASURER OF MARYLAND.

February 3, 1898, the House of Delegates and Senate of Maryland, voting by ballot, separately, elected a Treasurer of the State for the term of two years.

The tellers on behalf of the House were Edward F. Tolson, Geo. T. Redden.

On behalf of the Senate: Washington Wilkinson, of St. Mary's; John Walter Smith, of Worcester.

The votes cast by the Senate were
The votes cast by the House were

Total vote cast,
Of this number:
Thomas J. Shryock, rep., received
Thomas A. Smith, dem.,

Shryock's majority,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF MARYLAND.

parties were very nearly evenly divided in the House of Delegates of Maryland in 1898. Of those elected forty-nine were republicans and forty-two democrats, at the opening of the session one democrat, Mr. Harry Malcolm, of Baltimore county, was absent on account of illness. Mr. Oscar L. Quinlan, republican, of Baltimore city, was called to the air for the purpose of temporary organization.

before the second ballot was taken, Mr. Gould, rising to a question of privilege, withdrew his own name and nominated Oscar L. Quinlan for speaker. Mr. Lloyd Wilkinson raised the point order that the right of personal privilege did not carry with it the right to nominate a candidate.

The chair ruled that as the House had not by any previous motion closed the right to nominate, the nomination of Mr. Quinlan should stand. Mr. Wilkinson appealed from the decision of the chair; the ayes and nays were called, and the chair was not sustained, the vote being 51 to 38. The balloting for speaker resulted as follows:

Nominees.	1	2
	Jan. 5.	Jan. 7.
Lloyd Wilkinson, dem., Worcester county,	41	
Ashley M. Gould, rep., Montgomery county,	38	
Louis Schaefer, rep., Baltimore city,	11	53
Oscar L. Quinlan, rep., Baltimore city,		37

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR OF MARYLAND, 1898.

Candidates.	Jan. 18 1	Jan. 19 2	January 20			Jan. 21		Jan. 22 8	Jan. 24 9	Jan. 25 10
			3	4	5	6	7			
E. McComas,	34	36	40	40	40	43	44	46	49	63
Thur P. Gorman,	42	46	47	47	47	46	46	46	42	47
Alexander Shaw,	11	11	18	1	18	1	19	16	17	4
James J. Shryock,	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..
Hac A. Barber,	6	6	..	17	..	17	..	..	..	..
omas Parran,	6	6	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
hn V. L. Findlay,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	..
mes C. Mullikin,	1	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
lton G. Urner,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Henry Page,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
oyd Lowndes,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total vote cast,	108	113	114	114	114	113	113	113	109	114
Necessary to choose,	55	57	58	58	53	57	57	57	55	58

SUBMARINE NAVIGATION.

During the summer of 1898 Mr. Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine wrecking boat Argonaut, made a 200 miles trip under and on the surface of the Chesapeake bay. The voyage was from Baltimore, where the vessel was built, to Norfolk, Va. She touched on the way at Annapolis, Patuxent river, Crisfield and Hampton Roads. Mr. Lake said:

"During the trip we made various experiments to demonstrate the practicability of this system of submarine navigation. The whole trip was made with our own power. The Argonaut was handled very easily either on or under the surface, or when running on the bottom on a roller wheel, and we proved at the boat was perfectly seaworthy. In one place we struck a bank of sand which looked like a hill of shelled corn. The roller wheel would not work satisfactorily over it, as it buried itself in the

sand, but we found this was overcome easily by working the propeller, which drove the Argonaut over it with ease.

"On hard bottom where the water was comparatively clear, the door was opened and it was a beautiful sight to see the bottom through the opening and the crabs and small fish scattering as we approached them. We picked up but few oysters as we were traveling along, as our speed was too great.

"We discovered that we could see farther under the surface at night with our electric lights than in daytime. The greatest distance seen in the bay was about 20 feet. Our divers were sent out from the boat and demonstrated the entire practicability of the system."

Mr. Lake expresses perfect confidence in being able to cut the wires or destroy mines laid to protect any harbor in the world.

LOSS OF THE FRENCH STEAMSHIP LA BOURGOGNE.

At 5 o'clock, on Monday morning, July 4, 1898, the French transatlantic line steamship La Bourgogne was run into and sunk by the British full-rigged sailing-ship Cromartyshire, 60 miles south of Sable Island and 200 miles southeast of Halifax. The collision occurred in a fog. It appears that each ship heard the others fog signal, but too late to avoid disaster, for, almost as soon as the steamship was seen to loom up, the sailing vessel rammed her amidships. The two vessels then drew away from each other, and so thick was the fog, the captain of the Cromartyshire, Henderson, thought the liner had proceeded uninjured. Not until an hour or more later, when the mist had lifted, did the Englishman know the nature of the catastrophe that had resulted. The steamship had sunk ten minutes after being struck.

La Bourgogne sailed from New York Saturday, July 2, with 750 souls on board. Of these 220 were first and second cabin passengers; 297 steerage passengers; 11 officers, and 222 crew. Not one first cabin passenger was saved. Of the second cabin passengers only 11 were saved; of the steerage passengers 51, and of the crew 104, making a total of 166 saved out of 750 in all on board. All the officers but 4 and all the women but 1 were drowned. There were over a hundred women on the ship and many children. Captain Deloncle, of the Bourgogne, went down with his ship.

Those passengers who were saved were unanimous in asserting that the crew of the steamship behaved in a most brutal and cowardly manner and displayed a woeful lack of discipline. The sailors, it was stated, made little effort to launch the life boats, leaving this to the passengers, with whom they afterwards fought for places in the boats and on the rafts. In one boat was a party of forty women, but so great was the panic that not a hand was raised to assist in its launching. The occupants, so near saved, were drowned like rats when the ship, with an awful hissing sound, went down.

Mrs. La Casse, wife of Prof. A. D. La Casse, of Plainfield, New Jersey, the only woman saved, was nobly protected and rescued by her husband, who had to fight his way with her to a raft. The men on the floating boats and rafts hit with oars those who tried to grasp a place of safety. Some passengers charged that many of the crew and steerage used knives in fighting for places in the life boats. The officers, apparently, were unable to exercise any authority whatever. The steamship Grecian towed the Cromartyshire to Halifax.

Conspicuous for their heroism on this occasion of relapse to the rights of brute force were three Catholic priests. These men, when they saw the ship was bound

to sink with a majority of those on board gathered as many of the panic-stricken passengers as they could and gave them absolute. None of the priests were saved. The priests who were lost were Rev. Anthony Kossler, pastor of the German Catholic Church of St. Joseph, West 125th Street, New York city; Rev. Cyprien Floriscone, the Dominican Friar at Sherman Park, Long Island, and Rev. Leon Bauman. Rev. W. G. Webster, Providence, and Rev. Brother Ambrose were also lost.

Mr. Antoine Aschard, a Frenchman whose wife, Madame Aschard, was superintendent of the dress-making department in the house of Joel Guttmann & Co., Baltimore, was saved, but his son and his son Antoine, aged 16 years, his daughter Marie, aged 14 years, was down with the steamship. Mr. Aschard came to Baltimore July 9. He said:

"When the collision occurred my wife and children were below deck. I summoned them on deck and placed them in a boat, which was still on its davits. T. Ralph Leon Williams, an instructor at the Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore, assisted me. Mr. Williams was lost. The several others had gotten in the boat I got in, and word was given to launch the boat. There was no discipline on the steamer, the crew acting like devils. While working to lower the boat someone cut the headline and we were precipitated into the ocean. As we fell I heard my wife say, 'It's all over.' I saw her after I came to the surface and tried to reach her, but could not. My daughter Marie battled bravely for life, crying to me to save her, but she sank before I could get near her. Antoine swam for some time, but his strength finally gave out, and he went down. After swimming about for some time I reached a raft on which were a number of the crew of the La Bourgogne. I grasped the raft and was beaten off with an oar. I made another attempt and drew myself up on the raft unmolested. For eight hours I drifted about, each of us suspicious of the other, until we were picked up."

"The accounts of the cruelty of the sailors on the La Bourgogne are not to be drawn. They were like madmen. They made rafts for themselves and fought every one who tried to get aboard them. I saw them use knives and boat oars to save themselves by getting on the rafts. When sailors cut the ropes of a life raft to which women were clinging."

La Bourgogne was built at Seyne, France, Toulon, and went into commission in 1886. Her tonnage was 7,000, and maximum horse-power 8,100. She was 508 feet 6 inches long, 38 feet 4 inches in depth and beam 52 feet 2 inches. Her cost \$1,700,000.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP MOHEGAN.

About 101 lives were lost by the wreck of the steamship Mohegan, of the Atlantic Transport Company, off the Lizard, in the coast of Cornwall, England, at 7 o'clock, Friday evening, October 14, 1898. The ship left London October 13, for New York, with 53 passengers and 96 officers and crew, making altogether 149 persons of the passengers 14 were saved and 39 lost. Of the officers and crew 34 were saved and 62 lost. The captain, R. Griffiths, and all the chief officers were lost.

How the disaster occurred can never be known. It could not be explained how the ship got so far north of her true course—from six to seven miles. There was no fog, while the wind on her port quarter was not sufficient to prevent her from answering her helm. Most of the passengers were at dinner. The steamer was going at full speed when they suddenly felt a shock, which seemed to indicate that the ship had run into some other vessel; but when the passengers rushed on deck they found that the Mohegan was on the rocks.

The perilous position of the ship was noticed on shore and a warning rocket was sent up, but it was too late to avoid the catastrophe. The cries of distress could be heard on land. A life-boat manned by a coast-guard crew rescued about forty of the survivors, who were taken to the village of Falmouth.

Mr. F. A. Pemberton, a passenger, impaled into a life-boat, his wife threw him overboard, and thus the whole family was saved. On the other hand, Mr. T. W. King, of Massachusetts, his wife and three other members of his family lost their lives.

Miss Katharine B. Noble, daughter of Mr. Horace Noble, 8 West North avenue, Baltimore, was one of the passengers saved. She was returning on the ill-fated steamer after a visit to London. She said: "When the crash came I was seated next to the captain at dinner. I was the first to reach the deck, and the men said keep quiet, that we were going on, but I heard the captain order out the lifeboats, so I went down to my cabin, got out a life-belt, took my cape and steamer rug, at the same time putting my money and jewelry inside my dress and started on deck, when very light went out. It was then apparent that it was to be a struggle for our lives, so I dropped my rug, cape and satin skirt and climbed into a boat, but there was no prospect of its being launched and I got out and waited for the next thing to happen. The ship was fast sinking and the fourth officer advised me to get into the rigging. I took off my shoes to climb the better and a wave knocked us both down, but I held on until he could get off his coat and boots; then we tried to get to the rigging,

but could not, so I asked him to help me over the railings and I would stay there, which he did.

"The ship was breaking up, and just as I was about to brace myself for a shock, a wave washed over us, and my next sensation was of going down, down, down. Not for an instant did I lose my presence of mind. I waited until it was time to come up and began to tread water. People clutched me on all sides, but as soon as I reached the top I struck out to get away from the ship and the people. Those few moments I shall never forget—the shrieks and screams of those poor people drowning around me.

"I soon found some wreckage, and many of us drifted around together. The fourth officer came up on a hatch cover and told me not to struggle and help would surely come, as he was sure we were near land. He was with me some time, then a wave broke over us and he has not been seen since.

"Toward the last I was entirely alone, all my fellow-passengers having gone down one by one. After having been in that awful ocean for three hours I was rescued by the lifeboat, so numb and stiff that I could not get in the boat, but, as the papers say, 'still cheerful.'

"To this day I cannot understand how I managed to be saved. Not a soul who was in the water or who went over with me survived. Even the men were worn out and exhausted by the strength of the waves. The crew who were saved were taken from the rigging and lifeboats that were washed overboard. The wave that sent me overboard probably saved my life. The most of those poor creatures went down with the ship. I am thankful, too, that I was with no others, for I should probably have followed them, but as it was I did just as my judgment dictated. The crew of the Mohegan were exceedingly brave and active in their efforts to save passengers, particularly women and children, even at the cost of their own lives."

Miss Noble was encouraged while in the water by thinking of the case of Miss Anna Bocker, of England, who was saved when the Elbe foundered several years ago, and who after the Mohegan disaster, seeing the fact mentioned in the dispatches, sent Miss Noble a letter and her photograph. A coast guardsman who helped Miss Noble into the lifeboat said: "She is the pluckiest woman I ever saw. She shouted when we approached, 'Don't shove me an oar; give me a rope.' The sea swept her toward us and we helped her in."

The Mohegan was a steel-screw steamer of 7,000 tons; built at Hull, England, 1898; length 482 feet, breadth 52 feet and depth 32 feet. Th: president of the Atlantic Transport Line, Mr. Bernard N. Baker, lives at Catonsville, Baltimore county.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BATTLESHIP MAINE.

At 9.40 o'clock on the evening of February 15, 1898, the United States battleship Maine, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee commanding, was destroyed in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, by an explosion, by which the entire forward part of the ship was utterly wrecked, and in the catastrophe 2 officers and 264 of the crew perished. The officers who lost their lives were Lieut. (junior grade) Friend W. Jenkins, of Pennsylvania, and Assistant Engineer Darwin R. Merritt, from Iowa.

Those of the victims who were not killed outright by the explosion were penned between decks by the tangle of wreckage and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull. Of the ship's company of 354 not more than 48 escaped without injury, and the total number of survivors did not exceed 88. Of these, Lieut. John J. Blandin, of Baltimore, died July 16 from the effect of the explosion, aged 35 years.

Prompt assistance was rendered by the neighboring vessels anchored in the harbor of Havana, and especially by boats of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII and the Ward Line steamer City of Washington, which lay not far distant. Tributes of grief and sympathy were offered from all official quarters on the island and from the Court of Spain at Madrid, as well as from other courts in Europe.

The calamity produced profound feeling in the United States, which, as President McKinley says in his message to Congress March 28, "might have led to hasty acts of blind resentment in a community less just and self-controlled than ours." The people of the United States, however, waited patiently for the finding of a court of inquiry, which, after twenty-three days consumed investigating the disaster, was reached March 21. The court, convened under a prescript signed by Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, was composed of—

Capt. William T. Sampson, President.
Capt. French E. Chadwick.

Lieut.-Commander William P. Potter.
Lieut.-Commander Adolph Marix, Judge Advocate.

The testimony was to the effect that excellent order and discipline prevailed on board the ship; that the magazines, boilers, coal bunkers and storage compartments were in good order, and the conclusion was that no indication existed in any quarter of any cause for an internal explosion. The story of the disaster is as follows:

At 8 o'clock on the evening of February 15 everything on board the Maine was reported secure and all was quiet. Most of the crew were below decks in the forward part of the ship and the naval watch was on duty. At 9.40 o'clock the vessel was suddenly destroyed.

There were two distinct explosions,

with a brief interval between them. The first explosion lifted the forward part of the ship very perceptibly; the second, which was more open, prolonged, and of greater volume, was attributed by the court to the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines. The force of the explosions was great enough to shake the whole water front of the city and to put out electric lights near the shore. The evidence of submarine divers established the fact that the aft part of the ship was practically intact and that she sank in that condition very few moments after the explosion. The forward part was completely demolished.

Captain Sigsbee, commanding the Maine, was just closing a letter to his family when he felt the crash of the explosion and the electric lights in his cabin went out. He groped his way in the darkness to the quarter deck, meeting the sentinel at his cabin door, who reported that the ship had been blown up and was sinking. Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright and other officers were on the quarter deck when he got there.

Orders were given to rescue the survivors and for other duties made necessary by the catastrophe. Fire broke out in the mass of debris forward. The gunboat and the whaleboat were the only two boats available for escape. These were lowered and manned by officers and men by direction of Captain Sigsbee, also went to assist in saving the wounded, acting jointly with boats from the Spanish man-of-war, from the steamer City of Washington and from other quartered ships.

Captain Sigsbee was the last to leave the burning and fast-sinking ship. When he stepped into his gig the gunwale of the boat was on a level with the poorest deck of the Maine, the highest part of the vessel. He proceeded to the steamer City of Washington, where he sat down in the cabin and dictated a dispatch to the Navy Department, in which, after informing the Government of the disastrous nature of the occurrence, he requested the suspension of public opinion until further report.

It was the opinion of the Court that the inquiry finally rendered that the visible effect of the explosion on the outer surface of the ship and its framework, "could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame eighteen, somewhat on the port side of the ship." The conclusions of the Court were stated in the message of the President to Congress:

"That the loss of the Maine was in no respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of her crew."

"That the ship was destroyed by

Destruction of the Battleship Maine—Continued.

Blosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or three of her forward magazines. That no evidence has been obtainable showing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons."

The bodies of the dead recovered from the wreck were buried in Havana. The ship's Chaplain, Rev. J. P. Chadwick, presided at the burial service, and was assisted by the Bishop of Havana and local clergy. Captain-General Blanco rode in his carriage in the funeral procession. The wounded and other survivors were sent to Key West.

The Maine was a battleship of the second-class, 6,682 tons, built in 1890, at Brooklyn, and cost \$2,588,000. The ship's

speed was 17 knots. She was ordered to Havana January 24, and arrived there the following day. Before going the Peninsula Authorities at Madrid and Havana were notified of the purpose of the Government of the United States to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports, which had been interrupted for three years. This announcement was received by the Spanish Government with appreciation, and with notification of intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States. The Maine was, therefore, sent to Havana with the view of promoting peace and good will. Subsequently, when war was declared, "Remember the Maine" was the war cry of the whole body of the people, as well as of the navy and army.

ARTICLES OF WAR.

In the book of 300 pages comprising the regulations and articles of war of the United States, issued October 31, 1895, authority of Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, the regulations are contained in 86 articles embracing 1,552 paragraphs. The articles of war are 128 in number, occupying 16 pages.

All persons in the military service are required to obey strictly and execute promptly the lawful orders of their superiors, hence the saying, "A soldier's first duty is to obey." Other primary principles are: "Superiors are forbidden to abuse those under their authority by unkind or capricious conduct or by abusive language. Respect to superiors must not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended on all occasions." The articles of war are required to be read to each recruit within six days after his enlistment, and are to be read to all enlisted men twice a year. They cover all main points of military discipline, but are somewhat indefinite, because in the more serious cases the punishment is specified as "death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall select," without any minimum limit. The articles are quite old, and some quaint casuology is to be noticed in a perusal of them.

Dueling is prohibited. Article 28 specifies that so far from any officer being de-

ferred for refusing to fight a duel, he is entitled to more respect for having refused to accept a challenge. Article 98 prohibits flogging, banding, marking or tattooing as a punishment. Article 52 earnestly recommends attendance at divine service, and specifies that any soldier who shall behave indecently or irreverently at any place of divine service shall forfeit one-sixth of a dollar. Article 53 provides that any officer who uses any profane oath shall forfeit \$1 for each offense. Article 100 provides that when an officer is dismissed from the service for cowardice or fraud the sentence shall further direct that the crime, punishment, name and place of abode of the delinquent shall be published in the newspapers in and about the camp and in the State from which the offender came, or where he usually resides, and after such publication it shall be scandalous for any officer to associate with him."

The relative rank between officers of the army and navy is regulated as follows:

General with admiral.

Lieutenant-general with vice-admiral.

Major-general with rear-admiral.

Brigadier-general with commodore.

Colonel with captain.

Lieutenant-colonel with commander.

Major with lieutenant-commander.

Captain with lieutenant.

First lieutenant with lieutenant (junior grade).

Second lieutenant with ensign.

KNOTS AND MILES.

The knot is a term applied on shipboard to a division of the log line, which is the same fraction of a mile as half an hour is of an hour, that is, it is the hundred and twentieth part of a nautical mile. Hence, the number of knots run on the reel in half a minute shows the vessel's speed per hour in miles, so that when a ship goes eight miles an hour,

she is said to go eight knots. Hence, the word has come to mean also a nautical mile, or 6,086.7 feet.

The geographical or nautical mile is the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or 2,028 yards, nearly.

The statute mile is 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet; it is also 80 surveying chains of 22 yards each.

HOBSON'S MERRIMAC EXPLOIT IN 1898.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of Friday, June 3, 1898, Lieut. Richard Pearson Hobson, Assistant Naval Constructor U. S. Navy, sank the collier Merrimac in the narrow channel of Santiago de Cuba, with the intention of effectually closing the entrance of the harbor and imprisoning the Spanish warships of Admiral Cervera, which had taken refuge there under the protection of the land batteries. The plan, which was most gallantly carried out, had been under consideration for several days, and met the hearty approbation of Admiral W. T. Sampson, commanding the American naval forces. When volunteers were called for nearly everybody in the squadron wanted to embark in the enterprise, but the number was limited to six beside Lieutenant Hobson, the originator of the plan. One other man, however, in violation of orders, increased the whole number to eight. Naval Cadet Joseph Wright Powell, with a crew of four men in the launch of the flagship New York, was assigned to duty as a rescue party.

The story of the hazardous enterprise as subsequently told by Lieutenant Hobson is as follows:

"It was about 3 o'clock in the morning when the Merrimac entered the narrow channel and steamed in under the guns of Morro Castle. The stillness of death prevailed. It was so dark that we could scarcely see the headland. We had planned to drop our starboard anchor at a certain point to the right of the channel, off Estrella Point, reverse our engines and then swing the Merrimac around, sinking her directly across the channel. This plan was adhered to, but circumstances rendered its execution impossible. When the Merrimac poked her nose into the channel our troubles began. The deadly silence was broken by the wash of a small boat approaching us from the shore. I made her out to be a picket boat. She ran close up under the stern of the Merrimac and fired several shots from what seemed to be three-pounder guns. The Merrimac's rudder was carried away by this fire. That is why the collier was not sunk across the channel. We did not discover the loss of the rudder until Murphy cast anchor. We then found that the Merrimac would not answer to the helm, and were compelled to make the best of the situation.

"The run up the channel was exciting. The picket boat had given the alarm, and in a moment the guns of the Vizcaya, the Almirante Oquendo and of the shore batteries were turned upon us. Submarine mines and torpedoes also were exploded all about us, adding to the excitement. The mines did no damage, although we could hear rumbling and could feel the ship tremble. We were running without lights and only the

darkness saved us from utter destruction.

"When the ship was in the desired position and we found that the rudder was gone I called the men on deck. While they were launching the raft I touched off the explosives. These were torpedoes which had been placed against the butts heads and vital spots of the ship and connected by wire with the bridge so that they could be simultaneously exploded by touching a button. At the same time two torpedoes fired from the Reina Mercedes struck the Merrimac amidships. I cannot say whether our own explosives or the Spanish torpedoes did the work, but the Merrimac was lifted out of the water and almost rent asunder. As she settled down we scrambled overboard and cut away the raft. A great cheer went up from the forts and warships as the collier foundered, the Spaniards thinking that the Merrimac was an American vessel.

"We attempted to get out of the harbor on the raft, but a strong tide running and daylight found us still struggling in the water. Then for the first time the Spaniards saw us, and a broadside from the Reina Mercedes picked us up. It was then shortly after 5 o'clock in the morning, and we had been in the water more than an hour. We were taken aboard the Reina Mercedes and later were sent to Morro Castle. In Morro we were confined in cells in the inner side of the fortress and were there the first day. The fleet bombarded Morro. I could only hear the whistling of shells and the noise they made when they struck, but a judge from the conversation of the guards that the shells did considerable damage."

Admiral Cervera treated the prisoners with every courtesy and consideration while they were in his hands. On the same afternoon he sent his chief of staff, Captain Burtamante y Ovideo, in the name of Colon under flag of truce to Admiral Sampson to express his admiration of the bravery of Lieutenant Hobson and his men, with the promise of their exchange as soon as possible. The prisoners were removed from Morro Castle and remained thirty-three days in the hands of the Spanish, when they were exchanged within the lines of the American forces at Santiago July 6. Admiral Cervera and the survivors of his squadron had in the meantime become prisoners in war by the memorable defeat sustained in the naval battle of July 3 at Santiago.

Lieut. Richard Pearson Hobson was born at Greensboro, Hale county, Alabama, August 17, 1870. He was appointed to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, by Congressman Herbert, afterwards Secretary of the Navy, and graduated at the class of 1889. For the Merrimac

Hobson's Merrimac Exploit in 1898—Continued.

ir he and his men received the thanks of Congress, and he was promoted to the rank of full Naval Constructor for gallantry and meritorious conduct. He devised plans which were put in practice under his personal supervision, and were successful in raising Admiral Cervera's flagship Maria Teresa, which was added to the American navy.

The Merrimac was 344 feet long, 44 feet breadth of beam and contained 2,000 tons of coal. She cost the government of the United States \$300,000. The crew of Captain Richard P. Hobson in the Merrimac affair was composed as follows:

John Montague, first-class machinist of the cruiser New York; born in Ireland 29 years old.

George Charette, first-class gunner's mate of the New York; born in Lowell, Mass., and 29 years of age.

John Deignan, coxswain of the Merrimac; born in Stuart, Iowa; 21 years old.

George F. Phillips, machinist of the Merrimac; born in Boston; 34 years old.

Francis Kelly, water-tender of the

Merrimac; born in Boston; 28 years old. J. C. Murphy, a coxswain of the Iowa.

To these must be added Randolph Clausen, coxswain of the New York; born in Boston and 28 years old, who took part in the enterprise in violation of orders.

The steam launch of the flagship New York, in command of Naval Cadet Joseph Wright Powell, attended the Merrimac to the entrance of the channel and remained on duty to assist in rescuing the party after the sinking of the collier. Cadet Powell's crew was as follows:

P. K. Peterson, coxswain.

H. Handford, apprentice (first-class).

J. Mullings, coal-passenger.

G. L. Russell, machinist (second-class).

The launch was provided with bandages and appliances for wounded persons. The anxious watchers waited in vain, and at 5 o'clock, on returning to the flagship, were subjected for fifteen minutes to the fire of the shore batteries, but happily passed through the ordeal without injury.

THE "VIRGINIUS" AFFAIR OF 1870.

It was in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba that occurred the historic "Virginius affair," which, in 1870, almost led to a war between the United States and Spain.

The Virginius, a ship registered in the New York Custom-House September 1870, as the property of an American citizen, was captured on the high seas by Jamaica, by the Spanish man-of-war Dona, October 31, 1873. The reason given was that she was about to land men and arms in Cuba, which was then engaged in the "Ten Years' War" against Spain. At the time of capture the Virginius was flying the American flag. She was taken to Santiago.

President Grant remonstrated with the Spanish Government, and through the United States Minister to Spain, General Philip E. Sickles, demanded the release of the Virginius and her crew.

Spain was at that time a republic, under President Castelar, and while his government was asking for time to gain information and was making misuses, the authorities in Cuba determined to take matters into their own hands. On November 7, 1873, the captain of the Virginius, Joseph Fry, and thirty-six of the crew, were shot. The next day twelve of the most prominent of the passengers were also shot. Captain-General of Cuba, General Rodas, directly sanctioned these orders.

When the news of this action became known in this country the excitement is intense. Meetings were held, and a bloody work was denounced. President Grant authorized the putting of the country on a war footing, diplomatic rela-

tions were on the point of severance and war was imminent.

Meanwhile President Castelar made the excuse that his orders to stay proceedings were received too late to prevent the crime. It was probably because Spain was just starting on her career as a republic that President Grant used every effort to adjust the difficulty through diplomatic means, and that war was averted.

Several times it seemed that hostilities could not be prevented. Once, General Sickles sent for a ship to take him from Spain. At last, however, on November 29, a protocol was signed between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo, by which Spain agreed to surrender the survivors of the crew and passengers of the Virginius, together with the ship, and to salute the flag of the United States on December 25. If, however, it should be proved in the interval that the Virginius had no right to fly the United States flag, the salute should be dispensed with, though Spain should disclaim any intention to insult the flag. Three days before the time agreed on, Secretary Fish announced himself as satisfied that the Virginius had no right to fly the flag, and the salute was dispensed with. On January 23 Admiral Polo made the disclaimer agreed on.

The Virginius was delivered to the United States Navy at Bahia Honda on December 16, with the American flag flying. She was, however, unseaworthy and, encountering a heavy storm off Cape Fear, sank. The prisoners who survived were surrendered on December 18, at Santiago de Cuba, and landed in safety in New York.

CUSHING'S ALBEMARLE EXPLOIT IN 1864.

Lieut. William Barker Cushing's exploit in destroying the Confederate ironclad ram Albemarle in Roanoke River was one of the brilliant achievements for the United States navy during the civil war. Nothing was able to cope with the Albemarle in the sounds of North Carolina. She had successfully encountered a strong fleet of United States gunboats and fought them for several hours without sustaining material damage. Cushing volunteered to destroy the ram, and the night of October 27, 1864, with a steam launch and a volunteer crew ascended Roanoke River, towing an armed cutter. The river was lined with pickets to guard against attack, but Cushing succeeded under cover of the black darkness of the night in getting within a few yards of the Albemarle before he was discovered. Casting off the cutter in tow, he ordered its crew to attack a picket-post near by, while with a full head of steam he drove the launch straight at the huge bulk of the ironclad, whose crew rushed to quarters and at once opened fire.

A boom of logs and heavy chains surrounded the Albemarle, over which Cushing's launch was driven in the face of the Confederate fire, and, while being riddled with shot and shell, Cushing bravely swung his torpedo under the great ship's overhang and exploded the charge. A large hole was blown in the side of the ironclad. She sank at her moorings and was never raised. Telling his companions to look out for themselves, Cushing left his sinking launch and swam down stream, reaching the bank thoroughly exhausted half a mile below. As soon as he recovered his strength he plunged into the dense swamp, and after many hours of tedious wading came out upon the bank of a creek, where he found a picket-boat, and at 11 o'clock the following night reached a United States gunboat at the mouth of the river.

Of the gallant fellows who risked their lives with him only one escaped besides himself. Two were drowned and most of the others were captured. Lieutenant Cushing did not expect to return alive from the enterprise. When he set out on the hazardous expedition he said

laughingly to the companions he was leaving, "Another stripe, or a coffin, he

For the Albemarle affair Cushing received the thanks of Congress and was promoted lieutenant-commander October 27, 1864. On five occasions he received commendatory official letters from the Secretary of the Navy. He rendered brilliant service in North Carolina water before the Albemarle exploit, and participated in the final assault on Fort Fisher. He was born in Wisconsin September 24, 1842, and died in Washington D. C., December 17, 1874, having attained the rank of commander January 31, 1865. He was then 30 years of age and the youngest officer of his rank in the navy.

But in the civil war there were many deeds of heroism by men whose names even have not been preserved. During the blockade of Charleston in 1863 a spar, in the shape of a cigar, designed by the Confederates for submarine service against warships at anchor, was brought to the wharf near Fort Sumter. The destruction was in some respects faulty, so that when it went under the water there was no certainty that it could be brought to the surface. There was a supply of compressed air to keep the crew alive for a number of hours and no electric lights nor power. Nevertheless a crew volunteered to man this dangerous craft. While the men were on board the vessel was sunk by the waves from a passing steamer and all of them perished miserably. Another crew volunteered and the boat, while making a trial trip, went down and did not arise again to the surface until it was lifted from the bottom. Again the crew had perished. A third crew volunteered, knowing that they volunteered to die. A spar, with a torpedo at the end of it, was fitted to the fatal boat and she started upon her mission. In a little while there was an explosion, and the Federal warship Housatonic, which was lying off Charleston, disappeared beneath the waves. Some divers went down after the war to see the wreck of the Housatonic and found the boat was beside her, and within were the bones of the heroes who gave their lives for their cause.

EVOLUTION OF THE IRONCLAD.

The idea of fortifying warships with iron plates was first practically applied to some floating batteries by the French in the Crimean war. The first ironclad, La Gloire, was constructed by the French in 1858. The first British ironclad, the Warrior, was launched in the Thames in December, 1860, an iron frigate with airtight compartments, 4½-inch iron armor. In the United States Ericsson invented the turret-ship in 1861-64. The broadside-ship Merrimac, the Albemarle and the turret-ship Monitor were some of the

iron-clad products of the Civil war. The United States long delayed construction, but in the meantime, had the advantage of the experience of other powers, so that after beginning to build in 1868-90, the country was enabled to move rapidly into the front rank as to the power and improved armament of its naval vessels. This was satisfactorily demonstrated in 1898, at Manila, May 1; at Santiago, Cuba, July 3, and by the Oregon's famous voyage from the North Pacific to the North Atlantic.

BATTLESHIP OREGON'S GREAT VOYAGE.

Ports.	Miles.
San Francisco to Callao, Peru,	4,012
Callao to Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan,	2,666
Punta Arenas (Sandy Point), to Rio, Brazil,	2,228
Rio to Bahia,	745
Bahia to Barbadoes, W. Indies,	2,550
Barbadoes to St. Thomas, W. Indies,	346
St. Thomas to Key West, Florida,	1,040

Total miles, 13,587

Part of the time the battleship was in company with the gunboat Marietta and the dynamite cruiser Nietheroy (Buffalo), purchased from Brazil.

Captain Clark had no official knowledge of the situation after leaving Rio Janeiro April 30. During the entire trip the crew expected momentarily to meet the Spanish. Only once, however, was there a call to arms. This was shortly after midnight on leaving Rio Janeiro, but the cause of the alarm proved to be simply a harmless merchantman. The cruise through the Straits of Magellan was most interesting. It was at this far southern point of the American hemisphere that the crew first expected to receive a visit from the Spaniards. In many places the channel was narrow and crooked, with mountains towering into the clouds on either side, and icy, winter surroundings.

The Oregon was built at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, by Irving M. Scott, who was born December 25, 1837, at Hebron Mills, Baltimore county. In 1857 he was employed in the Mechanical Department of the Federal Hill Iron Works of Baltimore, owned by Murray & Hazelhurst, a well-known firm in their day. He qualified himself for the higher branches of Mechanics by studying draughting and designing in the Mechanics' Institute of Baltimore, and soon after, on removing to California, took first rank as a Mechanical Engineer and Constructor.

Like the Massachusetts and the Indiana, the Oregon is a first-class coast-defense battleship. All three of them are of the same dimensions, namely: Length, 348 feet; extreme breadth, 69 feet 3 inches; displacement, 10,288 tons; mean draught, 24 feet. In speed they are rated as follows: Oregon, 16.79 knots. Massachusetts, 16.21 knots. Indiana, 15.547 knots.

ENSIGN BAGLEY.

Ens. Worth Bagley, U. S. N., who was killed May 11, 1898, on the torpedo-boat Winslow, in action in Cardenas harbor, was from Raleigh, N. C. His father, W. H. Bagley, was clerk of the Supreme Court of that State. His grandfather was ex-Governor Jonathan Worth, of North Carolina. He graduated from the Naval Academy in June, 1897. He was a noted

football player, and was on the Naval Academy team which defeated the West Point cadets in the match of 1892.

In the engagement in which he lost his life Spanish gunboats and shore batteries opened fire on the American blockading vessels Wilmington, Winslow and Hudson. The Winslow was disabled. Ens. Bagley and four sailors were killed and Lieut. Bernadou and two others wounded.

NAVAL BATTLE OF MANILA BAY, MAY 1, 1898.

On Sunday, May 1, 1898, the Asiatic squadron of the United States Navy, under the command of Commodore George Dewey, sank, burned or captured all the ships of a Spanish squadron in Manila Bay, under command of Rear-Admiral Montejo, silenced and destroyed three land batteries, obtained complete control of the bay, so that he could take the city, the chief port of the Philippine Islands, at any time, and all without losing a single man, and having only nine slightly wounded.

Commodore Dewey left Mirs Bay, China, April 27 with orders to "capture or destroy the Spanish squadron." The story of what he did is best told in the words of his official report, dated Cavite, May 4, as follows:

"We entered the south channel of Manila at 11.30 P. M. Saturday, April 30, steaming in column at eight knots. After half the squadron had passed a battery on the south side of the channel opened fire, none of the shots taking effect. The Boston and McCulloch returned the fire. The squadron proceeded across the bay at slow speed and arrived off Manila at daybreak. It was fired upon at 5.15 A. M. Sunday, May 1, by three batteries at Manila and two near Cavite, and by the Spanish fleet anchored in approximately east and west line across the mouth of Baker Bay, with their left in shoal water in Canacao Bay.

"Then the squadron proceeded to the attack, the flagship Olympia, under my personal direction, leading, followed at a distance by the Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord and Boston, in the order named, which formation was maintained throughout the action. The squadron opened fire at 5.41 A. M. While advancing to the attack two mines were exploded ahead of the flagship, too far to be effective.

"The squadron maintained a continuous and precise fire at ranges varying from 5,000 to 2,000 yards, countermarching in a line approximately parallel to that of the Spanish fleet. The enemy's fire was vigorous, but generally ineffective.

"Early in the engagement two launches put out toward the Olympia with the apparent intention of using torpedoes. One was sunk and the other disabled by our fire and beached before an opportunity occurred to fire torpedoes.

"At 7 A. M. the Spanish flagship Reina Christina made a desperate attempt to leave the line and come out to engage at short range, but was received with such galling fire, the entire battery of the Olympia being concentrated upon her, that she was barely able to return to the shelter of the point. The fires started in her by our shells at this time were not extinguished until she sank.

"The three batteries at Manila had

kept up a continuous fire from the ginning of the engagement, which not returned by this squadron. The of these batteries was situated on South Mole Head, at the entrance to Pasig river, the second on the South of the walled city of Manila and third at Malate, about half a mile fur south. I sent a message to the General to the effect that if the battle did not cease firing the city would be shelled. This had the effect of silent them.

"At 7.35 A. M. I ceased firing and drew the squadron for breakfast. At 11.18 A. M. we returned to the attack, this time the Spanish flagship and all the entire Spanish fleet were in flames. At 12.30 P. M. the squadron ceased fire, the Spanish batteries being silenced, the ships sunk, burnt and destroyed. At 12.40 P. M. the squadron returned anchored off Manila, the Petrel being sent behind to complete the destruction of smaller gunboats, which were behind point of Cavite. This duty was performed by Commander E. P. Wood it being most expeditious and complete made possible."

On resuming the attack after the honorable breakfast the place of honor lead was assigned to the cruiser more, Capt. N. M. Dyer, and she made great record with a brilliant series as if at target practice. She sailed in to within 2,500 yards of the Cavite batteries and dropped her six and eight shells into the enemy's works with remarkable precision and deadly effect. When the fight was over she was cheered with cheers and the title of "The Tip

One of the enemy's shells passed through the Baltimore, fortunately hitting no one. Another shell, however, ripped up her main deck, disabled a six-inch gun and exploded a box of 100-pounder ammunition, slightly wounding eight men. The wounded were:

Lieut. F. W. Kellogg, Ensign M. H. Irwin and enlisted men Michael J. Cessinger, Robert L. Barlow, Richard Covert, William O'Keefe, Rosario Giardelli and Edward Snelgrove.

ciardelli and Edward Snelgrove. The Olympia was struck five times by the upper works without sustaining material damage. A shell gouged a hole in the deck beneath the bridge where Commodore Dewey was standing and another cut the signal halyards in the harness. Lieutenant Brumby on the after barett. Two shells caused fires in the boiler room which were quickly extinguished. Another shot went through the sonar equipment on the foremast just in front of Captain W. G. R. on the bridge.

In the midst of the fighting the Spanish Admiral, Montejo, transferred his forces from the burning Reina Christina to the Isla de Cuba, which was also set on fire.

Naval Battle of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898—Continued.

he made his escape with other survivors to the shore. The Reina Christina her captain, a lieutenant, her chaplain and a midshipman by one shot, which took her bridge. Many of the crew were killed and wounded before she went down. About 100 men were killed and 600 wounded on the Castilla.

Wind up the action, the Raleigh, the Boston, the Concord and the Petrel were sent into the inner harbor to destroy all enemy's ships remaining. The Petrel, which was built in Baltimore, was enabled by her light draught to move within 1,000 yards of the enemy, where, firing swiftly and accurately, she soon commanded everything still flying the Spanish flag. Lieutenant Hughes, with an armed boat's party from the Petrel, set fire to the Don Juan de Austria, Marquis Duero, the de Cuba and the Correo. The last of enemy's ships to be abandoned was the Don Antonio de Ulloa, which lurched and sank with colors flying—nailed to the mast.

"Capture or destroy Spanish squadron" was Dewey's orders. Never were instructions more effectually carried out. In seven hours after arriving on the field of action nothing remained to be done.

The white flag was run up from the arsenal, and on the 3d of May the British military forces evacuated the place and it was taken possession of by a landing party. The same day the Raleigh and Baltimore secured the surrender of batteries on Corregidor Island, paroling the garrison and destroying the guns. In the morning of May 4 the transport Hia, which had been aground in Baker Bay, was towed off and made a prize. Following the action of May 1 the Spanish lost 12 vessels:

Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa.

Burnt—Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marquis del Duero, El Correo, Velasco and Isla de Mindanao (transport).

Captured—Rapido and Hercules (tugs) and several small launches.

The Spanish ships engaged had a total personnel of 1,734 officers and men. Their guns were not as heavy as those of the American ships, but they had enormous advantage in position and shore protection.

The total personnel of the American squadron was 1,694 officers and men.

The total Spanish casualties were over 2,500 killed and 700 wounded. Their material losses included 10 warships, several torpedo boats, 2 transports, the Cavite navy yard and arsenal and 9 batteries. The estimated value of Spanish property destroyed was \$6,000,000.

On the American side none were killed, 9 only were slightly wounded, and the damage to the ships could be repaired for \$5,000.

On the recommendation of the President, who had previously appointed Commodore Dewey an acting rear-admiral, Congress, on May 9, passed a joint resolution "tendering thanks to Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N., and to the officers and men under his command," for the brilliant victory at Manila. An act was also passed increasing the number of rear-admirals from six to seven to provide for Commodore Dewey's promotion. Congress still further voted a sword of honor to Admiral Dewey in recognition of his distinguished services, and medals commemorative of the great victory to his comrades. Rear-Admiral Dewey was born at Montpelier, Vt., December 26, 1837. He graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1858. He distinguished himself under Farragut during the Civil War.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

A High Commission between the United States and Great Britain for the Adjustment of Differences between them in respect to the Dominion of Canada and the Colony of Newfoundland; and Commission to set forth their Conclusions in the form of a Convention or Conventions, subject to Ratification by the two Governments.

In the part of the United States:

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Chairman, Indiana.

Senator Charles J. Faulkner, West Virginia.

Rep. Nelson Dingley, Maine.

Rep. John W. Foster, Indiana.

Rep. John A. Kasson, Iowa.

Rep. T. Jefferson Coolidge (ex-Minister to France), Massachusetts.

Secretary—Chandler P. Anderson, New York.

In the part of Great Britain:

Sir Herschel, ex-Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada.

Richard Cartwright, Minister of Finance of Canada.

Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada.

John Charlton, member of Canadian Parliament.

James Winter, Premier of Newfoundland.

Secretary—Henri Bourassa, member of Canadian Parliament.

SURRENDER OF MANILA.

Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, surrendered August 13, 1898, to the American land and naval forces after a combined attack by Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt and Rear-Admiral George Dewey. Quickly following the memorable naval action of May 1, which placed Manila and the Philippines at the disposal of the United States Government, troops, ships and war material were rapidly despatched from San Francisco to the scene of operations, where matters were greatly complicated by the attitude of the native population in revolt against Spanish rule. By the exercise of rare diplomatic skill on the part of the commander of the American naval forces, the insurgent chiefs, under Aguinaldo, who became a quasi-dictator among them, the natives were restrained, and used more or less to bring about desired results.

The naval force of Admiral Dewey was strengthened by some gunboats and other war vessels captured from the Spaniards. In addition to these, the cruiser Charleston and the monitors Monterey and Monadnock, of the U. S. Navy, were sent out to him. The first to go was the Charleston, which sailed from San Francisco May 21, and on the voyage took Guan, one of the Ladrone Islands, midway between Hawaii and Manila. Between May 25 and October 30 various expeditions were despatched from San Francisco, until the land force operating on the distant field of action comprised an army of 15,699 officers and men, largely made up of volunteer regiments from the States west of the Mississippi river, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, who reached the scene of operations July 25.

Captain-General Augustin had been succeeded in command of the Spanish army in the Philippines by Gen. Fermín Jaúdenes, and took his departure on the day of the surrender in a German warship for Spain, via Hong Kong. The acting general-in-chief was notified forty-eight hours in advance of the intended attack, so as to enable the Spanish authorities to provide for the safety of non-combatants, many of whom went away in the ships of other powers.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, August 13, the combined attack by the American army and navy began. A division of the squadron, led by "Fighting Dewey" in the flagship Olympia, shelled the forts and intrenchments at Malate, on the south side of the city, driving back the enemy, our army advancing from that side at the same time. About 7,000 Spanish regulars were taken prisoners. The squadron had no casualties. None of the American vessels was injured. The casualties of the land forces were 15 soldiers killed and 40 wounded. The Spanish loss was estimated at from 120 to 600 killed and wounded. The Americans captured 20,000 Mauser rifles, 3,000

Remingtons, 18 modern cannon and 100 cannon of obsolete pattern.

General Anderson directed the operations on land, and General Greene, leading the left wing, swept along upon the trenches before Malate. General Arthur led the right wing with the 4th battery, which took up a position on the right of the Pasig river, and did gallant work. Three men of the Astor battery were killed.

The hardest fighting of the day was done at a place on the right wing, where the guns of the fleet could give no assistance. After the fleet had raked the fortification at Malate the Colorado troops, supported by the Eighteenth regulars and the Utah battery, swept it with the deadliest of fires. The Spaniards fell beaten by the charging Colorado men, who followed them closely, giving them no rest. The position was won and the American flag was raised by the Californians, who had been charging behind the Colorado volunteers.

The defense, however, was weak, the white flag was hoisted over the thick walls about noon. The formal surrender took place at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the American flag was lowered by Lieutenant Brumby of the Olympia.

The peace protocol was signed in Veracruz city at 4.23 P. M. Friday, August 12. The difference in time between Manila and Washington is such that the surrender, reckoned by Washington time, occurred about 5 A. M. Saturday. In view of actual time, therefore, the signing of the peace protocol preceded the formal surrender of Manila by a few hours.

A commission appointed by General Merritt and Jaúdenes arranged the details of the capitulation, which was restricted to Manila, its defenses, its suburbs and the forces stationed therein. The Spanish troops, European and native, exchanged with the honors of war, giving up their arms. Officers retained their personal arms and private property; all personal property, stores and funds were turned over to the authorities of the United States. The prisoners were 13,000, the arms 22,000 and the funds \$900,000.

The Philippines constitute a large archipelago, with the Pacific Ocean to the east and the China Sea on the west. The principal islands are Luzon, on which is the capital, Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu. The natives are chiefly Malays, but there are many Chinese. The unsubdued average population is thought to number about 600,000 and the whole population to be from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000. The archipelago was discovered by Magellan, the Portuguese navigator, in 1521, and was named a Spanish possession in 1565. The name of Philippine Islands was given to the group in honor of Philip II of Spain. The islands have been frequently disturbed by insurrections of the natives.

NAVAL APPRENTICES.

Boys between the ages of 15 and 17 years, with the consent of their parents or guardians, be enlisted to serve in the navy until they shall arrive at the age of 21 years.

Boys enlisted for the naval service must be of robust frame, intelligent, of perfectly sound and healthy constitution, free from physical defects.

Physical examinations will be made by medical officer of the ship upon which boy presents himself for enlistment. Boys must have the following heights as measurements:

Age.	Height.	Weight.	Chest Measure.
15 years,	4 ft. 11 in.	80 lbs.	27 inches.
16 years,	5 ft. 1 in.	90 lbs.	28 inches.

They must be able to read and write. In special cases, where a boy shows general intelligence and is otherwise qualified, he may be enlisted, notwithstanding his reading and writing are imperfect.

Each boy presenting himself for enlistment must be accompanied by his father, or by his mother in case the father be deceased, or by his legally appointed guardian in case he has neither father nor mother living, and the parent or guardian presenting the boy must sign a prescribed "Consent, declaration and oaths," which forms part of the shipping articles.

In cases where parents or guardians, by reason of distance, infirmity or other causes, be unable to appear at the time of enlistment, they will, on written application to the commanding officer of one of the ships upon which enlistments are made, be furnished with the desired form of "Consent, declaration and oaths," in duplicate, by executing which the enlistments will be perfected and the boys be accepted by the Board of Examining Officers.

No allowance will be made for traveling expenses whether accepted or not.

The Board of Examining Officers will consist of the commanding officer, a line officer and the senior medical officer of the vessel.

Boys enlisting as apprentices must certainly sign an agreement to serve the navy until 21 years of age, which agreement must, before being signed, be fully read and explained to each boy by the recruiting officer.

Apprentices are educated to fill the stations of seamen and petty officers.

They cannot become commissioned officers.

Boys who have been convicted of crime will not be enlisted.

When first enlisted and received on board ship apprentices will be furnished,

free of cost, with an outfit of clothing not exceeding in value the sum of \$45.

Boys will be enlisted as apprentices, third class, and receive \$9 per month.

Apprentices, third class, who are qualified, after completing their tour of service in a cruising training ship, will be advanced to apprentices, second class, at \$15 per month.

Apprentices, second class, who are qualified will be advanced to apprentices, first class, at \$21 per month, after they shall have served one year in cruising ships of war.

All apprentices receive one ration per day.

Parents or guardians are required to relinquish all claim to the services of apprentices, and applications for their discharge during minority will not be favorably considered, except under extraordinary circumstances.

Boys enlisted to serve until 21 years of age will not be permitted to allot any part of their pay to parents or guardians until they shall have been transferred to general cruising ships.

Apprentices will be transferred to fill vacancies in seagoing vessels as they become proficient and their services are required.

Upon the expiration of the enlistment of an apprentice he will, if recommended, receive an honorable discharge, and upon re-enlistment within three months from date of honorable discharge he will receive three months' extra pay of his rating when discharged, a continuous-service certificate and an addition of \$1 per month to his pay.

Enlistments of apprentices are made on board of the following-named ships: Constellation, Coaster's Harbor Island, near Newport, R. I.; Vermont, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wabash, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; Richmond, Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., and the Independence, Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

Apprentices are under the immediate supervision of the Bureau of Navigation. Information regarding enlistments will be furnished by that bureau or by the commanding officers of the above-named ships.

An apprentice may be allowed to purchase his discharge from the service during the first eighteen months of enlistment upon the written request of his parent or guardian, which request must be made upon blanks which will be furnished, upon application, by the Bureau of Navigation.

Any apprentice discharged during his minority at the request of his parent or guardian must refund any indebtedness to the government and the value of the outfit furnished him upon enlistment, in addition to the cost of his discharge.

THE NAVAL BATTLE OF JULY THIRD.

"The Battle of July Third" is the name which has been officially adopted for the naval engagement fought between the American and Spanish ships off Santiago de Cuba, Sunday, July 3, 1898. This action was brought on by the attempt of Admiral Pascual Cervera to escape by a bold dash from the protected harbor of Santiago, where he was blockaded. The attempt was made at a time when, as he imagined, the fastest of the blockading vessels were absent from their stations. It resulted in the destruction of every ship of his squadron, the capture of the admiral himself with some 1,300 or 1,500 other prisoners, and the loss of 600 Spanish lives. On the American side only one man was killed and one wounded. Both the casualties were on the Brooklyn, Commodore Winfield S. Schley, where Chief Yeoman George H. Ellis was killed and Fireman J. Burns was wounded.

The Spanish ships steamed out of the harbor shortly before 10 o'clock in the morning, when the flagship New York was seven miles distant, on the way, with Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, the commander-in-chief, to Siboney, by appointment, to consult Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding the land forces then investing Santiago. In his absence the ranking officer was Commodore Schley, of the Brooklyn, who commanded the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet. Admiral Sampson's flagship was attended by the torpedo boat Ericsson, and the Massachusetts, also of the blockading fleet, was absent coaling at Guantnamo. As soon, however, as the attempt of the Spanish ships to escape was discovered Admiral Sampson turned back from his mission and took part in the closing events of the drama, as well as directing the operations of the fleet, by signals, during the progress of the battle.

The American ships, occupying their blockading positions, were ranged in a semi-circle around the harbor's narrow entrance, the length of the arc formed by the ships being about eight miles. The vessels on duty were:

Indiana—Capt. H. A. Taylor.

Oregon—Capt. C. E. Clark.

Iowa—Capt. Robley D. Evans.

Texas—Capt. J. W. Philip.

Brooklyn—Commodore W. S. Schley and Capt. F. A. Cook.

Gloucester (auxiliary) — Lieut.-Commander Richard Wainwright.

Vixen (auxiliary) — Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Jr.

The auxiliaries Gloucester and Vixen lay nearest the shore. The larger vessels were from two and one-half to four miles from the entrance to the harbor.

The Spanish vessels steamed out at a speed estimated at eight or ten knots. They all turned westward in column, in-

creasing their speed as they went to full force of their engines, in the following order:

Infanta Maria Teresa, flagship of Admiral Cervera.

Vizcaya.

Cristobal Colon.

Almirante Oquendo.

Pluton.

Furor.

The distance between the Spanish ships was about 800 yards. Not more than twelve minutes elapsed from the time the Teresa became visible, from the New York, in the upper reach of the channel, until the last one of the Spanish armored cruisers was out of the harbor. Following the Oquendo at a distance of 100 yards was the torpedo boat destroyer Pluton, and after her the Furor.

The armored cruisers, as rapidly as possible, could bring their guns to bear, opening a vigorous fire on the blockading vessels and emerged from the channel shrouded in the smoke of their own guns.

The crews of the American ships were at "Sunday quarters" for inspection when the dash of the Spanish ships began. The signal was made simultaneously by several of our vessels, "enemy's ships escaping," and "general quarters" sounded. The American crews cheered as they sprang to their guns and fire was opened within eight minutes by the Brooklyn, whose guns commanded the harbor entrance.

The heavy blockading vessels, which had closed in toward the Morro at the instant of the enemy's appearance, did at their best speed delivered a rapid, well sustained and destructive, fire, speedily overwhelmed and silenced the Spanish fire. The Gloucester, a fast fighting though entirely unprotected auxiliary vessel—the yacht Corsair, in the harbor—was lying two miles from the harbour entrance and excited the admiration of everyone by the skillful way she was handled and the gallant fighting she displayed. She boldly opened fire on the larger vessels as they ran out, but anticipated the coming also of the destroyers Pluto, s. Furor, waited for them, and when they did appear steamed for them at full speed, closing on them at short range with fire that was "accurate, deadly and of immense volume." During this fighting the Gloucester was all the time under fire of the Socapa battery on land; but within twenty minutes from the time the Pluto and Furor emerged from Santiago harbor, their careers were ended and two-thirds of their people were killed. The Pluto was beached and sank in the surf, and the Furor sank in deep water a few miles later.

The initial speed of the larger Spanish vessels carried them rapidly past the blockading vessels and the battle ended.

The Naval Battle of July Third—Continued.

into a chase, in which the Brooklyn to Texas had at the start the advantage of position. The Brooklyn maintained advantage in the leadership, and in company with the Oregon, steaming withizing speed from the commencement the action, finally brought the chase to a brilliant finish.

At the very first of the rush the Spanish suffered heavily in running the inlet of the blockading vessels. The Teresa and the Oquendo were set on fire by shells fired during the first fifteen minutes of the engagement. The fire of the Teresa was cut by one of the first shots and the crew were unable to extinguish the fires. The Teresa was run ashore at Nima Nima, six and one-half miles from the harbor entrance, at 5 o'clock A. M., and the Oquendo fifteen minutes later at Juan Corzales, seven miles from port. The Vizcaya and Colon engaged in a running fight with the Brooklyn, Texas, Iowa and Oregon until 10 A. M., when the Vizcaya took fire and was beached at Accerraderos, fifteen miles from Santiago, at 11.15 A. M., burning fiercely.

There remained now of the Spanish only the Cristobal Colon. The Colon is the best and the fastest vessel of the squadron and had quickly taken the lead in the flight. When the Vizcaya went ashore the Colon was six miles ahead of the Brooklyn and Oregon, but her spurt of nearly expended. Behind the Brooklyn and Oregon in hot pursuit were the Vixen and the New York.

This pursuit continued with increasing speed in the Brooklyn, Oregon and other ships, and soon the Brooklyn and the Oregon were within long range of the Colon, when the Oregon opened fire with her thirteen-inch guns, dropping a shell close to the Colon. A moment afterward the Brooklyn opened fire with her eight-inch guns, dropping a shell just ahead of the Colon. Several other shells were fired at the Colon, now in range of the Brooklyn's and Oregon's guns. Her commander, seeing all chances of escape cut off and instruction awaiting his ship, fired a lee shot, struck his flag at 1.15 P. M. and ran ashore at Rio Torquino, forty-eight miles west of Santiago harbor. Captain Cook, of the Brooklyn, was sent on board by Commodore Schley to receive the surrender. The Colon was not injured by the firing of the American ships, but her valves were opened and broken so thoroughly after the surrender, and despite all efforts of the captors she sank in the Taoal water, where it was thought she might be saved and added to the American navy.

While the Cristobal Colon was being down every effort was made by the Spaniards in the fight to rescue the survivors of the Spanish ships which had been already burned, beached and sunk. The

Gloucester promptly rescued the survivors of the Pluton and Furor; she aided also in rescuing the crew of the Teresa. The Iowa, Ericsson, Harvard and other ships engaged heartily in the noble work. Admiral Sampson said in his report:

"This rescue of prisoners, including the wounded from the burning Spanish vessels, was the occasion of some of the most daring and gallant conduct of the day. The ships were burning fore and aft, their guns and reserve ammunition were exploding, and it was not known at what moment the fire would reach the main magazines. In addition to this a heavy surf was running just inside of the Spanish ships. But no risk deterred our officers and men until their work of humanity was completed."

After the battle Commodore Schley learned from Captain Eulate, of the Vizcaya, and Commander Contreras, of the Colon, prisoners of war, that the Spanish admiral's scheme was to concentrate all fire for a while on the Brooklyn and the Vizcaya to ram her, in hopes, if they could destroy her, the chance for escape would be increased, as it was supposed she was the swiftest ship of the American squadron. The execution of this purpose was promptly defeated by the fact that all the ships of the squadron advanced into close range and opened an irresistibly furious and terrific fire upon the enemy's squadron as it was coming out of the harbor.

In concluding his report to Admiral Sampson, the commander-in-chief, Commodore Schley, said: "I am glad that I had an opportunity to contribute in the least to a victory that seems big enough for all of us."

In the promotions that followed Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley were both advanced to the grade of rear-admiral in the United States Navy and Capt. J. W. Philip, of the Texas, became a commodore.

The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes was sunk by the projectiles of Admiral Sampson's fleet near the mouth of Santiago harbor, June 6. It was night and the Mercedes seemed to be trying to make an exit when she was fired upon by the Massachusetts and Texas, on blockading duty. The second officer of the Mercedes, who was in command, 5 sailors and 29 marines were killed. The Mercedes was a steel cruiser, built at Cartagena, Spain, in 1887. She was over 3,000 tons displacement, 278 feet 10 inches long, 42 feet 7 inches in width and drew 16 feet 5 inches of water. She carried a crew of 370 men. The armament consisted of six 6.2-inch Hontoria breech-loading guns, two 2.7-inch Hontoria breech-loading guns, three 6-pounder quick-firing guns, two 4-pounder quick-firing guns, two machine guns, five torpedo tubes. It was thought the ship could be raised and refitted.

SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

On Sunday, July 17, 1898, two weeks after the destruction of Admiral Cervera's Spanish squadron, the American army, operating in Cuba under Gen. Wm. R. Shafter, took possession of Santiago in accordance with terms of capitulation agreed to by Gen. Jose Toral, with the sanction of the Madrid government and Captain-General Blanco at Havana. The first summons to surrender was made by General Shafter July 3, when the American troops had carried the heights of San Juan and El Caney, after three days' severe fighting, in which the American casualties were over 1,500, and on the Spanish side General Linaries, the chief in command, was disabled by a wound, and Gen. Vera del Rey was killed. General Toral, at first, rejected the terms proposed; or, indeed, any terms. He was then informed that from the commanding positions which had been won by the American troops, the city would be shelled. Hostilities were suspended to allow foreigners, women and children to make their exit. Many thousands of non-combatants, most of them in wretched destitution, flocked into the American lines, where they had to be subsisted. The truce was extended, pending further negotiations leading up to the final capitulation.

The cessation of firing about noon on the 3d of July practically terminated the battle of Santiago. But on that day General Shafter telegraphed that his losses had been greatly underestimated; that he had met with stronger resistance than he had anticipated; that he was seriously considering the advisability of falling back to a position five miles to the rear, and that he had been unable to be up during the heat for four days. Under such circumstances Gen. Nelson A. Miles telegraphed General Shafter that he would be with him within a week with strong reinforcements, of course taking the troops prepared for a second expedition, which had been ordered by the President to operate against the enemy in Cuba as well as in Porto Rico, whither General Miles was going in person.

These reinforcements were pushed rapidly forward. Some of them arrived in advance of the commanding general and were put in position in the trenches around Santiago.

General Miles landed at Siboney July 11, with the Yale, Columbia and Rita loaded with infantry and three ships loaded with artillery, besides those already disembarked. He proceeded to the front, and after consulting with General Shafter, a note was sent to the Spanish commander by General Shafter saying that the commanding general of the United States army had arrived with strong reinforcements and would meet him between the lines at any hour agreeable to him.

The meeting took place at noon, 13, Gen. W. R. Shafter, Gen. Joseph Wheeler and others accompanying General Miles. After some conversation between General Shafter and Gen. Toral, General Miles frankly informed the Spanish general that he had left Washington six days before, and that was then the determination of the government that this portion of the Spanish army must be captured or destroyed. He also informed the Spanish general that his reinforcements had arrived for him; that some of these forces had already disembarked and the remainder would disembark on the west side of the harbor, and that it was useless for him to contend against the inevitable. Transports could be plainly seen by Spanish from Morro Castle and other points. General Miles also told him that the terms offered were the most liberal ever offered an enemy, and reminded him that his fleet had been destroyed and that the Spanish soldiers were 3,000 miles from home.

General Toral replied that so long as he had rations and ammunition he had no desire to fight in order to maintain the honor of the Spanish army. In response to this, he was informed that he had always maintained the honor of the Spanish army, and that further efforts would be useless and would result in the wanton sacrifice of human life. He then said that he was waiting to hear from his government, and was informed by Gen. Miles that he had already taken time for that purpose, but as he again asked for further delay, he was given noon the next day.

At the meeting on the following July 14, General Toral announced with the sanction of the Captain-General of Cuba he was prepared to surrender on the basis of repatriation, but it would require a little further time to have his acts confirmed by the home government. In the meantime, however, he was prepared to appoint commissioners to arrange the clauses of the capitulation. Not only this, he offered to surrender the balance of his command, which had been under fire or engaged in the campaign. This offer was a surprise to the American officers, and it was thought General Miles, as he afterwards said, "could be accounted for in one of two ways—either that the troops were willing to remain at home to meet a threatened revolution, or that they wanted to get home, and regarded this as the only means of doing so at the expense of the United States." Whether Blanco and the rest of the Spanish forces in Cuba would have surrendered on the same terms is not known, and perhaps may never be known.

The troops involved in the capitulation numbered 22,000, being the garrisons of Santiago, Sagua de Tamanio, Caimaná,

Surrender of Santiago de Cuba—Continued.

azanillo and a few unimportant towns. General Shafter says: "It is doubtful if we had more than 12,000 men on the firing line on July 1, when the battle was at its height, and when the important and commanding positions of El Caney and San Juan were captured. A few Cubans assisted in the attack at El Caney, and fought gallantly, but their numbers were too small to materially change the strength indicated."

On the Sunday morning of July 2, General Toral met General Shafter, formally surrendered, he offered his sword, which was returned. At noon the American flag was raised over the Governor's palace in Santiago by Captain Littick. The only troops sent in to possession were the Ninth Infantry and a troop of the Second Cavalry. The commanders of General Shafter's division and their staffs were present and in course of about 10,000 residents of the city. The flag was saluted by the troops and artillery and music. General Libbin was appointed military governor of the city and at once assumed charge. The Cuban insurgents expected to have the administration of affairs handed over to them, but they were not considered in the surrender, greatly to all disappointment. The Spanish flag was lowered from Morro Castle. Steam launches from the New York, Brooklyn and Vixen, of Admiral Sampson's fleet, entered the harbor and took up or exploded the mines guarding the entrance. It was found that the Morro and other batteries were not very badly damaged by the repeated bombardments of the fleet; nor was any material damage done to the city by the firing from the ships. Wherever the bombs fell from dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, whether works or guns, the destruction was wonderful.

The Red Cross steamer State of Texas was the first vessel to enter the harbor and the obstructions were removed to aid to the sick and wounded. Under the terms of the capitulation the United States undertook to transport all Spanish troops in the ceded district to the United States with as little delay as possible. The Spanish were to turn in their arms to American ordnance officers at designated fortifications, but to retain their personal property. The officers were to retain their sidearms and personal property; military archives of the surrendered territory were to be retained; volunteers and auxiliaries to be allowed to remain in Cuba under parole, giving up their arms. The "rush" campaign in Cuba was then sanctioned by General Miles. His desire was to take time for making all preparations and to discourage the cry of "On to Havana," which had been uttered. He desired to delay invasion until the sickly season was over, but

when Cervera made his dash and the Spanish squadron was destroyed, and Shafter's army was nearly exhausted by the hardships of the campaign and sickness, it became necessary to concentrate every energy on Santiago and bring the campaign to a speedy termination. When this was done the American troops were quickly withdrawn and transferred to Montauk Point, Long Island, where the sick could have the advantage of the Northern climate. General Miles himself proceeded directly from Cuba to Porto Rico, which quickly yielded to his forces.

To begin the Santiago campaign a force of 600 marines landed under the protection of the guns of the fleet, June 10. General Shafter followed with 15,000 men at Daiquiri, June 22, who were rushed forward under great difficulties, and poorly provided for an expedition of such magnitude. At Las Guasimas, in the engagement of June 24, where the "Rough Riders" of Colonel Wood and Lieutenant-Col. Roosevelt distinguished themselves, the Spaniards were driven from the field and the next day Savilla was occupied. It was at Las Guasimas that Capt. A. K. Capron and Sergt. Hamilton Fish, of the Rough Riders, were killed. Many officers and men lost their lives in the three days' fighting around El Caney and the San Juan heights. At the time of the surrender General Miles said the whole army was entitled to great credit "for sincerity and fortitude in overcoming almost inseparable obstacles." General Shafter found, on examining the enemy's works, that "their intrenchments could only have been carried with great loss of life." There was no proper equipment for the state of siege which practically began after July 3, and the rapidly-increasing sickness, as the result of exposure in the trenches, was such that all the commanders were anxious to bring the campaign to a close and withdraw as many men as possible from the scene of action.

Spanish sources say that at the time of the surrender there were 2,100 sick and wounded soldiers of the Spanish army. The total losses in all the attacks on Santiago are given as follows: Officers killed, 16; men killed, 107; officers wounded, 59; men wounded, 556; prisoners and missing, 7 officers and 116 men. This, of course, does not include the casualties in Admiral Cervera's squadron. The Spanish losses in the El Caney and San Juan actions are stated to have been 60 officers and 533 men. The capture of El Caney and San Juan cut Santiago off from its water supply and from the food-producing region at a time when provisions were becoming scarce. On Spanish authority it is stated that Cervera was ordered to make his dash by Capt.-Gen. Blanco, against the remonstrances of the admiral, whose repeated warnings, before leaving Spain, were wholly disregarded.

SANTIAGO CASUALTIES.

General Shafter's report of the American casualties at Santiago de Cuba in the actions on July 1, July 2 and July 3, 1898, of El Caney and San Juan, is as follows:

Total number of casualties, 1,595; killed, 23 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 80 officers and 1,203 men; missing, 81 men.

In the First Division, Major-General Kent commanding, the casualties were as follows:

First Brigade, consisting of the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry and the Seventy-first New York—Killed, 5 officers and 40 men; wounded, 14 officers and 262 men; missing, 50 men.

Second Brigade, consisting of the Second, Tenth and Twenty-first Infantry—Killed, 1 officer and 17 men; wounded, 10 officers and 114 men; missing, 3 men.

Third Brigade, consisting of the Ninth, Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth Infantry—Killed, 6 officers and 30 men; wounded, 11 officers and 186 men; missing, 9 men.

Second Division, Major-General Lawton commanding:

First Brigade, consisting of the Eleventh and Twenty-second Infantry and the Second Massachusetts—Killed, 1 officer and 15 men; wounded, 8 officers and 111 men.

Second Brigade, consisting of the Fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry—Killed, 2 officers and 14 men; wounded, 10 officers and 55 men; missing, 1 man.

Third Brigade, consisting of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth Infantry—Killed, 2 officers and 45 men; wounded, 14 officers and 148 men; missing, 1 man.

Cavalry Division, Maj.-General Whistler commanding:

First Brigade, consisting of the Thirteenth and Ninth Cavalry—Killed, 2 officers and 9 men; wounded, 12 officers and 45 men; missing, 4 men.

Second Brigade, consisting of the Eleventh and Tenth Cavalry and the Rough Riders—Killed, 4 officers and 30 men; wounded, 17 officers and 179 men; missing, 8 men.

Light Battery Battalion, Second Artillery—Killed, 3 men; wounded, 10 men; missing, 8 men.

PRISONERS OF WAR AT ANNAPOLIS.

Seventy-nine officers and fourteen enlisted men of the Royal Spanish Navy, 93 in all, who were made prisoners in the naval battle of July 3, 1898, at Santiago de Cuba, were detained at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, from July 16 until August 31, when they were released.

The prisoners were all of Admiral Cervera's squadron, representing the Infanta Maria Teresa, Colon, Vizcaya, Oquendo, Furor and Pluton. Other prisoners taken in the same action were detained at Norfolk, Va., and Seavey's Island, New Hampshire.

The officers at Annapolis included the following:

Rear-Admiral—Senor Don Pascual Cervera y Topete—Teresa.

Commodore—José Paredes—Colon.

Captains—Emilio Diaz Moreu—Colon.

Antonio Eulate—Vizcaya.

Commanders—José MacCrohon—Teresa.

Manuel Roldan—Vizcaya.

Adolfo Contreras—Colon.

Lieutenant-Commanders—Enrique Riles—Vizcaya.
Diego Carlier—Furor.
Pedro Vazquez—Pluton.
Pablo Marina, Ayudante 2º Jefe—Colon.
Javier Quiroga, 3er Comdte—Vizcaya.
Juan B. Aznar, 3er Comdte—Teresa.
Carlos Gonzalez Llanos, 3er Comdte—Colon.

There were in addition, officers of other grades, as follows:

Eighteen Lieutenants.

Three Captains of Marines.

One Captain of Artillery.

Eighteen Junior-Grade Lieutenants.

Two Chief Engineers.

Two Assistant Engineers.

One Surgeon.

Two Assistant Surgeons.

Three Paymasters.

Two Chaplains.

Fourteen Midshipmen.

Among the officers was Lieut. Cervera, of the Teresa, son of Adolfo Cervera.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT BARRIOS.

President Jose Barrios, of the republic of Guatemala, was assassinated on the street, near the palace, in Guatemala, while walking in the evening, attended by five guards. He was shot in the mouth and stomach by Oscar Zollinger, a British subject, who was with others on the street, and apparently gave way as the president approached, when the assassin pushed through, with a revolver in each hand, firing both of them. The deed was done so quickly that it could not have been prevented. President Barrios was only 39 years of age and the nephew of

President Rufino Barrios, who was born in 1855. During his term of office he said to have accumulated a fortune of ten millions of dollars. His ambition led him to proclaim himself dictator in 1897, when his term as president nearly expired. In consequence of this, the congress extended his term for two years, but a formidable revolution ensued, which he crushed. He was surrounded by plotters, and his life was in constant danger. On his death he was succeeded by Manuel Estrada Cabrera, vice-president of the republic.

REMAINS OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Ehat are supposed to be the remains of Christopher Columbus were transferred September 21, 1898, from their resting place in the Cathedral of Havana to a ship, which sailed the same day for Barcelona, Spain.

Columbus died at Valladolid, in Spain, Ascension Day, 1506. He expressed the wish to be buried in the island of San Domingo. His body was temporarily interred in the Church of San Francisco de la Altagracia. In 1513 it was removed to White, where it remained twenty-three years. Then it was disinterred and carried across the Atlantic to San Domingo, as Columbus had wished. When the remains were to be interred in France it was decided to Havana and deposited in the cathedral January 16, 1796. The remains were placed in an urn in a niche in the chancel and covered with a marble slab, which bore in relief a bust of the great admiral and this inscription:

"Lay the remains and image of the Columbus lie a thousand centuries in this urn, and in the remembrance of our nation."

Under the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the new world the Cortes included in the Cuban budget large sums for erecting a fitting monument symbolizing the achievements of the discoverer, to be put in the most conspicuous place in Havana, and for the construction of a mausoleum to hold his remains.

This mausoleum, the work of the Spanish sculptor Melida, was conveyed to Havana and placed upon a base erected in the centre aisle of the cathedral, close to the main door. This work was also carried along with the remains of Columbus to Spain in November, 1898. The monument, the work on which was entrusted to the sculptor Susillo, was sent to Havana.

There is ground for believing that a mistake was made in the transfer from Domingo to Havana, and that the remains of Don Diego, a son of Columbus, were sent instead of those of his father.

The doubt may never be resolved. The Spanish authorities convinced themselves that the remains transferred to Havana were really those of Columbus, but the Dominicans in controveering this seem to have a much stronger case.

The error of the Spaniards in 1796, it is claimed, lay in their ignorance of the fact that there were two vaults closely contiguous; that only a few inches from the one they opened was another, which was the one they were seeking. Both vaults were under the chancel; both were on the "Gospel side," but that alleged by the Dominicans to have contained the remains of Columbus was nearer the wall, immediately against its foundation, and was not exhumed.

The standard Catholic historians accept the San Domingo claim. The history of Columbus by Dr. Richard L. Clarke, after presenting both sides of the argument, says that the claims of San Domingo are more reasonable and supported by better evidence than those of Havana. The non-Catholic historians Langville and Foster also concede the claims of San Domingo.

The Rev. Henry Shandelle, dean of the Graduate School of Georgetown, D. C., and one of the most learned of Jesuit historians, is quoted as saying:

"The question can never be decided with absolute certainty, but I do not hesitate to accept the historical testimony which locates the body of Columbus at San Domingo. The records of the Cathedral at San Domingo were destroyed in 1575, when Drake and his men pillaged the city, and for this reason there has been no way of verifying the popular previous belief that Columbus was buried on the left or 'Gospel side' of the altar. Excavations were subsequently made in that part of the chancel and the body of some person was found. The Spanish versions of these excavations do not, however, relate that there was any inscription or other mark of identification to prove that this was the body of Columbus. Nevertheless, these remains were removed with great pomp to Havana."

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.

A submarine torpedo boat Holland, at Elizabethport, N. J., was subjected to an interesting official test in the Bay, below New York, November 1898. The test was made under observation of a naval board consisting of Capt. Frederick Rodgers, chairman; Capt. Robley D. Evans, formerly of battleship Iowa; Commander Wm. T. Murray, Chief Engineer C. Andrade, and Lieutenant Nathan Sargent.

The Holland, a submarine torpedo boat designed by the inventor, Mr. Holland, to attack warships at sea, was satisfactorily through a remarkable programme,

diving, plunging under and out of the water, running at full speed under the surface and reversing swiftly.

Five or six lively spurts at long intervals along the surface of the water indicated that the torpedo gun had been fired. The torpedo ran for four hundred yards before its propellers ceased to revolve. It was afterward picked up and towed ashore. The torpedo weighed 839 pounds and had a speed of twenty-seven knots. Its war nose, of course, had been removed, and it carried instead an "exercised head." In place of gun cotton it contained nothing more formidable than air and water.

NEW WARSHIPS.

At the close of 1898 the number of vessels in course of construction for United States Navy was 55, as follows:

Battleships, first class,	8	Torpedo boat destroyers,
Coast defense monitors,	4	Torpedo boats,
Training vessel,	1	Submarine boat,
Sheathed cruiser, building in England,	1	
Steel tugs,	2	Total.

The submarine torpedo boat is being constructed at the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore. Torpedo boat No. 34, the Tingey, with a speed of 36 knots, is under construction at the Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, and will probably be completed October 1, 1899. The training ship is the Chesapeake, a sailing vessel for the Naval Academy, Annapolis, under construction at the Bath Iron Works, and expected to be completed June 16, 1899.

The battleships, monitors and torpedo boat destroyers, and the probable date of their completion, are as follows:

No.	Name.	Where Building.	Speed.	Date of Completion.
			Knots.	
5	Battleships—Kearsarge,	Newport News,	16	August, 1899.
6	Kentucky,	Newport News,	16	August, 1899.
7	Illinois,	Newport News,	16	April, 1900.
8	Alabama,	Cramp & Sons,	16	September 24,
9	Wisconsin,	Union Iron Works,	16	September 1,
10	Maine,	Cramp & Sons,	18	June 1, 1901.
11	Missouri,	Newport News,	18	June 11, 1901.
12	Ohio,	Union Iron Works,	18	June 5, 1901.
	Monitors—			
7	Arkansas,	Newport News,	12	January 11, 1900.
8	Connecticut,	Bath Iron Works,	12	January 19, 1900.
9	Florida,	Lewis Nixon,	12	October 11, 1900.
10	Wyoming,	Union Iron Works,	12	January 5, 1901.
	Destroyers—			
1	Bainbridge,	Neafle & Levy,	28	April 1, 1900.
2	Barry,	Neafle & Levy,	28	April 1, 1900.
3	Chauncey,	Neafle & Levy,	28	April 1, 1900.
4	Dale,	William R. Trigg Co.,	28	
5	Decatur,	William R. Trigg Co.,	28	
6	Hopkins,	Harlan & Hollingsworth,	29	
7	Hull,	Harlan & Hollingsworth,	29	
8	Lawrence,	Fore River Engine Co.,	30	January 29, 1900.
9	MacDonough,	Fore River Engine Co.,	30	February 28,
10	Paul Jones,	Union Iron Works,	29	April 5, 1900.
11	Perry,	Union Iron Works,	29	April 5, 1900.
12	Preble,	Union Iron Works,	29	April 5, 1900.
13	Stewart,	Gas Engine and Power Co.,	29	February 28,
14	Truxtun,	Maryland Steel Co.,	30	April 4, 1900.
15	Whipple,	Maryland Steel Co.,	30	April 4, 1900.
16	Worden,	Maryland Steel Co.,	30	April 4, 1900.

NAVAL FIGHTING FORCE.

The number of enlisted men in the United States Navy allowed by law prior to the outbreak of hostilities in 1898 was 12,500. On August 15, when the enlisted force reached its maximum, there were 24,123 men in the service. This great increase was made necessary by the addition of 110 auxiliary ships to the navy. There were 356 appointments of officers for temporary service up to September 24. The maximum fighting force of the navy in the war with Spain was as follows:

	Regular.	
Battleships, first class,	4	Unprotected cruisers,
Battleships, second class,	1	Gunboats,
Armored cruisers,	2	Dynamite cruiser,
Coast defense monitors,	6	Torpedo boats,
Armored ram,	1	Vessels of the navy, including monitors,
Protected cruisers,	12	Auxiliary.
Auxiliary cruisers,	11	Converted tugs,
Converted yachts,	28	Converted colliers,
Revenue cutters,	15	Miscellaneous,
Light-house tenders,	4	

AUXILIARY VESSELS OF THE NAVY.

on the passage by Congress of the bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for national
use, the Navy Department at once took steps for the purchase of auxiliary
vessels. These purchases began March 26, 1898, and continued actively through
and May up to August 12, when the last was made. The vessels bought
the prices paid for them were as follows:

Name.	Renamed.	Price.	Name.	Renamed.	Price.
mbia,	Wasp,	\$95,000	Chatham,	Vulcan,	\$350,000
bla,	Hornet,	117,500	Penelope,	Yankton,	125,000
ry,	Eagle,	110,000	Right Arm,	Pontiac,	30,000
imone,	Hawk,	50,000	Philadelphia,	Peoria,	100,000
al. Evans,	Nezinscot,	30,000	Corsair,	Gloucester,	225,000
l. Wise,	Sioux,	25,553	Menemsha,	Iris,	145,000
throp,	Osceola,	100,000	John Dwight,	Pawnee,	25,000
oro,	Accomac,	40,000	Justin,	Justin,	145,000
mot,	Potomac,	125,300	Hortense,	Takoma,	28,000
uckenbach,	Tecumseh,	45,000	Aileen,	Aileen,	55,000
uckenbach,	Uncas,	75,000	Scindia,	Scindia,	267,657
is,	Wampatuck,	85,000	Comanche,	Frolic,	115,000
iphine,	Vixen,	150,000	Illinois,	Supply,	325,000
lower,	Mayflower,	430,000	Kingston,	Cæsar,	175,194
reign,	Scorpion,	300,000	Dorothea,	Dorothea,	187,500
genes,	Solace,	600,000	Gov. Russell,	Gov. Russell,	71,000
named,	Topeka,	170,327	East Boston,	East Boston,	57,500
rn,	Manly,	24,250	W. H. Brown,	Piscataqua,	130,000
anon,	Somers,	72,997	J. D. Jones,	Apache,	54,510
orte,	Saturn,	290,000	Celtic King,	Celtic,	340,900
Olo,	Lebanon,	225,000	Rhaetia,	Cassius,	160,594
ud,	Yankee,	575,000	A. W. Booth,	Massasoit,	30,000
theroy, {	Dixie,	575,000	Jos. Holland,	Hannibal,	147,941
id,	Prairie,	575,000	Atala,	Alexander,	206,826
azonas,	Yosemite,	575,000	Eliz.'h Holland,	Leonidas,	147,941
urante Abru	Buffalo,	575,000	Harlech,	Pompey,	111,929
rimac,	New Orleans,	1,429,215	Abarenda,	Abarenda,	175,000
ara,	Albany,	1,205,200	(Not known),	Scipio,	85,789
ling,	Merrimac,	342,000	Peter Jebsen,	Brutus,	215,000
erprise,	Niagara,	200,000	No. 55,	W'r Barge No. 1	24,000
18,	Sterling,	190,000	Whitgift,	Nero,	215,000
han,	Modoc,	30,000	Norse King,	Rainbow,	176,576
ro,	No. 18,	2,800	Enquirer,	Enquirer,	80,000
te,	Nashan,	155,728	Inca,	Inca,	35,000
r. Coyle,	Zafiro,	87,597	Huntress,	Huntress,	27,500
wood,	Alice,	19,000	Stranger,	Stranger,	75,000
rless,	Choctaw,	82,500	Kate Jones,	Seminole,	25,000
ilant,	Powhatan,	42,500	Bristol,	Cheyenne,	20,000
ive,	Iroquois,	150,000	Eugenia,	Siren,	40,000
reules,	Vigilant,	60,000	Elfrida,	Elfrida,	50,000
thery,	Active,	75,000	No. 295,	Sylph,	50,000
aezuela,	Hercules,	40,000	Shearwater,	Shearwater,	26,000
onuri,	Southery,	100,000	Sylvia,	Sylvia,	25,000
rktown,	Panther,	375,000	Hercules,	Chicksaw,	15,000
P. Fowler,	Badger,	367,000	Confidence,	Waban,	20,000
espia,	Resolute,	475,000	Kanawha,	Kanawha,	50,000
stless,	Mohawk,	44,000	Pedro,	Hector,	200,000
awara,	Hist,	65,000	Port Chalmers,	Glacier,	340,550
ting,	Restless,	29,000	Titania,	Marcellus,	90,000
	Oneida,	60,000	Refrigerating		
	Viking.	30,000	ship.		
			Luciene,	Arethusa,	247,704
					218,992

Chartered vessels were: Steamship City of Pekin, to carry supplies from San Francisco to Manila, at \$1,000 a day; steamships St. Paul and St. Louis, at \$2,500 a day each; steamships New York, renamed Harvard, and Paris, renamed Yale, at \$100 a day for each.

The Yankee, Dixie, Yosemite and Prairie were bought from the Southern Pacific Company; the Buffalo, New Orleans and Albany from the Brazilian Government; Vulcan from the Merchants' and Miners' Line, and the Gloucester from Pierit Morgan.

MARYLAND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Maryland furnished over 3,110 soldiers and sailors for the Hispano-American War of 1898. Three months before the war began the State Legislature at Annapolis appropriated \$636,500 for the militia. Of this sum \$110,000 was for maintenance, in regular course for two years, and \$326,500 for armories in Baltimore. To organize and equip troops in the event of war the sum of \$200,000 was provided. At the same time the Governor and the State treasury officers were authorized to borrow on the credit of the State any additional sum, without limit, so as to meet any possible requirement that might be made upon the resources of the State.

At the outbreak of the war the militia of Maryland comprised one brigade, Gen. Lawrason Riggs commanding, aggregating not more than 2,000 officers and men, with a naval battalion of something over 300 all told.

By July 1 Maryland had in active service, ashore and afloat, a fighting force of 3,110 officers and men. These included two regiments, the First and the Fifth, recruited up to the fullest numbers, 1,333 each, making the land forces 2,666 all told.

In addition there was a naval battalion, under Commander Isaac E. Emerson, the peer of any similar organization in the service, numbering 449 officers and men, distributed and doing duty on the Dixie, the Apache, the Ajax, the Restless, the Lancaster, the Minneapolis and the Dale.

Besides the distinctively Maryland quota many individual Marylanders enlisted in the District of Columbia Volunteers, in the regular army, the navy, the marine corps, the engineer corps, and two of the companies of the Fourth Regiment of Immunes, U. S. V., were largely recruited in this State.

By an order issued from the Adjutant-General's office at Annapolis by Maj.-Gen. L. Allison Wilmer, the whole existing brigade of the Maryland National Guard went into camp at Pimlico April 25. At the same time the naval battalion went aboard

the receiving ship Dale at Baltimore to work of mustering volunteers from State militia into the service of United States began at Pimlico Maryland and was completed May 17. At first company was recruited to the strength at that time authorized officers and 77 enlisted men each. State's quota under the first call was only 1,636 men—20 companies, or 12 companies and 2 battalions of 4 companies each. The second call required of Maryland the organization of 4 batteries of heavy artillery, but was canceled. Additional troops, however, were supplied to fill up the ranks and the First Regiments to the numbers, 1,333 each, all told.

The Fourth Regiment, which went into camp with the rest of the brigades at Pimlico two days and was returned to its armory in the city, Sept. 27. The First Regiment of Maryland Volunteers was recruited in different parts of the State. One whole battalion of four companies, with 106 enlisted men in each company, was made up from the ranks of the Fourth Regiment in the city.

The Fifth Regiment was built up on the basis of its original militia organization though in the process a number of minor changes were made, among them the retirement of the Colonel, Frank M. Smith. The Fifth Regiment went into camp at Chickamauga Park May 21. It was transferred to Tampa, Fla., June 5; to Mobile, Ala., August 21, and returned to Baltimore September 7. There was a large percentage of typhoid and malaria sickness in the command. The men officers were granted a month's furlough and on October 22 the regiment was released out of the service of the United States and restored to the service of the State.

The First Regiment was sent to Fort Monroe May 25. From there it was transferred September 8 to Camp Meade, and on November 12 to Augusta, Ga.

NAVAL MILITIA.

Officers and Men in Active Service in 1898 from the States Having Naval Militia Organizations

States.	Officers	Men.	Total.	States.	Officers	Men.
California,	13	80	93	New York,	49	805
Connecticut,	15	188	203	North Carolina,	9	189
*Florida,	2	58	60	Pennsylvania,	15	84
Illinois,	19	709	728	Rhode Island,	8	147
Louisiana,	19	214	233	†South Carolina,	18	187
Maryland,	24	425	449	Virginia,	2	62
Massachusetts,	38	384	422			
Michigan,	11	270	281	Totals,	276	4175
New Jersey,	34	373	407			

* Florida, also 4 officers, 35 men in the coast signal service.

† South Carolina, also 6 mates.

OFFICERS FIFTH MARYLAND U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel—R. Dorsey Coale.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Wm. D. Robinson.
Colonel—Clinton L. Riggs.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Henry M. Warfield.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Louis N. Rawlins.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon—John G. Jay.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chaplain—John Woods Elliott.

Capt. and Asst. Surg.—Thad. W. Clark.
S. Griffith Davis, Jr.
First Lt. and Reg. Adjt.—S. Johnson Poe.
First Lt. and Bat. Adjt.—Henry G. Riggs.
J. Markham Marshall.
Mark Alex'r Herbert.
First Lt. and Qtmr.—Edward C. Johnson.

CAPTAINS.

Samuel W. Hoopes, Co. H.
N. Lee Goldsborough, Co. I.
E. A. Munoz, Co. K.
B. Frank Boyden (*Washington Bowie, Jr.), Co. L.
George L. Deichman, Co. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

E. Abbott Holmes, Co. H.
Jesse Slingluff, Co. I.
Fitzhugh Tayloe, Co. K.
Washington Bowie, Jr. (*Robert E. Lee Marshall), Co. L.
Ridgely Gaither, Co. M.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

John S. Markoe, Co. H.
Charles G. Stirling, Co. I.
Joseph N. D. Danels, Co. K.
Robert E. Lee Marshall (*Wm. S. Brownley), Co. L.
David W. Jenkins, Co. M.

OFFICERS FIRST MARYLAND U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel—William P. Lane.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Ellwood W. Evans.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Charles A. Little.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Joseph B. Phipps.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Charles T. Lowndes.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon—W. Clement Claude.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chaplain—C. Randolph Page.

Capt. and Asst. Surg.—S. Chase DeKrafft.
Geo. L. Hicks, Jr.
First Lt. and Reg. Adjt.—Lauran F. Smith.
First Lt. and Bat. Adjt.—Milton R. Hawken.
Randolph M. Isaac.
J. Frank Ryley.
First Lt. and Qtmr.—Benj. R. Elliott.

CAPTAINS.

Thomas G. Forwood, Co. D.
George F. Haupt, Co. H.
Fred I. Mosher, Co. I.
Louis Schmidt, Co. M.
Andrew W. Feuss, Co. L.
J. Philip Roman, Co. C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

William E. Sands, Co. B.
Hugh R. Riley, Co. A.
F. B. Whiting, Co. C.
Shirley C. Morgan, Co. D.
Ernest Fetzer, Co. L.
Harry Haynes, Co. M.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas L. Brewer, Co. A.
John E. Wilson, Co. E.
Silas E. Smith, Co. D.
Benjamin J. Leckrone, Co. B.
Howard S. Bokee, Co. M.
H. Clay M. Supplee, Co. L.

RESIGNED.

First Lieutenant—R. S. Chenoweth.
Second Lieutenant—Edw. F. Taggart.
Warren J. Haines.

Asst. Surg.—Seth S. Ullrich.
Lieutenant—Willard G. Rouse.
Charles Hahn.

Asst. Surg.—Seth S. Ullrich.
Lieutenant—Willard G. Rouse.
Charles Hahn.

CRUISE OF THE DIXIE.

The Maryland Naval Militia played a conspicuous part in the Spanish war of 1898. On the 23d of April the Maryland Naval Reserves reported aboard the Dale in obedience to the call of the Governor, and were soon afterwards sworn into the service of the United States. The majority of the men were assigned to the Dixie, then lying at Newport News, and later the balance were sent to the Apache, Ajax and other United States vessels. The crew of the Dixie consisted of 287 men, all from the Maryland Naval Reserves, except 9 men transferred from the Iowa on July 11 to take the places of men sent home on prizes; 40 marines from the regular service, under command of Lieut. Henry C. Haines, and 18 officers, Capt. Charles H. Davis, commanding; Lieut. G. A. Merriam, executive officer; Lieut. Robert M. Doyle, navigator, were from the regular United States Navy, and Lieuts. Samuel M. Blount, Davies Murdoch, Layton F. Smith, Ensigns William M. Goodrich, Peter T. Coyle, Surgeons Dr. Sydney O. Heiskell and Smith H. McKim and Paymaster Parker Cook were from the Maryland Naval Reserves.

On June 13 the Dixie left Hampton Roads for Santiago de Cuba, convoying the valuable transport Celtic to Admiral Sampson's fleet, where she arrived on the 19th. After a short stay there she was ordered to blockade duty on the southwest coast of Cuba. On June 21 the Dixie bombarded and destroyed two block-houses near the mouth of the San Juan river, killing ten Spaniards. On the 22d, while passing Trinidad and Port Castilda, a Spanish gunboat fired on her; she returned the fire with six-inch shell, compelling the gunboat to retreat. Next day the Dixie returned to Port Castilda and bombarded the place, destroying a lot of government property, disabling one Spanish gunboat and killing sixteen men. On the 29th she went to the assistance of the Eagle and Yankton, which had been fired upon by Spanish cavalry near Trinidad,

putting the cavalry to flight and inflicting heavy loss. On July 6 the Dixie captured a sloop and a two-mast schooner, and the 7th a small steamer, all trying to break the blockade. The captures were sent to the United States with prize crews.

The Dixie was one of the fleet of ships that convoyed Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his army from Guantanamo to Guanico, Porto Rico, and with this trip captured and sent to Clinton, S. C., the large French steamship nouba.

On July 27 Port Ponce, Porto Rico, rendered to the Dixie, Annapolis, Wasp without firing a gun, the insurants receiving officers and men with open arms.

On August 23 the Dixie received orders to return home and arrived in Hampton Roads August 28 without having lost a man of her crew. The cruiser reached Baltimore September 11, where she was received with great rejoicing. On September 12 a reception was tendered the officers and crew, which included a procession through the principal streets, and the whole city turned out to bid a welcome. On the 20th of September nearly all of the crew were discharged and the Dixie, with the rest of the fleet, sailed for League Island, Philadelphia, where the balance were mustered. The Dixie, in addition to the extra service rendered in Cuban and American waters, was selected as one of the fleet of the Eastern squadron to enter the war into Spain, but the signature of the peace treaty made it unnecessary to send the fleet.

The Dixie was an auxiliary cruiser, formerly El Rio, bought April 15th by the United States Government for \$1,000,000. She was built in 1893 at Newport News, Va., and is a steel ship of 4,000 tons burthen; 408 feet long over all; 40 knots. Her armament consists of six-inch rapid-fire guns, 6 six-inch rapid-fire guns and 2 Colt's revolving guns.

BALLOON TELEGRAPH HERO.

Sergt. Thomas Carroll Boone, of Company K, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, who was detailed as telegrapher for a balloon which operated over the field of Santiago, was born in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, in 1875. As an expert telegrapher he was with Colonel Drew, of General Shafter's staff, and Major Maxwell, of the Signal Corps, in their balloon operations over the field of Santiago July 1, 1898.

The balloon, propelled by a strong rope 1,000 feet in length and held by 18 men, was carried all over the field, and the movements of troops were directed from it until it was finally shot to pieces. A telegraph wire connected the basket of the balloon with the ground and obser-

vations were transmitted in that manner to the officers below.

Three shells from a shrapnel shell tore great holes in it and it was saved by bullets. Remarkable is the fact that the three men in the basket at the time it was destroyed escaped with only slight injuries. Three of the men holding the rope on the ground were wounded. The balloon finally fell in the middle of a stream waist deep just as the Federal Tenth Regiments of cavalry (dismounted) were charging a Spanish ambushing field of wild corn on the west side of the stream, which for the terrible slaughter there is known as Hell's Crossroads. It required a steady hand to do telegraph work in a balloon under fire so successfully.

STORY OF THE MARIA TERESA.

Infanta Maria Teresa, the flagship of Admiral Cervera, one of the six Spanish ships sunk by the United States fleet during the battle of July 3, 1898, was under the command of Rear-Admiral A. Hobson, was abandoned at sea being convoyed to Norfolk, Va., to repair. It was at first reported that the ill-fated ship went down bottom in water 1,800 feet deep, the possibility of recovery, but afterwards found a battered hulk, on a coral reef off Cat Island, miles from where she was abandoned, whether she had drifted.

Resting on the rocks off the Cuban coast not far from Santiago de Cuba, for two months, the Maria Teresa was floated by the hero of the Merrimac in September, and it was announced on September 25 that she had reached Guantanamo Bay under her own steam. Hobson floated the Maria in the most skillful manner, using tools of wrecking appliances in his efforts to add this vessel to the United States Navy, the sentimental idea being that she took the place of the battleship sunk by an explosion in Havana

at Guantanamo Bay the work of pumping and temporarily repairing the Teresa commenced when the full and destructiveness of the American became apparent. It was seen that a thirteen-inch shell had entered the port quarter, exploded and struck iron stanchions and bulkheads. They had been paper and tearing an hole in the vessel. Shells entered amidships, cutting the main from the steam fire sys-

tem and thus preventing the extinguishing of the fires which were started in many places by the explosion of shells of smaller calibre.

In the coal bunkers and engine-rooms were found the dead bodies of men who had been killed by exploding shells, burned to death by the fires which had raged in the cruiser or who had been drowned when she was run on the rocks. The American officers found in the safe of the Maria Teresa about \$75,000 in Spanish coin, gold and silver. About seventy cases of red wine and sherry were also recovered, in addition to tons of ammunition, ranging from eleven-inch shells to Maxim cartridges.

The magazine of the Maria Teresa, unlike those of her sister ships, the Almirante Oquendo and Vizcaya, did not explode. It was probably flooded when the first fire alarm was sounded. Consequently, with the exception of her upper works being riddled, the Maria Teresa was in fairly good condition.

The engines of the cruiser were repaired by the mechanics of the United States repair ship Vulcan, and she left Guantanamo Bay on October 29—some dispatches say October 30—under her own steam and under the command of Captain Harris, who was detached from the Vulcan for that purpose, bound for Norfolk, Va. When the storm came on and the cruiser began to leak badly her engines were stopped and she was put in tow of the Vulcan, which in turn was in tow of the wrecking tug Merritt. Thirteen pumps used in raising her—and still aboard—were put to work and every effort made to carry the ship through the storm. But Captain Harris, finding it impossible to do so, with great difficulty transferred his men to the Merritt, which took them safely to Charleston.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

November 1, 1898, a federal union of states of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador was proclaimed with elaborate ceremonies at Amapala under the name United States of Central America. On November 30th the federal organization was formally declared the union disintegrating the three states resuming their separate sovereignty.

The collapse was due to the failure of the mops of the Honduras, acting in behalf of the federal organizers, to suppress the rebellion in Salvador against the pro-Federation and to force Salvador into the union.

Under the proposed form of government the administration was to pass into the control of representatives from each of the three republics—Dr. Salvador Calle, of Salvador; Senor Miguel Agnelo, of Honduras, and Dr. Manuel Cor-

roel Matus, of Nicaragua. These were to continue in power until March 14, 1899, when a President of the United States of Central America was to be elected, to hold office four years. It was understood that the three States had virtually agreed upon Senor J. Rosa Pacose, of Salvador, for the executive chair. It was provided that the three Presidents—Zelaya, of Nicaragua; Guterrez, of Salvador, and Bonilla, of Honduras—should not be eligible at the first election.

The legislative power was to be given to a Congress of two houses, the Senate to consist of 21 members, 6 from each State and 3 from the federal district. The House of Representatives was on the basis of one member for each 30,000 inhabitants. The whole population of Central America is about 2,000,000. The area is about 110,000 square miles.

CONQUEST OF PORTO RICO.

After the surrender of Santiago de Cuba Gen. Nelson A. Miles started from Guan-tanamo for Porto Rico with the advance contingent of an army of invasion. He landed July 25 between daylight and 11 o'clock at Guanica, fifteen miles west of Ponce, on the southern coast of the island. The Gloucester, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor, meeting with but slight resistance and firing only a few shots. The Spaniards were surprised, and surprise was also expressed at home, where it was expected the landing would have been remote from the place finally chosen. General Miles, however, indicated in a despatch to the home government that there were good reasons for changing the original plan. The whole movement on Porto Rico was hurried, for almost simultaneously with the invasion of the island Spain began peace negotiations through the French Ambassador at Washington. The whole American army operating in Porto Rico under Generals Miles, Wilson, Brooke and others numbered 16,973 officers and men.

Ponce surrendered July 27 to Commander Davis of the auxiliary cruiser Dixie. The Annapolis and Wasp were with him. Lieutenant Haines, commanding the marines of the Dixie, went ashore and raised the American flag over the Custom House amidst the cheers of the people. In the Plaza of Justice the people tore down the wooden gilded crown.

General Wilson was the first army officer to land and he took the Custom House for headquarters, the people welcoming him with cheers and a serenade. By his orders the Mayor of Ponce, who had been sent to jail for singing "Yankee Doodle" the evening before, was liberated along with other political prisoners.

In the advance, across the is'and of route seventy-five miles long from P to the capital, San Juan, the Amer troops had several sharp skirmishes. They were about half way over. The operations were stopped by the suspi sion of hostilities between the belligerent powers. Under the terms of the protocol, Porto Rico was to be ceded to the United States, and formal possession of the island was taken October 18 and the American flag was raised over the public buildings. The change of government seemed to be entirely acceptable to the large majority of the population.

Porto Rico is the fourth in size of the Antilles east of Haiti. The area of the subordinate isles, is 3,596 square miles. The island is beautiful and very fertile. A range of mountains covered with forests traverses it from east to west, averaging about 1,500 feet in height, with the highest peak 3,678 feet high. In the interior are extensive savannahs, and along the tracts of fertile land from five to ten miles wide. The streams are numerous and some of the rivers can be ascended by ships to the foot of the mountains. There are numerous bays and coves. The chief harbor is that of the city of San Juan de Porto Rico; others are Mayaguez, Ponce and Arecibo. The climate is rather healthy, except during the rainy season—September-March. Gold is found in the mountain streams. Copper, tin, lead and coal have also been found. There are salines, or salt ponds. The products are sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, tobacco, hides, live stock, woods, timber, rice, etc. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1493 and was settled by the Spaniards in 1510. Population 810,334.

CAPTURE OF GUAM.

By the terms of the protocol, signed at Washington, August 12, 1898, it was stipulated that an island in the Ladrone or Mariana group, to be selected by the United States, should be ceded by Spain on the conclusion of the treaty of peace. Guam, with all the Mariana islands, surrendered June 21, to Captain Glass, of the cruiser Charleston, while that ship was convoying General Anderson's troops to Manila. The cruiser shelled fort Santa Cruz without any return of the fire, and Lieutenant Brauner-sreuther landed with a party from the ship and received the surrender of the governor of the island. Lieut-Col. Don José Mariana y Vega, who, with his officers and 54 Spanish regulars, were made prisoners and sent on board the transport Sydney, anchored near the Charleston. A company of native troops, Chamorros, were disbanded. The officers gave up their swords and the soldiers laid down their arms. The garrison were in ignorance of the events that had trans-

pired at Manila or the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey and were thunderstruck by the intelligence.

Guam is the largest and most populous of the Mariana group. Magellan, the discoverer, called them the Lateenes, from the lateen sails of the inhabitants. Afterwards, the piratical propensity of the natives so impressed the Spaniards that they called the islands the Ladrones or thieves' islands. The name Maria Anna was given to them finally in honor of Maria Anna of Austria, widow of King IV. of Spain.

The first conquest by the Spaniards practically destroyed all the natives, but the people who now make their living in the Ladrones are mostly of Malagasy origin. There are between 8,000 and 10,000 of them on the island of Guam, and they seemed to be anxious to get rid of the yoke of Spain and obtain relief from the tax burthens imposed upon them by the rulers.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

Resolution of Congress to Provide for Annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States,
Approved July 7, 1898.

Whereas, The government of the Republic of Hawaii having, in due form, manifested its consent, in the manner provided by its constitution, to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or private lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipment, and other public property of every kind whatever description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereto appertaining; therefore, it is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this resolution is accepted, ratified and confirmed, and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be and they hereby annexed as a part of the territory of the United States, and are subject to the sovereign dominion thereof, that all and singular the property rights hereinbefore mentioned are held in the United States of America. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall make special laws for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military, naval purposes of the United States, may be assigned for the use of the government, shall be used solely for benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by officers of the existing government in such islands shall be vested in such persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, and the President shall have power to remove said officers to fill the vacancies so occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may hereafter be concluded, between the United States and such foreign nations. Municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this joint resolution, contrary to the Constitution of the

United States, nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the passage of this joint resolution, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States; but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed four million dollars. So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as herein provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States; and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

The resolution further authorized the appointment of a commission, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two of them to be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, to recommend necessary legislation to Congress as soon as practicable. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated to carry the joint resolution into effect.

The Hawaiian Commissioners appointed under the resolution were as follows:

Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois.
Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama.
Representative Robt. R. Hitt, of Illinois.
President Sanford Dole, of the Republic of Hawaii.

Justice W. F. Frear, of the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

The final annexation of Hawaii was consummated August 12, 1898. The flag of the United States was raised over the Executive and other government buildings at Honolulu with impressive formalities, in the presence of the people, the military and naval force, and the high functionaries of state. United States Minister Harold M. Sewall read a proclamation in which the civil, judicial and military powers of the government were ordered, by President McKinley, to be exercised by the officers of the Republic of Hawaii, and all such officers were required to swear allegiance to the United States.

NOVEMBER MARINE DISASTERS 1898.

In the severe snow-storm and blizzard Saturday night, November 26, and Sunday, November 27, 1898, many vessels were wrecked on the New England coast and more than 200 lives were lost.

The steamship Portland, Capt. Hollis H. Blanchard, which left Boston Saturday night for Portland, Me., was wrecked Sunday morning off Highland light, Cape Cod, Mass., and every soul on board—97 passengers and 47 men in the crew, 144 persons in all—perished. The exact number of persons who were carried from Boston by the Portland will probably never be known, as no complete list of passengers was retained on shore when the vessel left. It is probable that 144, including passengers and crew, is near the correct number. No part of the ship drifted ashore and it is not known just where she struck, but boxes of tobacco, clothing, cheese and oil were washed ashore and life-preservers marked with the words "Steamer Portland," and numerous bodies of drowned men and women.

The Portland was built in Bath in 1890, and was a side-wheel steamer of 1,317 tons net burden. Her length was 230 feet, beam 42 and depth 15 feet. She was valued at \$250,000 and fully insured.

In the same storm the steamship Fairfax, Capt. John Johnson, of the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Line, from Baltimore and Norfolk to Boston, went ashore Sunday evening on the Sow and Pigs shoal, off Cuttyhunk, at the entrance to Buzzard's bay, but fortunately had no loss of life, the passengers and crew being safely transferred to the shore by a life-saving crew and sent by a tug to Boston. There were 9 passengers and 39 of the crew on board the Fairfax when the ship stranded. The Fairfax was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1891, and cost \$300,000.

The four-masted schooner King P. Capt. A. A. Duncan, belonging to Black-Sheridan-Wilson Coal Company, Baltimore, was lost with all on board. The vessel foundered off Cape Cod.

The King Philip sailed from Baltimore November 17 for Portland with a load of 1,787 tons of coal shipped by the owners of the vessel. She was valued at \$30,000. The loss on both vessel and cargo was covered by insurance. The vessel was built at Camden, Maine, in 1881, was 1,071 tons, net register.

Barge No. 1, of the Consolidation Company, Capt. Joshua Thomas, Barge No. 4, of the same company, Charles Aberg, were both lost in Bayside Bay. Three men from Barge No. 1 perished. The barges had been in tow and were cutadrift Saturday night and were near Allerton Point. The survivors, including both the captains, were washed ashore and kindly treated.

The schooner Leander V. Beebe, Philadelphia November 11, for Buffalo on Black Rock, near Cohasset, Massachusetts, all hands, 8 in number, perished. The vessel and cargo were valued at \$10,000. She was commanded by Captain Daze H. Beebe on January 27, 1896, rescued 74 Cubans, including Generals Garcia and Menocal, from the schooner J. W. Schiekins, which foundered in a storm off Long Island.

The bulk of the damage by the gale was done between Cape Ann, where a score or more of vessels were lost, and Cuttyhunk, where the steamer Fannin went on the rocks. In all some 56 vessels were totally wrecked, while 49 ashore, with hardly a chance of being saved. Of the 56 total wrecks, 29 included, 43 craft aggregate 12,202 tonnage.

CASUALTIES OF THE NAVY.

The casualties of the United States Navy during the war with Spain in 1898 as follows:

Actions.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Actions.
Action of Manila Bay, May 1,	9	0	9	Miscellaneous:
Action off Cienfuegos,	12	1	11	Eagle (July 12),
Action off Cardenas,	8	5	3	Bancroft (August 2),
Action off San Juan, Porto Rico,	8	1	7	Amphitrite, (August 6),
Engagement at Guantanamo, Cuba	22	6	16	Yankee (August 11),
Engagement off Santiago (June 22)	10	1	9	Total,
Engagement off Santiago (July 3)	11	1	10	

One of the wounded at Cienfuegos subsequently died.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

Omaha, Nebraska, June 1 to Nov. 1, 1898.

President—Gurdon W. Wattles.
V.-Pres.—Alvin Saunders.
Treasurer—Herman Kountze.

Secretary—John A. Wakefield.
General Counsel—Carroll S. Montgomery.
General Superintendent—A. C. Foster.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henry T. Lindsey,
Fayard Rosewater,
e floor space in the main exposition
dings aggregated 500,000 square feet,
usive of gallery space, 200,000 addi-
al. This did not include the State
dings or smaller exhibition buildings.
ne exact dimensions of the main build-
s were as follows:

Buildings.	Width. Feet.	Length. Feet.	Floor Space. Feet.
Administration	50	50	2,500
Horticulture	143	400	58,449
Arts	125	246	31,762
Arts	130	241	33,018
Machinery	144	304	49,197
Manufactures	152	400	56,898
Transportation	140	304	49,224
Governm't.	249	432	107,568
	100	424	47,515

The Horticultural building consisted of a central dome 108x120 feet and two wings 74x97 feet, with a floor space of 26,732 square feet.

Architectural harmony pervaded the design and construction of the buildings. The following States had handsome buildings on the grounds: Nebraska, Wisconsin, Montana, Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas, Minnesota, Fannesa,

Abram L. Reed,
William N. Babcock.

VISITORS.

Months.	Attendance.	Months.	Attendance.
June,	299,351	September,	553,168
July,	331,684	October,	924,994
August,	474,177	Total.	2,613,374

Special Days.

June 1—Opening,	27,988
July 4—Patriotic Day,	44,452
September 22—Woodmen's Day,	52,725
October 10—Jubilee,	29,378
October 11—Jubilee,	48,051
October 12—President's Day,	98,845
October 13—Jubilee,	49,710
October 14—Jubilee,	32,400
October 15—Jubilee,	35,960
October 31—Close,	61,102

FINANCES

Stock subscriptions,	\$291,909 04
Total donations,	163,070 20
Total earnings,	1,306,384 94

Total cash receipts, 1,761,364 18

At the close there was a surplus in the treasury of \$400,000, to be divided among the shareholders, and it was said that nearly 80 per cent. of the subscribed stock would be paid to the holders.

FOREIGN CONSULS AT BALTIMORE.

Castro-Hungaria—Charles A. Martin, East German street.
Argentina—C. Morton Stewart, Donnell Building, Gay and Lombard streets.
Brazil—Antonio C. de Magalhas, Room 87, Equitable Building.
Belgium—Arnold Kummer, 13 South Street.
Bolivia—Richard James Leupold, Equitable Building.
Costa Rica—William A. Riordan, Donnell Building, Gay and Lombard streets.
Denmark—Morris Whitridge, 43 S. Holley street.
France—Leonce Rabillon, Room 224, Equitable Building.
German Empire—George A. Von Liner, 5 South Gay street.
Great Britain—Gilbert Fraser, second fl. 415 Water street.
Ireland—Chester B. Turnbull, 6 S. Gay Street.
Guatemala—C. Morton Stewart, Jr., Donnell Building, Gay and Lombard streets.

Honduras—C. Morton Stewart, Jr., Donnell Building, Gay and Lombard sts.
Italy—Prospero Schiaffino, National Marine Bank Building.
Liberia—W. E. Hoffman.
Mexico—Manuel Torres y Sagaseta, National Marine Bank Building, Gay and Water streets.
Netherlands—Claas Vocke, 128 South Charles street.
Nicaragua—C. Morton Stewart, Jr., Donnell Building, Gay and Lombard sts.
Peru—Otto Kehrhahn, Equitable Bldg.
Portugal—Frank Frick, Jr., Room 46, National Marine Bank, Gay and Water sts.
Russia—Charles Nitze, 15 South street.
San Salvador—C. Morton Stewart, Jr., Donnell Building, Gay and Lombard sts.
Sweden and Norway—Hermann Rauschenberg, Rooms 37 and 39, Chamber of Commerce.
Uruguay—Leonce Rabillon, Room 224, Equitable Building.
Venezuela—C. Morton Stewart, Donnell Building, Gay and Lombard streets.

BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL REORGANIZATION.

Under the new charter of Baltimore there will be elected on May 2, 1899, a Mayor, comptroller, President of the Second Branch City Council, eight members of the Second Branch, two from each of the four councilmanic districts, each district being composed of six contiguous wards, beginning with the First Ward, and twenty-four members of the First Branch, one from each of the wards into which the city is divided. The Mayor elected in May, 1899, enters upon the duties of his office at the expiration of the term of the present Mayor, which occurs November 15, 1899. All other officers elected enter upon duty May 16, 1899.

The terms of Mayors after the first elected are four years and the salary \$6,000 a year. The next municipal election after May 2, 1899, occurs on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May, 1901, and is for four members of Second Branch and twenty-four members of First Branch. Then on the same day in May, 1903, the Mayor and other municipal officers are elected. The members of Second Branch elected in May, 1899, divide their terms into two and four years by lot, so that at each subsequent election the terms of Second Branch members are four years, one-half being always old members.

The President of the Second Branch presides over the Second Branch and has all the rights and prerogatives of any other member of this branch. In case of absence or sickness of the Mayor he fills the office of Mayor, and in case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor he fills the position for the balance of the term, and the Second Branch elects a president, but not from its own members. The President of the Second Branch is a member and president of the board of estimates and a member of the board of finance. He is also a member of the board of awards of contracts. His salary is \$3,000 and he is elected from the city at large. The salary of city councilman is \$1,000 a year. It requires three-fourths vote to override the Mayor's veto.

The Mayor appoints the following officers: Two members of the commissioners of finance for four years, and who serve without pay; one city tax collector for four years, salary from city \$2,000, and commission as collector of State taxes; one city solicitor for four years, salary \$4,000; one collector of water rents and licenses for four years, salary \$2,500; three members of the board of fire commissioners for four years, salary \$1,000 each; one commissioner of health for four

years, salary \$3,500; one inspector of buildings for four years, salary \$1,000; one commissioner of street cleaning for four years, salary \$2,500; one city engineer for four years, salary \$4,000; members of the water board for four years (the president of this board is a water engineer, whose salary is \$4,000; the other members serve without pay); five members of the board of park commissioners for four years, who serve without pay and have charge of all parks and squares; members of the board of school commissioners for six years, and who serve without pay (two-thirds of this board are always old and experienced members); nine visitors to the jail for four years, and who serve without pay; three members of Appeal Tax Court for three years, salary \$2,000 each (one-third of this board are always old and experienced members); three commissioners for opening of graveyards for three years, salary \$1,800 each (one-third always old and experienced members); one city librarian for four years, salary \$1,500; one superintendent of lamps and lighting for four years, salary \$2,000; one superintendent public works for four years, salary \$1,500; and supervisors of city charities for six years, who serve without pay, one-third old members.

In every board or commission consisting of more than one person the chairman requires the Mayor to appoint a majority from the party which cast the next highest vote at the preceding election. This provision may not apply to the Board of Education, as the Mayor is required to appoint the members of the board independently of political or religious bias.

The Mayor elected in May, 1899, makes his appointments in the following month, February, 1900, and they go into office on March 1, 1900. Mayors subsequently elected make their appointments in September following the election, and their appointees go into office in October following. Confirmation of the Mayoral appointments is lodged in the Second Branch. He will appoint only heads of departments, and they will appoint ordinates in their respective departments. Heads of departments are entitled to seats in the First Branch and discuss their department matters.

The city register is appointed for four years by the Council in joint convention.

BALTIMORE CHARTER COMMISSION.

Appointed by William T. Malster, Mayor, to draft the new Charter for the City of Baltimore, which was granted by the General Assembly of 1898.

President—William Pinkney Whyte. Ferdinand C. Latrobe. Daniel C. Gilman. George R. Gaither, Jr.	Secretary—Frederick T. Dorr. Samuel D. Schmucker. Thomas I. Elliott.	Thomas G. Lewis Putze
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CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN MARYLAND, 1898.

Wilbur F. Jackson, R.
 John Walter Smith, D.
 James Swann, Pro.
 William Willis, Silver D.
 William B. Baker, R.
 Richard B. Tippett, D.
 Harrie J. Hollingsworth, Pro.
 Frank C. Wachter, R.
 John B. Schwatka, D.
 John F. Hicks, Pro.

IV.—William W. McIntire, R.
 James W. Denny, D.
 Thomas Spence Creney, Pro.
 Theobald Meyer, Soc. Lab.
 V.—Sydney E. Mudd, R.
 John S. Cummings, D.
 John E. Wetherald, Pro.
 Charles T. Parker (colored), I. R.
 VI.—George Alexander Pearre, R.
 Thomas A. Poffenberger, D.
 John Thomas Baker, Pro.

CECIL COUNTY LIQUOR LICENSE LAW.

Under the Cecil county liquor license law ratified by popular vote November 8, each applicant must secure the signatures of ten good citizens to his application. The license fee for a hotel in an incorporated town of not less than 1,500 inhabitants is \$300. The hotel keeper will be prepared to keep at least five rooms for guests besides those occupied by his family, and also stabling. For a house two miles or more from an incorporated town the license fee is \$150. Not

over two hotels are allowed in any district with the exception of the Elkton district, in which three are permitted. But two wholesale houses are allowed in the county—one in Elkton and one in Port Deposit. The license fee for the wholesale houses is placed at \$350.

The liquor license commissioners are as follows:

President—Charles H. Foard.
 Secretary—Dr. T. B. Moore.
 Treasurer—Henry H. McFadden.

MARYLAND GENERAL ELECTION, 1899.

general election of Maryland in will be held November 7. The following officers are to be elected:

Governor.
 Lt. Governor.
 Attorney-General.
 Members of the House of Delegates.

Senators for four years as follows:

Arundel, Howard,
 City, Dist. 1, Kent,
 City, Dist. 2, Queen Anne's,
 More county, Somerset,
 Et, Washington,
 All, Wicomico,
 Frederick, Worcester, 2 years.

Baltimore City:
 Judge of the Court of Appeals, 15

years
 Clerk of the City Court, 6 years.

Judge Orphans' Court Judges, 4 years.
 Attorney, 4 years.

Surrogate, 2 years.
 Sheriff, the counties:

Maryland Court Judges, 4 years.
 Attorneys, 4 years.

Sheriffs, 2 years.

Surveyors, 2 years.

In Garrett and Cecil Counties—Clerks of the Circuit Court.

In Garrett—School Commissioners.

Registers of Wills in Allegany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore and Howard counties, 6 years.

County Commissioners as follows:

Allegany, 3.	Howard, 1.
Anne Arundel, 1.	Kent, 3.
Baltimore county, 1.	Montgomery, 2.
Calvert, 3.	Prince George's, 2.
Caroline, 1.	Queen Anne's, 2.
Carroll, 1.	Somerset, 1.
Cecil, 2.	St. Mary's, 1.
Charles, 2.	Talbot, 1.
Dorchester, 1.	Washington, 3.
Frederick, 2.	Wicomico, 3.
Garrett, 1.	Worcester, 3.
Harford, 1.	

County Treasurers will be elected in all counties having treasurers, except Caroline and Worcester.

The General Assembly elected in 1899 will elect a State Treasurer and two Police Commissioners for Baltimore city.

BALTIMORE CHARTER RESTRICTIONS.

Under the reorganized city government of Baltimore the use of the streets cannot be granted in perpetuity, but only for periods of twenty-five years, and to the lowest bidder for a price approved by the board of estimates and subject to limitation and supervision by the city. Contracts over \$500 must be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder after advertisement by a board of awards, sent by the department for which the materials are to be furnished. There can be no floating debts in the

future, and no private claims can be paid by the City Council unless approved by the board of estimates. No appropriation can be made by the City Council for more than \$2,000 before a report of the boards of estimates and public improvement are made and entered on the journals of both Branches or after the budget has been balanced. The tax ratio is to be fixed by the board of estimates, and taxes will be payable on the 1st of January in each year and will be for the year in which they are paid.

BEGINNING AND END OF WAR WITH SPAIN.

President McKinley concluded his message to Congress on the 6th of December, 1897, by saying of the policy of Spain in Cuba that "the near future will demonstrate whether a righteous peace is likely to be attained; if not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken."

On the 11th of April, 1898, President McKinley, in his message of that date to Congress, said:

"The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and act, the war in Cuba must stop."

The President asked Congress to authorize and empower him "to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between Spain and the people of Cuba." This resulted, April 19, in the adoption by Congress of an ultimatum to Spain, which was approved the following day, April 20, and is as follows:

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the paci-

fication thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to restore the government and control of the island to its people.

The Madrid government regarded the ultimatum as "equivalent to an explicit declaration of war," and promptly broke off diplomatic relations. The Spanish Minister at Washington withdrew, and the American Minister retired from Madrid. The "form of rupture" operations which attends a state of war had thus been initiated, the President of the United States prepared immediately to exert the power authorized by the resolution of Congress and "meet the enlarged contingency of actual war," which he was patriotically supporting the people. With the people, however, the destruction of the battleship *Reina Regente* was the moving incident.

On the 22d of April the blockade of Cuban ports was declared. Volunteers were called for April 23, and on April 25 Congress formally declared the existing state of war from and including April 21, 1898, the whole army in the field, volunteers and regulars, numbered 274,717 men.

August 18, six days after the signing of the Peace Protocol at Washington, an order was issued to reduce the voluntary force, and by the 1st of December, 1898, officers and men had been discharged from the service, and by the 1st of December 9,002 more were mustering out.

The total casualties—killed and wounded—in the army during the war with Spain was as follows:

Army.	Killed.	Wounded.
Officers,	23	113
Enlisted men,	257	1,464
Totals,	280	1,577

In both arms of the service, army and navy, the total loss was 1,941 killed and wounded. From May 1 to October 1, 1898, the deaths in the army, including those who were killed in battle or died of wounds and disease, were 2,910. In the campaign by land and sea the American army did not lose a gun or a flag or a transport or a ship, and with the exception of the crew of the Merrimac, not a single sailor was taken prisoner. Within 21 days from the date of the landing of General Shafter's army in Cuba and 21 days from the surrender of Santiago, the American troops commenced embarking for home, and the entire force turned back by August 24. They were all from the United States only two months. Within 21 days General Miles completed the conquest of Porto Rico, in which a total of 16,973 officers and men were employed. The last scene of the war was enacted at Manila, its starting point, where, on August 13, the capital of the Philippines surrendered.

HEROIC RESCUES AT SEA.

e Johnston Line steamship Ved-
e, Capt. Robert Bartlett, on the voy-
e from Liverpool, brought to Baltimore
ember 8, 1898, forty-five men rescued
the steamship Londonian, which
nally abandoned at sea, November 29,
et. $45^{\circ} 46'$ north, and long. $15^{\circ} 22'$ west.
Londonian sailed from Boston No-
ber 15th with a general cargo and 655
e for London, Eng. The crew and
men numbered about 70. Those of
rew saved by the Vedamore num-
28, and of the cattlemen 22, making
all.

Ship was discovered by the Vedamore
at 5 o'clock A. M., November 25th,
beam ends, rolling heavily and
running over her fore and aft. Two
ropts were made by volunteer crews
assistance, but every effort was
raged by the fury of the storm. Sev-
lifeboats were smashed, but Captain
Bartlett stuck heroically to the work, and
ealously supported by his officers
Arew. They stood by the unfortu-
Londonian for three days and risked
own lives repeatedly to rescue her

a line which Captain Bartlett suc-
sd in sending aboard the disabled
in a lifeboat to the Vedamore and
er. They all had on lifebelts, and
obliged to jump into the sea, for it
impossible to get their boat near the
ering ship. Twenty-three others in
boat reached the Vedamore, and
also had to be pulled on board out
water by lines. Still another life-
launched from the Londonian, was
ped alongside and the people in it
swept into the sea. The ship itself
fter disappeared, and in the belief
he had foundered during the night
all remaining on board, Captain
Bartlett resumed his voyage with the
illors on board.

therewas a sequel to the thrilling
tive told by Captain Grosch, of the
Nerman Lloyd steamship Maria
lers, who arrived at Baltimore De-
Mar 14th, with eight more survivors
Londonian on board, including the

commander, Capt. Edward B. Lee, and
the third officer, Joseph Cottier. These
were the last to be taken from the help-
less ship, wallowing in the trough of the
sea, at the risk of the lives of the rescuers.
From them it was learned that seventeen
lives were lost in the last boat load of 23
persons which tried to reach the Vedamore.
Chief Officer Frederick Murray
was in command of this boat and was
among those who perished. When this
boat cleared the ship there was not a soul
on the Londonian except Captain Lee
and Third Officer Cottier, who were to
seek rescue after the boat had delivered
all but her pulling crew to the Vedamore.
The boat was swamped by the suction
of the Londonian. All the men in the
water had life-belts on, but the great suction
caused by the rolling of the steamer
drew them into the vortex and only six
were saved, by their own exertions and
the help of the captain and third officer
on board.

It was about midnight of November 28
when the Maria Rickmers, in response to
the signal of distress, sent a lifeboat, in
command of Second Officer D. Lenz, to
make the final rescue. A line was cast
from the stern of the ship to the lifeboat
and the survivors were directed to jump
from the Londonian into the sea, holding
on to the line, which would lead them to
the boat. This was done and they were
quickly picked up. Captain Lee was the
last to leave, and was rescued in the same
manner. Mr. Lenz then made his way
back to the Rickmers, and the eight last
survivors of the Londonian were at once
made cheerful and comfortable.

The Londonian was formerly the Idaho,
built by A. Stephens & Sons, of Glasgow,
in 1896. She was of 3,614 tons net regis-
ter, and was 450 feet long. The vessel
was valued at \$500,000; cargo at \$300,000.

On December 1 Capt. A. G. Cole, R.
N. R., of the Donaldson steamer Orthia,
from Glasgow, brought to Baltimore the
crew, 11 men, of the American bark St.
Lucie, of New York, which was aban-
doned at sea November 29th, dismasted
and water-logged, in lat. $37^{\circ} 40'$ N., long.
 $71^{\circ} 27'$ W.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

keless powder is a necessity, not
n account of the absence of smoke,
because of the greater velocities ob-
e by its use and the freedom from
ree which facilitates rapid firing.
o a satisfactory smokeless powder
omen adopted and is manufactured in
herable quantities, it was owing to
e time and the lack of facility for
acturing on a large scale, impossi-
introduce it generally into the
uring the recent war. Neverthe-

less, several vessels were given a com-
plete outfit, and large quantities were
distributed. Steps have been taken to
give all vessels hereafter fitted out a com-
plete supply, and it is proposed to accu-
mulate a large amount. Congress at its
last session appropriated a sum for the
erection of a government factory for the
manufacture of smokeless powder, and
plans were prepared, land cleared at Indian
Head, Md., and the work of con-
struction in progress December 1, 1898.

PEACE PROTOCOL.

Terms of the Protocol Signed at Washington, August 12, 1898, by M. Cambon, Ambassador of Spain, Representing Spain, and William Day, Secretary of State, Representing the United States, Exercising Plenary Powers.

1. Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

2. Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones (Guam), to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the United States.

3. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.

4. Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.

5. The United States and Spain shall each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, the commissioners to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.

6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities were suspended and notice to that effect was given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

President McKinley issued his proclamation August 12, 1898, declaring on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities and commanding that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

The steps leading to the negotiations for peace, as stated by President McKinley in his message to Congress December 5, 1898, were as follows:

On the 26th of July, M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, who,

with the assent of his government, acted as the friendly representative of Spanish interests during the war, presented a communication signed by the Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish minister of state, inviting the United States to state the terms upon which it would be willing to make peace. On the 30th of July, by a communication addressed to the Duke of Almodovar and handed to M. Cambon, the terms of this government were announced, substantially as follows: protocol afterward signed. On the 1st of August the Spanish reply, in a note of August 7, was handed by M. Cambon to the Secretary of State. It accepted conditionally the terms imposed on Cuba, Porto Rico and an island in the Ladrones group, but appeared to still introduce inadmissible reservations in regard to our demands as to the Philippine Islands. Conceiving that discussions at this point could neither be productive nor profitable, I directed that instructions be forthwith closed by protocol embodying the precise terms upon which the negotiation of peace were to be undertaken.

The vague and inexplicit suggestion of the Spanish note could not be avoided, the only reply being to present a virtual ultimatum a draft of protocol embodying the precise terms tendered by Spain in our note of July 30, with stipulations of detail as to the appointment of commissioners to arrange the evacuation of the Spanish Armies. On August 12 M. Cambon announced the receipt of full powers to sign the protocol so submitted. Accordingly, on the afternoon of August 12, M. Cambon, as plenipotentiary of Spain, and the Secretary of State, as the plenipotentiary of the United States, signed the protocol, providing as above.

PARIS PEACE COMMISSION.

American.

William R. Day, ex-Secretary of State.

Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota.

Senator William P. Frye, of Maine.

Senator George Gray, of Delaware.

Whitelaw Reid, of New York, ex-Minister to France.

Secretary—John B. Moore, of New York.

Assistant Secretary—John R. MacArthur, of New York.

Spanish.

Senor Montero Rios, President of the Senate.

Senor Abarzuza, former Ambassador of Spain at Paris.

General Cerero.

Senor de la Villa Urrutia, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Senor Garnica, Counsellor to the Spanish Cassation.

The Peace Commission met in Paris, October 1, 1898, and the treaty was completed, on lines laid down in the protocol, and signed December 10, 1898. Spain agreed to the cession of the Philippine archipelago, including the Sulu group, on the payment by the United States of \$20,000,000. The United States undertook to repatriate all the Spanish soldiers,

with their arms, from the Philippines and to concede trading privileges to these islands for a term of years, ships carrying the Spanish flag. Typhoid prisoners connected with the surrections were to be released.

The treaty was subject to the ratification of the Spanish Cortes and the Spanish Senate.

PARIS TREATY OF PEACE.

Entered between the Plenipotentiaries of Spain and the United States, at Paris, December 10, 1898.
 Article 1 provides for the relinquishment of Cuba.
 Article 2 provides for the cession of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and the island of Guam in the Ladron group.
 Article 3 provides for the cession of the Philippines for \$20,000,000 as compensation.
 Article 4 embraces the plans for the return of the Philippines, including the exchange of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos.
 Article 5 deals with the cession of barter, war materials, arms, stores, buildings, and all other property appertaining to the Spanish administration in the Philippines.
 Article 6 is a renunciation by both nations of their respective claims against each other and the citizens of each other.
 Article 7 grants to Spanish trade and shipping in the Philippines the same treatment as American trade and shipping for ten years.
 Article 8 provides for the release of all prisoners held by Spain and of all prisoners held by her for political offenses committed in the colonies according to the United States.

Article 9 guarantees the legal rights of Spaniards remaining in Cuba.
 Article 10 establishes religious freedom in the Philippines and guarantees to all churches equal rights.
 Articles 11 and 12 provide for courts and the administration of justice in Porto Rico and Cuba.
 Article 13 provides for the continuance for five years of Spanish copyrights in the ceded territories, giving Spanish books admittance free of duty.
 Article 14 provides for the establishment of consulates by Spain in the ceded territories.
 Article 15 grants to Spanish shipping in Cuba and Porto Rico the same treatment as American shipping for ten years. Spanish vessels to be treated as coasting craft.
 Article 16 stipulates that the obligations of the United States to Spanish citizens and property in Cuba shall end with the withdrawal of the United States authorities from the island.
 Article 17 provides that the treaty must be ratified within six months from the date of signing by the respective governments in order to be binding.

SPANISH TROOPS SURRENDERED.

Spanish troops included in the surrender of Spanish possessions to the United States during the war may be summarized as follows:				
Endro, surrendered,	22,000	Porto Rico, repatriated,	8,000	
With, surrendered,	13,000	Havana, &c., repatriated	100,000	
Spain, surrendered,	1,300	Total,	144,300	

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Rank.	State.	Age.	Appointed.
Weston Fuller, Marshall Harlan, Gray, Posiah Brewer, Billings Brown, Shiras, Jr., D. White, W. Peckham, McKenna, James H. McKenney.	Chief Justice. Associate Justice, Marshal.—J. M. Wright.	Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Kansas, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, New York, California,	65 65 70 61 62 66 53 60 55	1888 1877 1881 1889 1890 1892 1894 1895 1897

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

President, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Agriculture,	William McKinley, Garret A. Hobart, John Hay, Lyman J. Gage, Russell A. Alger, John D. Long, Ethan A. Hitchcock, Charles Emory Smith, John W. Griggs, James Wilson,	Ohio. New Jersey. Dist. Columbia. Illinois. Michigan. Massachusetts. Missouri. Pennsylvania. New Jersey. Iowa.
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William R. Day, of Ohio, was appointed Secretary of State April 25, 1898, to succeed Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. Mr. Day was appointed Commissioner at Paris, and Mr. Hay became Secretary of State, dated December 21, 1898, to succeed Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York.

UNITED STATES ARMY CASUALTIES.

The grand total of United States army casualties in killed and wounded during the war with Spain, as reported to the Adjutant-General's office, is as follows:

Locality.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total
	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	
Cuba,	23	237	99	1,332	
Porto Rico,	..	3	4	36	
Manila,	..	17	10	96	
Total.	23	257	113	1,464	

The number of deaths, from all causes, between May 1 and September 30, inclusive, as reported to the Adjutant-General's office up to October 3, was:

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Total
Killed,	23	257	
Died of wounds,	4	61	
Died of disease,	80	2,485	2,
Total.	107	2,803	2,

The total deaths in the army was an aggregate of 2,910 out of a total force of 274,717 officers and men, or a percentage of 1.059.

The principal camps of United States troops, dates of establishment, and numbers of deaths by diseases, accidents, etc., at each to September 30, as reported by the Adjutant-General's office, were as follows:

Camps.	Date of Establishment.
Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga.,	April 14,
Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville, Fla.,	May 26,
Tampa, Fla.,	May 2,
Cuba (not including killed or died of wounds),	June 22,
At sea, en route from Cuba to Montauk,	August-September,
Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y.,	August 7,
Manila, Philippine Islands,	June 30,
Porto Rico,	July 25,
Camp Alger, near Falls Church and vicinity,	May 18,
Camps in San Francisco,	May 7,
Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn.,	August 21,
Camp Shipp, Anniston, Ala.,	September 3,
Camp Meade, near Middletown, Pa.	August 24,
Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky.,	August 23,
Camp Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala.,	August 17,
At posts, minor camps, etc.,	

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN CUBA.

Army Officers Killed and Wounded in operations against Santiago de Cuba, embracing the battle of San Juan, El Caney and Aguadores, July 1-3, and actions around Santiago, July 10-11.

KILLED.

Col. C. A. Wikoff,	22d Infy.	1st Lieut. G. H. Field,	2d Mas
Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hamilton,	9th Cav.	2d Lieut. J. J. Bernard,	4th Inf.
Maj. A. G. Forse,	1st Cav.	2d Lieut. E. N. Benchly.	6th Inf.
Capt. G. W. Rowell,	2d Infy.	2d Lieut. T. A. Wansboro,	7th Inf.
Capt. A. M. Wetherill	6th Infy.	2d Lieut. L. H. Lewis,	9th Inf.
Capt. John Drum,	10th Infy.	2d Lieut. W. A. Sater,	13th Inf.
Capt. T. W. Morrison,	16th Infy.	2d Lieut. D. M. Michie,	17th Inf.
Capt. William O'Neill,	Rgh. Riders.	2d Lieut. J. A. Gurney,	24th Inf.
1st Lieut. W. E. Shipp,	10th Cav.	2d Lieut. J. N. Augustin,	24th Inf.
1st Lieut. W. H. Smith,	10th Cav.	2d Lieut. H. L. McCorkle,	25th Inf.
1st Lieut. J. G. Ord,	6th Infy.	Asst. Surg. H. W. Danforth,	9th Cav.

United States Army Casualties—Continued.**WOUNDED.**

Gen. H. S. Hawkins.	1st Lieut. R. L. Livermore, 10th Cav.
Col. Henry Carroll, 9th Cav.	1st Lieut. E. D. Anderson, 10th Cav.
Col. H. C. Egbert, 6th Infy.	1st Lieut. M. H. Barnum, 10th Cav.
Col. W. S. Worth, 13th Infy.	1st Lieut. W. C. Neary, 4th Infy.
Col. J. T. Haskell, 17th Infy.	1st Lieut. J. S. Grissard, 7th Infy.
Col. E. H. Liscum, 24th Infy.	1st Lieut. J. R. Seyburn, 8th Infy.
Col. J. H. Patterson, 22d Infy.	1st Lieut. Carl Koops, 10th Infy.
H. W. Wessells,	1st Lieut. A. B. Scott, 13th Infy.
T. J. Wint,	1st Lieut. S. W. Dunning, 16th Infy.
J. H. Smith,	1st Lieut. W. M. Dickinson, 17th Infy.
A. W. Corliss,	1st Lieut. G. J. Godfrey, 22d Infy.
S. H. Lincoln,	1st Lieut. H. G. Lyon, 24th Infy.
R. I. Eskridge,	1st Lieut. J. E. Brett, 24th Infy.
P. H. Ellis,	1st Lieut. R. C. Day, Rgh. Riders.
W. C. Hayes,	1st Lieut. J. A. Carr, Rgh. Riders.
H. L. Mills, Assist.	{ 1st Lieut., 1st Cav. 6th Cav.
t.—Gen. of Vols.,	2d Lieut. F. R. McCoy, 10th Cav.
G. K. Hunter,	3d Cav. 10th Cav.
G. A. Dodd,	3d Cav. 10th Cav.
J. B. Kerr,	6th Cav. 10th Cav.
A. B. Blocksom,	6th Cav. 10th Cav.
C. W. Taylor,	9th Cav. 2d Infy.
John Bigelow, Jr.,	10th Cav. 2d Infy.
C. D. Parkhurst,	2d Art. 4th Infy.
W. J. Turner,	2d Infy. 6th Infy.
Z. W. Torrey,	6th Infy. 6th Infy.
G. B. Walker,	6th Infy. 6th Infy.
J. B. Jackson,	7th Infy. 6th Infy.
R. C. Van Viet,	10th Infy. 7th Infy.
James Forname,	13th Infy. 10th Infy.
J. B. Guthrie,	13th Infy. 12th Infy.
H. G. Cavanaugh,	13th Infy. 12th Infy.
William Lassiter,	16th Infy. 16th Infy.
W. C. McFarland,	16th Infy. 16th Infy.
T. C. Woodbury,	16th Infy. 17th Infy.
H. B. Moon,	20th Infy. 21st Infy.
J. B. Rodmand,	20th Infy. 22d Infy.
F. B. Jones,	22d Infy. 24th Infy.
J. J. Crittenden,	22d Infy. 25th Infy.
Theodore Mosher,	22d Infy. 25th Infy.
A. B. Ducat,	24th Infy. 2d Mass. Infy.
J. J. Brereton,	24th Infy. 2d Mass. Infy.
W. S. Warrener,	2d Mass. Infy. 2d Mass. Infy.
M. J. Henry,	U. S. Vols. 71st N.Y. Infy.
leut. Arthur Thayer,	3d Cav. Rgh. Riders.
leut. A. C. Merrillat,	3d Cav. Rgh. Riders.
leut. O. B. Meyer,	3d Cav. Rgh. Riders.
leut. W. S. Wood,	9th Cav. First Lieutenant, Rough Riders.
	Military Cadet Ernest A. Haskell, Acting

La Quasima.

Officers Killed and Wounded at La Quasima, Cuba, June 24.

KILLED.

Capt. A. K. Capron, Rough Riders.

WOUNDED.

1st Cav.	Capt. J. H. McClintock, Rgh. Riders.
Rgh. Riders.	1st Lieut. G. L. Byran, 1st Cav.
1st Cav.	1st Lieut. J. R. Thomas, Jr., Rgh. Riders,

Wounded in Porto Rico.

3d Wis. Infy.	1st Lieut. J. P. Hains, 3d Art.
8th Cav.	

Wounded at Manila.

3d Art.	2d Lieut. A. J. Buttermore, 10th Pa. Infy.
1st Cal. Infy.	2d Lieut. G. L. Gordon, 10th Pa. Infy.
10th Pa. Infy.	Capt. Oscar Seabach, 13th Minn. In.
1st Cal. Infy.	Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, 13th Minn. In.
10th Pa. Infy.	1st Lieut. C. G. Bunker, 13th Minn. In.

J. M. Bell,
A. O. Brodie,
T. T. Knox,F. T. Lee,
leut. J. C. Byron,C. V. Hobbs,
Reinhold Richter,
J. A. A. Loar,
leut. E. F. Davis,
Lieut. R. D. Laird,

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

General Commanding—Nelson A. Miles.
 Adjutant-General—H. C. Corbin.
 Inspector-General—J. C. Breckinridge.
 Judge-Advocate-General—N. J. Lieber.
 Quartermaster-Gen'l—N. L. Ludington.
 Commissary-General—C. E. Eagan.

Surgeon-General—G. M. Sternbel.
 Paymaster-General—T. H. Stanton.
 Chief of Engineers—J. M. Wilson.
 Chief of Ordnance—D. W. Flagler.
 Chief Signal Officer—A. W. Greely.
 Chief of Pension Office—F. C. Ainsworth.

Major-Generals.

Nelson A. Miles, commanding United States Army.
 Wesley Merritt. John R. Brooke.

Brigadier-Generals.

1. Elwell S. Otis,	3. J. F. Wade,	5. Vacant.
2. William R. Shafter,	4. Henry C. Merriam, Colonels Cavalry.	
1. Abraham K. Arnold,	5. Louis H. Carpenter,	8. John M. Bacon
2. Henry E. Noyes,	6. Samuel S. Sumner,	9. Thomas McGraw
3. S. B. M. Young,	7. Edwin V. Sumner,	10. S. M. Whitside
4. Charles E. Compton,	Colonels Artillery.	
1. Royal T. Frank,	4. Francis L. Guenther,	6. Edward B. Willard
2. A. C. M. Pennington,	5. John I. Rodgers,	7. William Sinclair
3. Marcus P. Miller,	Colonels Infantry.	
1. Evan Miles,	10. Edward P. Pearson,	18. D. D. Van Vau
2. John C. Bates,	11. Isaac D. De Russy,	19. Simon Snyder,
3. J. H. Page,	12. John N. Andrews,	20. J. H. Patterson
4. Robert H. Hall,	13. Alfred T. Smith,	21. Jacob Klein,
5. Richard Comba,	14. Thomas M. Anderson,	22. H. C. Egbert,
6. E. R. Kellog,	15. Edward Moale,	23. Samuel Ovenshine
7. E. M. Coates,	16. C. N. Bailey,	24. H. B. Freeman
8. George M. Randall,	17. W. M. Wherry,	25. Andrew S. Burdette
9. W. H. Powell,		

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rank and Precedence of Naval Officers on and after December 25, 1898.

Officers with rank of Rear-Admiral, Commodore, Captain and Commander equivalent to Major-General, Brigadier-General, Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel in Army).

Rear-Admirals.

George Dewey,	William T. Sampson,	Henry L. Howison
Frederick V. McNair,	Winfield S. Schley,	Albert Kautz.

Commodores.

George C. Remey,	Henry B. Robeson,	Francis J. Higgins
Norman H. Farquhar,	Silas Casey,	Henry F. Picking

John C. Watson,	Bartlett J. Cromwell,	Frederick Rodger
John W. Philip,		

Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, Chief Bureau of Navigation.	Capt. Saml. C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General.
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Commander R. B. Bradford, Equipment Civil Engineer, M. T. Endicott, Yards and Docks.	Capt. Frederick Rodgers, Pres't of Inspection and Survey.
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Capt. Charles O'Neil, Ordnance.	Capt. F. J. Higginson, chairman House Board Treas. Dep't, Wash.
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Surgeon General Wm. K. Van Reypen, Medicine and Surgery.	Admiral F. V. McNair, Superintendent Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
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Engineer-in-Chief G. W. Melville, Steam Engineering.	Col. Chas. Heywood, Com'tnt Marine Major George C. Reid, Adjutant Inspector.
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Paymaster General Edwin Stewart, Supplies and Accounts.	Major F. L. Denny, Quartermaster
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Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn, Construction and Repair.	Major G. C. Goodloe, Paymaster.
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CUBAN EVACUATION COMMISSION.

American.	Spanish.
Major-General James F. Wade.	General of Division Gonzales Peraza.
Major-General Matthew C. Butler.	Rear-Admiral Pastor y Landero.
Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson.	Marquis de Montoro.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

Major-Generals.

Names.	Date of Commission	Appointed from.	Names.	Date of Commission	Appointed from.
Wm. M. Graham.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	10. Joseph Wheeler.	May 4, 1898	Ala.
James F. Wade.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	11. M. C. Butler.	May 28, 1898	S. C.
J.C.Breckinridge	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	12. J. W. Keifer.	June 9, 1898	Ohio.
J. J. Copperger.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	13. H. S. Hawkins.	July 8, 1898	U.S.A.
Wm. R. Shafter.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	14. H. W. Lawton.	July 8, 1898	U.S.A.
H. C. Merriam.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	15. Adna R.Chaffee.	July 8, 1898	U.S.A.
Elwell S. Otis.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	16. John C. Bates.	July 8, 1898	U.S.A.
Jas. H. Wilson.	May 4, 1898	Del.	17. Jacob F. Kent.	July 8, 1898	U.S.A.
Fitzhugh Lee.	May 4, 1898	Va.	18. S. B. M. Young.	July 8, 1898	U.S.A.

Brigadier-Generals.

Names.	Date of Commission	Appointed from.	Names.	Date of Commission	Appointed from.
Royal T. Frank.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	35. Fr'cis V. Greene.	May 27, 1898	N.Y.
F. L. Guenther.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	36. Fred'k D. Grant.	May 27, 1898	N.Y.
A. K. Arnold.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	37. Harrison G. Otis.	May 27, 1898	Cal.
Alex'r C. McW.			38. L. F. Hubbard.	May 27, 1898	Minn.
Pennington.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	39. G. A. Garretson.	May 27, 1898	Ohio.
Simon Snyder.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	40. H. M. Duffield.	May 27, 1898	Mich.
John I. Rodgers.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	41. Wm.W. Gordon.	May 27, 1898	Ga.
Guy V. Henry.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	42. John A. Wiley.	May 27, 1898	Pa.
T. McA. Ander-			43. Wm. J. McKee.	May 27, 1898	Ind.
son.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	44. Jos. K. Hudson.	May 28, 1898	Kan.
Sam'l Sumner.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	45. Jas. R. Lincoln.	May 27, 1898	Iowa.
Andrew S. Burt.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	46. Jas. R. Waties.	May 28, 1898	Texas.
E. B. Williston.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	47. Nelson Cole.	May 28, 1898	Mo.
G. M. Randall.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	48. Wm. C. Oates.	May 28, 1898	Ala.
C. E. Compton.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	49. J. N. Andrews.	June 3, 1898	U.S.A.
L. H. Carpenter.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	50. Robt.P. Hughes.	June 3, 1898	U.S.A.
Geo. W. Davis.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	51. J. B. Babcock.	June 3, 1898	U.S.A.
Theo. Schwan.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	52. Roy Stone.	June 3, 1898	N.Y.
John M. Bacon.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	53. Leon'dW. Colby.	June 3, 1898	Neb.
Wm. Ludlow.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	54. H. T. Douglas.	June 3, 1898	Md.
Alfred E. Bates.	May 4, 1898	U.S.A.	55. C. P. Mattocks.	June 8, 1898	Maine.
Marcus P. Miller.	May 27, 1898	U.S.A.	56. Mark W. Sheafe.	June 8, 1898	S.Dak.
Robert H. Hall.	May 27, 1898	U.S.A.	57. J. P. S. Gobin.	June 9, 1898	Penna.
Jos. P. Sanger.	May 27, 1898	U.S.A.	58. Charles F. Roe.	June 10, 1898	N.Y.
H.C. Hasbrouck.	May 27, 1898	U.S.A.	59. Thos. L. Rosser.	June 10, 1898	Va.
W. F. Randolph.	May 27, 1898	U.S.A.	60. Jas. H. Barkley.	June 13, 1898	Ill.
Peter C. Hains.	May 27, 1898	U.S.A.	61. H. V. Boynton.	June 17, 1898	D.C.
E. V. Sumner.	May 27, 1898	U.S.A.	62. Adelbert Ames.	June 20, 1898	Mass.
John C. Gilmore.	May 27, 1898	U.S.A.	63. Jos. W. Plume.	June 20, 1898	N.J.
Jacob Kline.	May 27, 1898	U.S.A.	64. Leonard Wood.	July 8, 1898	U.S.A.
Loyd Wheaton.	May 27, 1898	U.S.A.	65. C. McKibbin.	July 8, 1898	U.S.A.
Geo. L. Gillespie.	May 27, 1898	U.S.A.	66. Henry Carroll.	July 8, 1898	U.S.A.
A. MacArthur.	May 27, 1898	U.S.A.	67. E. P. Pearson.	July 12, 1898	U.S.A.
M. V. Sheridan.	May 27, 1898	U.S.A.	68. Wm. S. Worth.	July 12, 1898	U.S.A.
Oswald H. Ernst.	May 27, 1898	U.S.A.	69. E. H. Liscum.	July 12, 1898	U.S.A.
Charles King.	May 27, 1898	Wis.	70. Ezra P. Ewers.	July 12, 1898	U.S.A.

PORTO RICAN EVACUATION COMMISSION.

American.

Gen. John R. Brooke.

Gen. W. W. Gordon.

Admiral Winfield S. Schley.

Recorder and Secretary—Lieut.-Col. Edward Hunter.

President McKinley appointed the American members of the commission August 8, 1898, and within sixty days their work was completed.

Spanish.

General of Division Ortega y Diaz.

Naval Captain of the First Class Vallarino y Carasco.

Auditor of Division (Military Judge) Sanchez del Aguila y Leon.

VIRGINIA SOLDIERS.

The State of Virginia furnished 5,293 men, comprising three regiments and battalions of volunteer infantry, to the United States during the war with Spain. The regiments were as follows:

SECOND REGIMENT, VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.

Col. James C. Baker.	Capt. Rich'd G. Simmons, Assist. Surgeon.
Lieut.-Col. Oliver B. Roller.	Capt. Robt. E. Caldwell, Assist. Surgeon.
Maj. James C. Watson, Jr.	Lieut. Wright G. Campbell, Adjutant.
Maj. D. C. Shanks, (U. S. A.)	Lieut. Monroe H. Calfee, Quartermaster.
Maj. Charles E. C. Peyton, Surgeon.	Robert W. Patton, Chaplain.

Captains.

Co. A—John W. Magruder.	Co. E—Robt. E. Craighill.	Co. I—Geo. P. Shackelton.
Co. B—William Russell.	Co. F—Robert F. Taylor.	Co. K—Richard S. Kerfoot.
Co. C—Edw'd W. Sullivan.	Co. G—Ballard P. Hatcher.	Co. L—Edwin W. Owsley.
Co. D—William P. Kent.	Co. H—Wingfield Griffin.	Co. M—C. Gray Bossier.

The Second Regiment Infantry was mustered in on May 13, 1898, went into camp at Jacksonville, Fla., and was mustered out on December 20, 1898.

THIRD REGIMENT, VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.

Col. William Nalle.	Capt. Wm. E. Anderson, Assist. Surgeon.
Lieut.-Col. Thomas S. Keller.	Capt. Frank Camm, Assistant Surgeon.
Maj. Frank C. Scruggs.	Lieut. Charles J. Rixey, Jr., Adjutant.
Maj. David Price, (U. S. A.)	Lieut. Silas L. Cooper, Quartermaster.
Maj. William M. Smith, Surgeon.	Henry G. Ferguson, Chaplain.

Captains.

Co. A—John R. Hutchings.	Co. E—Wm. S. Faulkner.	Co. I—Stephen R. Donohue.
Co. B—Thos. E. Grimsley.	Co. F—Rich'd H. Atkinson.	Co. K—Maurice B. Ross.
Co. C—James D. Allen.	Co. G—James A. Nichols.	Co. L—Richard L. Miller.
Co. D—Herb't H. Wingfield.	Co. H—Robt. E. Freeman.	Co. M—Robt. Le Masurier.

The Third Regiment Infantry was mustered in on May 26, 1898, went into camp at Dun Loring, Va., and was mustered out on November 6, 1898.

FOURTH REGIMENT, VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS.

Col. George W. Taylor.	Capt. Geo. P. Peed, Assistant Surgeon.
Lieut.-Col. Luther R. Edwards.	Capt. William L. Old, Assistant Surgeon.
Maj. Marshall Tarrall.	Lieut. Philip E. Yeatman, Adjutant.
Maj. William N. Blow, (U. S. A.)	Lieut. Alex. M. Higgins, Quartermaster.
Maj. Charles R. Vance, Surgeon.	Frank Stringfellow, Chaplain.

Captains.

Co. A—Henry H. Sheen.	Co. E—T. J. Nottingham.	Co. I—Cecil C. Vaughan.
Co. B—B. W. Salamonsky.	Co. F—Chas. H. Causey, Jr.	Co. K—Montgomery Jackson.
Co. C—Philip T. Marye.	Co. G—Philip S. Wilson.	Co. L—George A. Brown.
Co. D—George W. Hope.	Co. H—Clarence Wyatt.	Co. M—W. L. Daughtry.

The Fourth Regiment Infantry was mustered in on May 25, went into camp at Jacksonville, Fla., and Savannah, Ga., and went to Cuba for garrison duty in the Seventh Corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

SIXTH VIRGINIA INFANTRY (COLORED).

*Lieut.-Col. Richard C. Croxton, (U.S.A.)	Lieut. Chas. R. Alexander, Assist. Surgeon.
Maj. Joseph B. Johnson.	*Lieut. Allen J. Black, Assist. Surgeon.
*Maj. Charles E. Cabell.	*Lieut. John W. Healey, Adjutant.

Captains.

Co. A—Wm A. Hankins.	Co. D—Wm. S. Faulkner.	Co. G—Peter Shepherd.
Co. B—*Robt. Le Masurier.	Co. E—*Geo. H. Bentley.	Co. H—J. A. C. Stevenson.
Co. C—Benj. A. Graves.	Co. F—Pleasant Webb.	

* White officers.

The Sixth Regiment Infantry (colored) was mustered in on August 11, 1898, into camp near Richmond, Va., at Knoxville, Tenn., and at Macon, Ga., where they were December 10.

FOURTH REGIMENT IMMUNES, UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

The Fourth Regiment of Immunes, United States Volunteers, recruited in Virginia, the District of Columbia and Maryland, left camp at Jacksonville, Fla., embarked at Fernandina, October 10, 1898, for Cuba. They arrived at Manzanillo, October 17. The field and staff officers were as follows:

Colonel—J. S. Pettit, U. S. A.	Chief Surg.—Jos H. Henry, Pennsylvania.
Lieutenant-Colonel—George Cole, Connecticut.	Assistant Surgeons—Patrick J. McGinnis, District of Columbia, and Clyde S. West Virginia.
Majors—Henry H. Landon, New York, and Theophilus Parker, Virginia.	Chaplain—Samuel F. Chapman, Virginia.

Virginia Soldiers—Continued.

and the Virginia Military Institute was well represented among the officers of the regiment. Eight were from that institution, Captains Berkeley, Preston and Lee, First Lieutenants Preston and Wise, Second Lieutenants Cootes and Peyton, Quartermaster-Sergeant Richards. Five companies were recruited in the District of Columbia, five in Virginia and Maryland. The line officers of Company

H, recruited in Maryland, were as follows:

Captain—Osmun Latrobe.

First Lieutenant—Lee M. Lipscomb.

Second Lieutenant—James B. Adams. The line officers of Company I, also recruited in Maryland, were:

Captain—Neil P. Leary.

First Lieutenant—Edmund L. Woodside.

Second Lieutenant—Thos. M. Clinton.

DEATH OF GENERAL GARCIA.

Calixto Garcia, the Cuban patriot, died of pneumonia in Washington city on 10th of December, 1898, aged 60 years. He belonged to one of the wealthiest and most distinguished families of Cuba, whose estates were destroyed in the last revolutions. He was born October 1839, and educated at Havana and in America. He was one of the original contractors in the uprising of 1868, and during the Ten Years' War became a brigadier-general under Gomez. Preferring death to capture when surrounded in a house, he placed a revolver under his chin, firing the bullet, passed out between the eyes, but it did not kill him. He was twice sent to Spain as a prisoner, when the last revolution broke out in 1895, made his escape to this country. He was wrecked with a filibustering expedition in the old Baltimore schooner "Hawkins," but was saved, with his crew, by the schooner "Leander V." On finally reaching Cuba he succeeded Gen. Antonio Maceo in command of insurgents in the eastern department, where Maceo marched west with his men. Maceo died, Garcia was elected

lieutenant-general of the Cuban army, which position he held to the close of the war. All the American officers who participated in the active work around Santiago bore testimony to the loyalty shown by General Garcia during the campaign.

When the Cuban Assembly met at the close of the war he was one of the principal advisers, and was elected chairman of a commission directed to visit Washington to confer with the administration about the policy of the government toward Cuba, and was in the discharge of that duty when he died.

General Garcia was not identified with the extremists among the insurgents, and it was understood that he was not averse to the annexation of the island by the United States, if such a step was approved by a majority of the Cubans. He was received by President McKinley, but only in a personal capacity, and not as the official representative of the provisional government alleged to have been established by the Cubans. One of his sons—Don Justo Garcia—was with him in Washington city when he died.

WAR INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

Appointed by President McKinley to inquire into and report upon the administration of the War Department in all its branches during the Spanish War—Organized September 26, 1898.

President—Maj.-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, New York.
Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, U. S. A., retired.
Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.
Gen. D. Connor, M. D., of Cincinnati.
Charles Denby, Evansville, Ind., (Ex-minister to China).
Gen. P. Howell, Atlanta, Ga.

Ex-Gov. James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania.

Ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury, of Vermont.

Ex-Postmaster James A. Sexton, of Chicago, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Civil War Union Veterans.

Secretary—Richard Weightman, of Washington, D. C.

TROTTING RECORDS.

Year.	Name.	Time.	Year.	Name.	Time.
1867	Dexter.	2.17 $\frac{1}{4}$	1881	Maud S.,	2.10 $\frac{1}{4}$
1871	Goldsmit Maid,	2.17	1881	Jay-Eye-See,	2.10
1872	Goldsmit Maid,	2.16 $\frac{3}{4}$	1884	Maud S.,	2.09 $\frac{3}{4}$
1873	Goldsmit Maid,	2.14	1885	Maud S.,	2.08 $\frac{3}{4}$
1878	Rarus,	2.13 $\frac{1}{4}$	1891	Sunol,	2.08 $\frac{3}{4}$
1879	St. Julien,	2.12 $\frac{1}{4}$	1892	Nancy Hanks,	2.07 $\frac{1}{4}$
1880	Maud S.,	2.11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1892	Nancy Hanks,	2.04
1880	St. Julien,	2.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1894	Alix,	2.03 $\frac{3}{4}$

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS IN MARYLAND, 1898.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.		HARFORD COUNTY.
David Walker,	Asahel Willison.	Daniel A. Bay,
William Hunter,		S. Martin Bayless.
Clerk—C. Edgar Keller.		Clerk—Charles E. Jackson.
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.		HOWARD COUNTY.
John G. Pumphrey,	Arthur B. Carter.	Walter S. Black,
William A. Shipley,		William H. Cole,
Clerk—William G. Brewer.		Clerk—William A. Makinson.
BALTIMORE CITY.		KENT COUNTY.
Robert H. Smith,	Charles H. Carter.	J. H. Hurtt,
J. Berry Turner,		J. J. Blackiston,
Chief Clerk—Hugh McElderry.		Clerk—M. W. Thomas.
BALTIMORE COUNTY.		MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
William W. Boyce,	Chas. A. Councilman.	Thomas C. Noyes,
William N. Mays,		E. H. Houck,
Clerk—W. W. C. Stewart.		Clerk—Carey Kingdon.
CALVERT COUNTY.		PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.
William C. Wood,	J. W. Peterson.	Luther Brashears,
Daniel M. Tyler,		Claude G. McKee,
Clerk—Thomas E. Hall.		Clerk—William H. Harper.
CAROLINE COUNTY.		QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.
B. Frank Edgell,	William W. Seward.	William B. Reed, Sr., John H. Evans
James T. Sylvester,		J. Frank Barwick,
Clerk—William I. Norris.		Clerk—T. A. Mallalieu.
CARROLL COUNTY.		SOMERSET COUNTY.
How'd F. Schaeffer,	Charles V. Wantz.	L. Cleve. Nelson,
James M. Pickett,		S. F. Whittington,
Clerk—John H. Mitten.		Clerk—B. Louis Lankford.
CECIL COUNTY.		ST. MARY'S COUNTY.
John C. McNamee,	John M. Tucker.	John E. Reintzell,
Walter Buckworth,		John J. Bradshaw,
Clerk—Henry M. McCullough.		Clerk—J. Bernard Love.
CHARLES COUNTY.		Lewis Buffett,
William W. Keech,	B. Hamilton Carrico.	John T. Trax,
J. Frank Medley,		Clerk—E. H. Lachmar.
Clerk—William Croft.		WASHINGTON COUNTY.
DORCHESTER COUNTY.		S. O. Houser,
Thomas E. Kerr,	Edwin T. Mace.	John H. Harp,
Charles D. Smith,		Clerk—John E. Wagaman.
Clerk—Edward E. Eskridge.		WICOMICO COUNTY.
FREDERICK COUNTY.		A. J. Benjamin,
Samuel V. Doll,	Jacob Rosenstock.	S. T. Evans.
Arthur D. Willard,		J. W. Wimbrow,
Clerk—Philip L. Hiteshew.		Clerk—W. J. Morris.
GARRETT COUNTY.		WORCESTER COUNTY.
A. G. Sturgiss,	Gilead Broadwater.	E. J. Schoolfield,
J. Alvin Friend,		E. S. Furbush,
Clerk—Jacob S. Meyers.		Clerk—L. Edward Boehm.

In each of these Boards of Supervisors of Elections the third name is a Democrat. The majority is Republican. The first named is president of the board.

REGISTRATION DAYS OF 1899.

Baltimore city supplemental municipal:

Monday, April 3.

Monday, April 10.

This is to be a city registration of all voters who are then qualified and who are not registered. There is no limitation as to who may be then registered except the test of qualifications. Names of persons not entitled to remain on the registry of voters may also be stricken off.

Baltimore city autumnal registration days in 1899:

Tuesday, September 19.

Tuesday, September 26.

Wednesday, September 27.

Tuesday, October 3.

Wednesday, October 4.

Tuesday, October 10.

Wednesday, October 11.

*Tuesday, October 17.

Hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

County autumnal registration da

1899:

Tuesday, October 3.

Tuesday, October 10.

*Tuesday, October 17.

Hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

The next general new registrati

voters for the whole State of Ma

will be in 1904.

The law requires the annual new

tration of voters in Baltimore city.

New registration in the counties

eight years, counting from 1896.

Annual revision of the lists in the

ties for additions and changes.

*For revision only.

THE BALTIMORE SUN ALMANAC, 1899.

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REGISTERED VOTERS OF MARYLAND.

Unties and City of altimore.	October, 1896.			October, 1897.			October, 1898.		
	White.	Col'd.	Total.	White.	Col'd.	Total.	White.	Col'd.	Total.
Maryland	9,843	344	10,187	10,201	346	10,547	10,472	384	10,856
Baltimore	4,631	3,295	7,926	4,910	3,337	8,247	4,559	3,327	7,886
Baltimore City	95,045	17,379	112,424	94,434	17,225	111,659	90,858	17,855	108,713
Baltimore Co.	15,391	2,705	18,096	16,579	2,819	19,398	16,961	2,919	19,880
Montgomery	1,261	1,160	2,421	1,325	1,189	2,514	1,351	1,210	2,561
Oxford	2,754	954	3,708	2,966	1,019	3,955	2,915	1,014	3,929
Howard	7,864	501	8,365	8,217	501	8,718	8,202	521	8,723
Charles	5,548	1,025	6,573	5,835	1,050	6,885	5,793	1,044	6,837
Chester	1,777	1,879	3,656	1,848	1,909	3,757	1,815	2,031	3,846
St. Mary's	4,228	2,127	6,355	4,625	2,238	6,863	4,661	2,275	6,936
Calvert	11,124	1,459	12,583	11,531	1,481	13,012	11,529	1,514	13,043
Caroline	3,532	30	3,562	3,706	31	3,737	3,760	32	3,792
Fairfax	5,971	1,478	7,449	6,216	1,528	7,744	6,045	1,493	7,538
Montgomery	3,069	998	4,067	3,216	1,015	4,231	3,170	1,000	4,170
Montgomery	2,807	1,795	4,602	3,013	1,844	4,857	3,004	1,853	4,857
George's	4,921	2,219	7,140	5,039	2,247	7,288	5,015	2,281	7,296
St. George's	3,952	2,343	6,295	4,268	2,455	6,723	4,368	2,529	6,897
St. Anne's	3,186	1,615	4,801	3,228	1,650	4,878	3,257	1,640	4,897
St. Mary's	3,817	2,186	6,008	4,025	2,263	6,288	4,076	2,207	6,283
St. Peter's	2,029	1,676	3,705	2,182	1,800	3,982	2,229	1,846	4,075
St. Paul's	3,321	1,778	5,099	3,469	1,958	5,427	3,441	1,949	5,590
Washington	10,020	631	10,651	10,355	692	11,047	10,521	647	11,168
St. James	3,799	1,177	4,976	3,988	1,208	5,196	4,135	1,274	5,409
St. Peter's	3,414	1,359	4,773	3,502	1,396	4,898	3,648	1,435	5,083
Talts	213,304	52,113	265,417	218,648	53,201	271,849	215,785	54,280	270,065

TOTALS FOR EIGHT YEARS.

White.	Col'd.	Total.	Year.	White.	Col'd.	Total.
195,149	46,893	242,042	1895.....	225,822	51,496	277,318
201,432	48,285	249,717	1896.....	213,304	52,113	265,417
206,616	47,152	253,768	1897.....	218,648	53,201	271,849
205,932	46,262	252,194	1898.....	215,785	54,280	270,065

REGISTERED VOTERS OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Wards.	October, 1895.			October, 1896.			October, 1897.			October, 1898.		
	White.	Col'd.	Total.	White.	Col'd.	Total.	White.	Col'd.	Total.	White.	Col'd.	Total.
1	5,804	115	5,919	5,524	124	5,648	5,495	109	5,804	3,445	1,641	5,086
2	4,526	100	4,626	3,675	125	3,800	3,480	108	3,588	3,781	1,258	5,039
3	3,395	522	3,917	3,239	619	3,858	3,204	641	3,845	3,120	1,417	4,537
4	3,457	490	3,947	2,909	515	3,424	2,795	526	3,321	3,911	621	4,532
5	3,051	730	3,781	2,825	885	3,710	2,782	941	3,723	4,011	140	4,151
6	1,137	991	7,128	6,433	1,036	7,469	6,588	1,025	7,613	4,159	77	4,236
7	6,971	371	7,342	6,866	401	7,267	7,005	424	7,429	3,982	638	4,620
8	5,373	635	6,008	5,287	691	5,978	5,349	627	5,976	3,793	637	4,430
9	3,884	596	4,480	2,875	559	3,434	2,672	538	3,210	4,612	113	4,725
10	2,888	946	3,834	2,715	1,020	3,735	2,627	976	3,803	4,136	385	4,521
11	2,124	2,720	4,844	2,054	2,852	4,906	1,887	2,759	4,646	3,814	170	3,984
12	5,087	1,101	6,188	4,937	1,282	6,219	4,704	1,210	5,914	3,764	650	4,414
13	3,046	470	3,516	2,959	569	3,528	2,772	556	3,338	3,052	1,378	4,430
14	3,838	475	4,313	3,641	538	4,179	3,584	548	4,132	2,509	2,721	5,230
15	2,976	898	3,874	2,724	997	3,721	2,664	967	3,621	3,775	989	4,764
16	2,420	1,000	3,420	2,392	1,127	3,519	2,305	1,103	3,408	4,525	52	4,577
17	6,659	157	6,816	6,474	180	6,654	6,548	186	6,734	3,226	844	4,070
18	5,989	769	6,756	5,935	840	6,775	6,030	868	6,898	3,792	895	4,687
19	5,324	1,020	6,344	5,515	1,210	6,725	5,453	1,228	6,681	3,831	103	3,934
20	4,511	982	5,496	4,402	1,037	5,439	4,385	1,108	5,5'3	4,239	667	4,906
21	4,827	154	4,981	5,217	188	5,405	5,503	188	5,691	3,905	1,012	4,917
22	6,202	537	6,739	6,447	584	7,031	6,592	589	7,181	3,601	722	4,323
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,919	718	4,637
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,956	7	3,963
Talts	98,439	15,779	114,218	95,045	17,379	112,424	94,434	17,225	111,659	90,858	17,855	108,713

BALTIMORE CITY PRECINCT REGISTRATION, 1898.

FIRST WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
White.	199	205	164	202	334	258	239	244	102	219	97	198	236	308	269	171	
Colored.	49	76	95	85	63	75	89	78	201	199	243	135	121	9	98	25	
Totals.	248	281	259	287	397	333	328	322	303	418	340	333	357	317	367	196	

SECOND WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
White.	243	170	234	260	253	236	201	211	246	238	238	240	199	200	128	273	211
Colored.	102	64	122	60	152	131	150	67	92	60	42	86	44	4	35	3	44
Totals.	345	234	356	320	405	367	351	278	338	298	280	326	243	204	163	276	255

THIRD WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
White.	183	179	256	354	214	303	285	154	232	253	280	199	168				
Colored.	241	116	36	60	85	57	54	161	79	145	55	143	185				
Totals.	424	295	292	414	290	360	339	315	371	398	335	342	353				

FOURTH WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
White.	308	348	297	390	418	284	289	288	388	300	298	303					
Colored.	104	31	28	10	1	3	4	40	56	162	117	65					
Totals.	412	379	325	400	419	287	293	328	444	462	415	368					

FIFTH WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
White.	363	309	226	406	362	284	313	312	382	350	399	305					
Colored.	9	69	24	0	3	7	1	0	1	12	12	2					
Totals.	372	378	250	406	365	291	314	312	383	362	411	307					

SIXTH WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
White.	280	307	314	364	313	419	410	337	312	343	369	391					
Colored.	25	29	2	3	0	0	0	16	0	2	0	0					
Totals.	305	336	316	367	313	419	410	353	312	345	369	391					

SEVENTH WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
White.	309	373	390	289	240	253	276	302	374	379	379	418					
Colored.	56	3	4	78	156	84	145	44	21	39	7	1					
Totals.	365	376	394	367	396	337	421	316	395	418	386	419					

EIGHTH WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
White.	229	298	331	279	319	316	297	203	355	252	354	226	334				
Colored.	67	47	71	71	1	1	36	91	70	68	17	82	15				
Totals.	296	345	402	350	320	317	333	294	425	320	371	308	349				

Baltimore City Precinct Registration, 1898—Continued.

NINTH WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
	247	391	343	435	424	416	309	330	273	406	346	288	404	4612
	.6	0	0	16	0	1	11	9	3	35	26	0	6	113
	253	391	343	451	424	417	320	339	276	441	272	288	410	4725

TENTH WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
	275	394	339	322	392	274	297	272	332	300	301	348	290	4136
	18	2	1	0	7	22	61	77	91	71	26	9	0	385
	293	396	340	322	399	296	358	349	423	371	327	357	290	4521

ELEVENTH WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
	434	214	304	303	304	424	355	434	347	371	324	3814
	19	22	27	21	7	0	11	0	47	2	14	170
	453	236	331	324	311	424	366	434	394	373	338	3984

TWELFTH WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
	245	227	358	305	246	239	280	364	354	300	233	308	305	3764
	78	72	12	25	44	35	39	36	36	80	63	95	35	650
	323	299	370	330	290	274	319	400	390	380	296	403	340	4414

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
	351	220	281	116	310	351	163	117	210	306	255	372	3052
	34	170	143	264	81	58	201	182	124	44	76	1	1378
	385	390	424	380	391	409	364	299	334	350	331	373	4430

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
	156	229	250	156	256	256	190	159	155	264	60	105	62	32	129	50	2509
	279	109	44	238	81	29	128	130	179	128	287	162	169	319	181	258	2721
	435	338	294	394	337	285	318	289	334	392	347	267	231	351	310	308	5230

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
	329	423	365	183	154	254	214	221	288	236	349	392	367	3775
	27	23	3	181	242	89	111	108	78	85	38	2	2	989
	356	446	368	364	396	343	325	329	366	321	387	394	369	4764

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Precincts.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
	263	361	387	380	320	348	352	295	345	368	311	357	438	4525
	1	1	3	0	1	13	3	15	10	1	4	0	0	52
	264	362	390	380	321	361	355	310	355	369	315	357	438	4577

Baltimore City Precinct Registration, 1898—Continued.**SEVENTEENTH WARD.**

-Precincts-											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
White.	166	361	316	390	234	261	169	250	256	393	426
Colored.	19	15	1	67	129	86	191	198	121	13	3
Totals.	185	376	317	457	363	347	300	448	377	411	429

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

-Precincts-												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White.	222	228	398	336	381	336	292	244	345	320	388	303
Colored.	150	110	55	43	1	78	110	112	65	37	28	104
Totals.	372	338	453	379	382	414	402	356	410	357	416	407

NINETEENTH WARD.

-Precincts-												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White.	352	352	403	313	243	408	413	379	306	268	393	9
Colored.	9	37	36	0	1	0	0	3	0	8	8	9
Totals.	361	390	439	313	244	408	413	382	306	276	402	1

TWENTIETH WARD.

-Precincts-													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
White.	301	280	183	240	218	327	353	388	355	264	359	397	332
Colored.	32	122	117	97	100	95	7	0	0	42	1	19	19
Totals.	333	402	300	337	318	422	360	388	355	306	360	416	351

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

-Precincts-												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White.	304	397	272	217	279	383	365	411	259	283	266	240
Colored.	68	16	117	220	92	37	32	19	38	129	98	81
Totals.	372	413	389	437	371	420	397	430	297	412	364	321

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

-Precincts-												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White.	239	300	330	123	316	378	247	306	117	372	398	415
Colored.	84	33	2	184	0	23	74	45	235	3	9	30
Totals.	353	333	332	307	346	401	321	351	352	375	407	445

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

-Precincts-												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White.	337	274	101	280	281	410	306	380	307	274	323	405
Colored.	12	155	254	105	124	0	37	0	0	14	0	0
Total.	349	429	355	385	405	410	343	380	307	288	323	405

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

-Precincts-												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
White.	355	409	377	375	365	424	364	363	298	339	387	5
Colored.	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	355	411	377	375	365	424	364	363	298	339	392	

MARYLAND COUNTY REGISTRATION, 1898.

Allegany County.

Baltimore County.

Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total	Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total
cleans,	194	2	196	1. Catonsville, pr. 1,	497	180	677
ldtown,	197	2	199	Kellar's, pr. 2,	395	48	443
ntstone,	246	2	248	Dickeyville, pr. 3,	287	9	276
mb'd, Canal, 1,	329	9	338	Pilert's, pr. 4,	419	97	516
mb'd, Canal, 2,	580	4	584	2. Garrison'e, pr. 1,	473	101	579
mb., WillsC'k, 1,	521	12	533	Piel's, pr. 2,	498	58	556
mb., WillsC'k, 2,	551	10	561	3. Mt. Washington, 1,	199	45	244
mb'd, River, 1,	321	50	371	Arlington, pr. 2,	448	65	513
mb'd, River, 2,	234	51	285	Pikesville, pr. 3,	537	94	631
awlings,	164	2	166	4. Reisterstown, pr. 1,	520	92	612
esternport, pr. 1	278	10	288	Glyndon, pr. 2,	469	79	548
esternport, pr. 2	325	17	342	5. White House,	612	20	632
arton,	336	4	340	6. Middletown,	509	..	509
aconing, pr. 1,	285	7	292	7. Sampson's, pr. 1,	307	25	332
aconing, pr. 2,	254	3	257	Wiseburg, pr. 2,	452	45	497
rostburg,	281	21	302	8. Cockeysville, pr. 1,	640	88	728
ast Frostburg,	425	1	426	Timonium, pr. 2,	461	90	551
t. Savage, pr. 1,	287	..	287	Priceville, pr. 3,	248	104	352
t. Savage, pr. 2,	241	2	243	9. Govanstown, pr. 1,	515	106	621
mberl'd, pr. 1,	259	28	287	Falls road, pr. 2,	648	99	747
mberl'd, pr. 2,	193	26	219	Towson, pr. 3,	414	115	529
Lonaconing, 1,	313	..	313	Towson, pr. 4,	344	121	465
Lonaconing, 2,	411	1	412	10. Slade's, pr. 1,	255	79	334
orth Branch,	108	..	108	Sunnybrook, pr. 2,	344	45	389
le Summit,	183	1	184	11. Ambrose's, pr. 1,	534	84	618
ean,	410	..	410	Belair road, pr. 2,	319	18	337
orden Shaft,	225	5	230	Upper Falls, pr. 3,	282	63	345
erslie,	210	2	212	12. Bollman's, Can'n, 1,	422	37	459
ross.	111	..	111	O'Donnell st., pr. 2,	744	17	761
lonSt.Cum'd, 1,	142	4	146	Clinton st., pr. 3,	394	20	414
lonSt.Cum'd, 2,	296	24	320	Third st., pr. 4,	649	9	658
ecatur St.Cum'd1	133	5	138	Martells, pr. 5,	240	57	297
ecatur St.Cum'd2	227	46	273	13. Mt. Winans, pr. 1,	591	195	786
ikhart,	358	..	358	St. Denis, pr. 2,	407	86	493
skin,	162	..	162	14. Gardenville, pr. 1,	525	14	539
rostburg, pr. 1,	321	4	325	Fullerton, pr. 2,	383	29	412
rostburg, pr. 2,	361	29	390	15. Sparrow's Pt.pr.1,	384	231	615
Totals,	10472	384	10856	Eastern ave., pr. 2,	366	131	497
				Wilson's, pr. 3,	245	123	368

Dorchester County.

Totals.

16961 2919 19880

Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total
ork,	383	64	447
New Market,	370	164	534
enna,	210	155	365
arsons Creek,	171	99	270
akes,	298	114	412
oopers Island,	242	45	287
ambridge, pr. 1,	631	83	714
ambridge, pr. 2,	179	436	615
ambridge, pr. 3,	106	100	206
ambridge, pr. 4,	318	108	426
eek,	276	83	359
urch Creek,	145	146	291
raits, pr. 1,	332	11	343
raits, pr. 2,	61	12	73
raits, pr. 3,	90	..	90
rawbridge,	120	123	242
illiamsburg,	126	39	165
ntkwood,	92	141	233
urlock,	167	153	320
adison,	208	115	323
Totals,	4661	2275	6936

Calvert County.

Districts.

White. Col'd Total

1. Solomon's I., pr. 1,	246	151	397
St. Leonard's, pr. 2,	304	376	680
2. Prince Frederick,	436	349	785
3. Lower Marlboro,	365	334	699

Totals.

1351 1210 2561

Caroline County.

Districts.

White. Col'd Total

1. Henderson,	299	116	415
2. Greensborough,	496	140	636
3. Denton,	513	152	665
4. Preston,	435	121	556
5. Federalsburg,	251	111	362
6. Hillsborough,	299	159	458
7. Ridgely,	271	143	414
8. American Corner,	351	72	423

Totals.

2915 1014 3929

Maryland County Registration, 1898—Continued.

Anne Arundel County.				Carroll County.			
Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total	Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total
1. Harwood, pr. 1, Mayo, pr. 2,	235	344	579	1. Taneytown,	684		
2. Eastport, pr. 1, Chesterfield, pr. 2,	210	185	395	2. Uniontown,	623		
3. Waterford, pr. 1, Grange Hall, pr. 2,	333	233	566	3. Myers,	510		
4. Odenton, pr. 1, Turner's, pr. 2,	214	219	433	4. Woolery's,	704		
5. Brooklyn, pr. 1, Harman's, pr. 2, Curtis Bay, pr. 3,	334	245	579	5. Freedom, pr. 1, Freedom, pr. 2,	599		
6. Annapolis, ward 1, Annapolis, ward 2, Annapolis, ward 3,	233	290	523	6. Manchester,	413		
7. St. James' Church, Oakland Church,	192	99	291	7. Westminster, pr. 1 Westminster, pr. 2	884		
Totals,	317	144	461	8. Hampstead,	677		
	355	124	479	9. Franklin,	793		
	169	173	342	10. Middleburg,	587		
	300	38	338	11. New Windsor,	332		
	465	169	634	12. Union Bridge,	320		
	440	123	563	13. Mt. Airy,	450		
	238	468	706	Totals,	342		
	282	254	536		284		
	242	219	461		Totals,	8202	
	4559	3327	7886				

Charles County.				Cecil County.			
Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total	Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total
1. La Plata,	213	277	490	1. Cecilton,	483		
2. Hill Top,	189	190	359	2. Chesapeake City,	499		
3. Cross Roads,	213	237	450	3. Elkton, pr. 1, Elkton, pr. 2,	590		
4. Allen's Fresh,	277	248	525	4. Fair Hill,	570		
5. Harris' Lot,	165	339	504	5. North East, pr. 1, Charlestown, pr. 2,	504		
6. White Plains,	256	142	398	6. Rising Sun,	614		
7. Pomonkey,	100	216	316	7. Port Deposit, pr. 1 Perryville, pr. 2,	272		
8. Bryantown,	292	243	535	8. Oakwood,	744		
9. Patuxent City,	130	139	269	9. Calvert,	537		
Totals,	1815	2031	3846	Totals,	306		

Garrett County.				Frederick County.			
Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total	Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total
1. Altamont,	233	..	233	1. Buckeystown,	470		
2. Selbysport,	459	1	460	2. Frederick, pr. 1, Frederick, pr. 2, Frederick, pr. 3, Frederick, pr. 4,	514		
3. Grantsville,	416	..	416	3. Middletown,	567		
4. Bloomington,	207	..	207	4. Creagerstown,	556		
5. Accident,	297	..	297	5. Emmittsburg, pr. 1 Emmittsburg, pr. 2	540		
6. Sang Run,	228	..	228	6. Catoctin,	509		
7. Oakland,	345	7	352	7. Urbana,	236		
8. Ryan's Glade,	339	1	340	8. Liberty,	444		
9. Johnson,	136	1	137	9. New Market,	321		
10. Deer Park,	239	10	249	10. Hauvers,	324		
11. Elbow,	137	..	137	11. Woodsboro,	601		
12. Bittinger,	174	..	174	12. Petersville, pr. 1, Petersville, pr. 2,	349		
13. Kitzmiller, pr. 1,	86	..	86	13. Mt. Pleasant,	621		
14. Oakland,	464	12	476	14. Jefferson,	249		
Totals,	3760	32	3792	15. Mechanicstown,	534		

Howard County.				Frederick County.			
Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total	Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total
1. Elkridge,	457	119	576	16. Jackson,	624		
2. Ellicott City, pr. 1, Ellicott City, pr. 2,	325	71	396	17. Johnsburg,	355		
3. W. Friendship,	337	168	505	18. Woodville,	386		
4. Lisbon,	431	145	576	19. Linganore,	303		
5. Clarksville,	608	177	785	20. Lewistown,	235		
6. Guilford,	460	159	619	21. Tuscarora,	295		
Totals,	552	161	713	22. Burkettsville,	288		
	3170	1000	4170	23. Ballenger,	276		
				24. Braddock's,	181		
				Totals,	141		
					11529		

Maryland County Registration, 1898—Continued.

Harford County.

Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total
ldon, pr. 1,	391	80	471
olia, pr. 2,	221	53	274
s X Roads, 1,	302	58	360
well, pr. 2,	473	126	599
ayman's, pr. 3,	234	210	444
ir, pr. 1,	553	174	727
chville, pr. 2,	252	81	333
ton, pr. 3,	268	85	353
ins, pr. 4,	301	52	353
ettsville, pr. 1,	553	98	651
er X Roads, 2,	235	42	277
isville, pr. 3,	251	18	269
in, pr. 1,	607	191	798
rn's, pr. 2,	662	42	704
re de Grace,	742	183	925
Totals,	6045	1493	7538

Prince George's County.

Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total
1. Vansville,	362	157	519
2. Bladensburg,	654	203	857
3. Marlboro,	28	259	497
4. Nottingham,	197	191	388
5. Piscataway,	273	162	435
6. Spaldings,	335	129	464
7. Queen Anne,	248	314	562
8. Aquasco,	159	139	298
9. Surratt's,	184	87	271
10. Laurel,	639	91	730
11. Brandywine,	162	168	330
12. Oxon Hill,	214	127	341
13. Kent,	285	140	425
14. Bowie,	250	200	450
15. Millwood,	168	162	330
Totals,	4368	2529	6897

Kent County.

Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total
ington, pr. 1,	303	175	478
na, pr. 2,	309	187	496
neddyville,	471	329	800
ton,	358	222	580
ertown,	453	322	775
Hall,	645	163	808
ee,	223	261	484
ona,	242	194	436
Totals,	3004	1853	4857

St. Mary's County.

Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total
1. St. Inigoes,	212	285	497
2. Valley Lee,	191	186	377
3. Leonardtown,	468	273	741
4. Chaptico,	238	204	442
5. Mechanicsville,	218	229	447
6. Patuxent,	341	194	535
7. Milestown,	258	226	484
8. Bay,	225	228	453
9. Island,	78	21	99
Totals,	2229	1846	4075

Montgomery County.

Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total
ltonsville,	296	195	491
rksburg,	364	127	491
eksville,	324	236	560
ckville, pr. 1,	366	188	552
esville, pr. 2,	273	113	386
rnestown,	349	203	552
thesda,	277	162	439
ney,	305	87	392
thersburg,	376	351	727
tomac,	417	167	584
unesville,	263	97	360
mascus,	373	109	482
teaton,	393	47	440
Totals,	5015	2281	7296

Washington County.

Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total
1. Sharpsburg,	491	28	519
2. Williamsport,	597	61	658
3. W. Hagerstown,	635	14	649
4. Clear Spring,	439	39	478
5. Hancock,	487	45	532
6. Boonsboro,	539	7	546
7. Cavetown,	452	..	452
8. Rohrersville,	351	7	358
9. Leitersburg,	302	1	303
10. Funkstown,	300	10	310
11. Sandy Hook,	318	27	345
12. Tilghmanston,	307	14	321
13. Conococheague,	303	3	306
14. Ringgold,	238	..	238
15. Indian Spring,	367	4	371
16. Beaver Greek,	283	10	293
17. S. Hagerstown, pr. 1	421	..	421
S. Hagerstown, pr. 2	362	2	364
18. Chewsville,	227	3	230
19. Keedysville,	233	21	304
20. Downsville,	220	3	223
21. N. Hagerstown,	474	168	642
22. E. Hagerstown,	721	4	725
23. Wilson's,	222	7	229
24. Hagerstown,	536	20	556
25. Hagerstown, pr. 1,	292	145	437
Hagerstown, pr. 2,	354	4	358
Totals,	10521	647	11168

Maryland County Registration, 1898—Continued.

Somerset County.				Talbot County.			
Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total	Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total
1. Princess Anne, pr. 1	254	188	442	1. Easton, pr. 1,	249		
Princess Anne, pr. 2	235	194	429	Easton, pr. 2,	239		
2. St. Peter's,	227	91	318	Easton, pr. 3,	362		
3. Brinkley's,	342	289	631	Tunis Mills, pr. 4,	121		
4. Dublin,	239	144	383	2. St. Michaels, pr. 1,	364		
5. Mt. Vernon,	254	134	388	Broad Creek, pr. 2,	181		
6. Fairmount,	376	219	595	Royal Oak, pr. 3,	180		
7. Crisfield,	622	221	843	3. Trappe, pr. 1,	246		
8. Lawson's,	374	176	550	Trappe, pr. 2,	228		
9. Tangier,	380	187	567	Oxford, pr. 3,	323		
10. Smith's Island,	106	2	108	4. Chapel, pr. 1,	280		
11. Dames' Quarter,	132	107	239	Chapel, pr. 2,	226		
12. Asbury,	324	78	402	5. Bay Hundred, pr. 1,	217		
13. Westover,	211	177	388	Tilgaman, pr. 2,	225		
Totals,	4076	2207	6283	Totals,	3441		

Wicomico County.				Worcester County.			
Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total	Districts.	White.	Col'd	Total
1. Barren Creek,	348	59	407	1. Pocomoke,	587		
2. Quantico,	268	141	409	2. Snow Hill,	633		
3. Tyaskin, pr. 1,	289	231	520	3. East Berlin,	562		
Tyaskin, pr. 2,	251	210	461	4. Newark,	191		
4. Pittsburg,	562	42	604	5. St. Martin's,	311		
5. Parson's,	634	176	810	6. Coulbourn's,	153		
6. Dennis,	186	29	215	7. Atkinson's,	298		
7. Trappe,	320	95	415	8. Stockton,	443		
8. Nutter's,	307	34	341	9. West Berlin,	470		
9. Salisbury,	561	183	744	Totals,	3648		
10. Sharptown,	184	55	239				
11. Delmar,	225	19	244				
Totals.	4135	1274	5409				

RECAPITULATION OF REGISTRATION FOR 12 YEARS							
Year.	Counties.	Balt. City.	State Total	Years.	Counties.	Balt. City.	Years.
1887	151,458	84,889	236,347	1893	152,394	101,374	
1888	148,757	91,434	240,191	1894	154,854	97,340	
1889	150,979	92,567	243,546	1895	163,100	114,218	
1890	148,387	85,900	232,287	1896	152,993	112,424	
1891	149,046	92,996	242,042	1897	160,190	111,659	
1892	152,687	97,250	249,917	1898	161,362	108,713	

CENSUS OF VOTERS IN BALTIMORE, 1898.

Completed Under the Supervision of the Marshal of Police, Samuel T. Hamilton, Sept.

Wards.	White.	Color'd	Totals.	Wards.	White.	Color'd	Totals.
First,	4,116	1,798	5,914	Fourteenth,	3,199	3,1	
Second,	5,075	1,446	6,521	Fifteenth,	4,467	1,1	
Third,	3,571	1,501	5,072	Sixteenth,	5,364	1,1	
Fourth,	4,576	533	5,109	Seventeenth,	3,886	1,1	
Fifth,	4,806	125	4,931	Eighteenth,	4,573	1,1	
Sixth,	4,922	80	5,002	Nineteenth,	4,554	1,1	
Seventh,	4,612	674	5,286	Twentieth,	5,068	1,1	
Eighth,	4,343	676	5,019	Twenty-first,	4,544	1,1	
Ninth,	5,348	118	5,466	Twenty-second,	4,253	1,1	
Tenth,	4,999	466	5,465	Twenty-third,	4,591	1,1	
Eleventh,	4,526	190	4,716	Twenty-fourth,	4,652	1,1	
Twelfth,	4,728	763	5,491	Totals,	108,511	19,7	
Thirteenth,	3,738	1,541	5,279				

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, 1898.

Senator Geo. L. Wellington, Chairman.	Levi A. Thompson, Secretary.
Baltimore County—	Charles County—
George W. Snyder, Cumberland.	Sydney E. Mudd, La Plata.
C. Lindley Sloan, Cumberland.	Thomas Norman, Crossroads.
William Cooper, Cumberland.	Jesse Kelley, Wayside.
Survey W. Shuck, Cumberland.	Cecil County—
aniel Houck, Mount Savage.	William J. Smith, Elkton.
atto Hohing, Frostburg.	Joseph L. Wells, Elkton.
Arundel County—	H. H. Haines, Rising Sun.
r. Washington G. Tuck, Annapolis.	Israel R. Dean, North East.
T. Brice, Annapolis.	Dorchester County—
ron Phelps, Odenton.	Phillips L. Goldsborough, Cambridge.
In P. Morrisey, Brooklyn.	Harkness L. Bowley, Cambridge.
richard Neal, South River.	Dr. Washington A. Smith, Taylor's Isl'd.
lomon Keys, Waterbury.	Thomas A. Melvin, East New Market.
orge A. Jones, Lothian.	Frederick County—
timore City—	E. E. Harn, Frederick.
First Legislative District—	E. Y. Goldsborough, Frederick.
eo. W. Golden, 247 S. Washington st.	Reno Harp, Frederick.
A. Robinson, 312 S. Ann street.	Charles F. Rowe, Emmittsburg.
ouis R. Bridge, 1615 E. Baltimore st.	William B. Cutshall, Mount Pleasant.
us. A. Dobler, care Dobler & Mudge,	Dr. D. M. Devilbiss, Woodville.
Hopkins Place.	Garrett County—
lliam M. Stewart, 511 Aisquith st.	Christian J. Otto, New Germany.
orge B. Flynn, 1827 Jefferson street.	William W. Sweet, Swanton.
orge Wise, 1005 Somerset street.	Merritt Wilson, Wilson, W. Va.
Second Legislative District—	Harford County—
ephen R. Mason, 226 E. Lafayette ave.	Stevenson A. Williams, Bel Air.
o. R. Gaither, Jr., 722 Equitable Bldg.	Carroll Pennington, Bel Air.
A. Bodensiek, 942 Milton Place.	P. Leslie Hopper, Havre de Grace.
In T. Carter, 1013 Argyle avenue.	Robert J. Gilbert, Creswell.
uel T. Addison, 226 N. Howard st.	Thomas J. Norton, Darlington.
orge W. Johnson, 40 S. Fremont ave.	Howard County—
onitor Watchman, 612 Thompson ave.	J. Frank Oldfield, Ellicott City.
Third Legislative District—	Charles T. Grant, Alpha.
J. Schultz, 506 N. Arlington avenue.	Remus W. Dorsey, Brighton.
lomon F. Tyler, 500 Light street.	Kent County—
E. McClellan, 554 W. Lee street.	Charles T. Westcott, Chestertown.
orge F. Cooper, 1208 Light street.	Franklin W. Harper, Still Pond.
omas Skinner, 1427 W. Lexington st.	Louis Henry, Fair Lee.
S. Strobridge, 1419 Lafayette avenue.	Montgomery County—
A. Sweeney, 16 Woodberry avenue.	Gen. Allen Rutherford, Gaithersburg.
imore County—	Lemuel Awkward, Sellmans.
Ross Mace, Hoen Building, city.	Thomas C. Noyes, Sligo.
In C. Rose, Equitable Building, city.	Uriah Griffith, Laytonsville.
s. E. Ingram, Jr., Law Building, city.	Prince George's County—
ester Ruhl, Reisterstown.	Henry W. Claggett, Upper Marlboro.
Cookman Boyd, Sec'y, Builders' Ex.	J. A. Blundon, Riverdale.
Ellsworth Upton, Powhatan.	Charles E. Coffin, Muirkirk.
bedee Householder, St. Denis.	Albert Dent, Aquasco.
ert County—	Queen Anne's County—
omas Parran, St. Leonards.	John E. Wilson, Centreville.
H. Hall, Prince Frederick.	Jos. Mallalieu, Millington, Kent county.
H. Russell, Chaneyville.	Albert Cowman, Kent Island.
oline County—	John P. Forrester, Centreville.
ohn Seigler, Ridgely.	Somerset County—
ted. R. Owens, Denton.	Benjamin F. Lankford, Princess Anne.
B. Fletcher, Preston.	James C. Tawes, Crisfield.
roll County—	A. Lincoln Dryden, Crisfield.
arry M. Clabaugh, 724 Equitable Bldg.	Edward N. Wilson, Upper Fairmount.
illiam Y. Frizzell, Westminster.	St. Mary's County—
ames S. Baer, Westminster.	Enoch B. Abell, Leonardtown.
ewis H. Knox, Gamber.	Joseph H. Ching, Leonardtown.
W. Sweigert, Bruceville.	Garner B. Mahoney, Ridge P. O.

Maryland Republican Committee—Continued.

Talbot County—

Isaac A. Barber, Easton.
 H. Clay Dodson, St. Michaels.
 Percival Mullikin, Trappe.

John Jump, Montague.

Washington County—

A. R. Van Meter, Hagerstown.
 Norman B. Scott, Jr., Hagerstown.
 George A. Davis, Boonsboro.
 Leander H. Kuhn.
 John W. Cable, Smithsburg.

Wicomico County—

Robert P. Graham, Salisbury.
 E. S. S. Turner, Tyaskin.
 E. S. Adkins, Salisbury.
 William H. Knowles, Sharptown

Worcester County—

Charles O. Melvin, Pocomoke City
 Adial P. Barnes, Snow Hill.
 Zadok P. Wharton, Stockton.
 Edward S. Furbush, Berlin.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Allegany county,

Anne Arundel county,

Baltimore City—

1st Legislative District,

2d Legislative District,

3d Legislative District,

Baltimore county,

Calvert county,

Caroline county,

Carroll county,

Charles county,

Cecil county,

Dorchester county,

Frederick county,

Garrett county,

Harford county,

Howard county,

Kent county,

Montgomery county,

Prince George's county,

Queen Anne's county,

Somerset county,

St. Mary's county,

Talbot county,

Washington county,

Wicomico county,

Worcester county,

George W. Snyder.

Dr. Washington G. Tuck, Annapolis.

William M. Stewart,

George R. Gaither, Jr.,

Frank S. Strobridge,

Vacant.

Thomas Parran,

Vacant.

Harry M. Clabaugh,

S. E. Mudd.

William J. Smith,

Phillips Lee Goldsborough,

Cambridge.

Reno S. Harp,

William W. Sweet,

S. A. Williams.

J. Frank Oldfield,

C. T. Westcott,

Vacant.

Joseph A. Blundon,

John E. Wilson,

A. L. Dryden,

Enoch B. Abell,

Isaac A. Barber,

Norman B. Scott, Jr.,

Robert P. Graham,

Adial P. Barnes,

511 Aisquith street.

722 Equitable Building

1419 Lafayette avenue

St. Leonard.

Riverdale.

Centreville.

Crisfield.

Leonardtown.

Easton.

Hagerstown.

Salisbury.

Snow Hill.

REPUBLICAN BOARD OF APPEALS.

Chairman—Geo. L. Wellington, Cumberland.

Sec'y—Levi A. Thompson,

Henry A. Godfrey, Berlin, Md.

Oscar E. Cruse, 1115 West Cross st

F. Albert Kurtz, South and Water sts.

Washington Wilkinson, Hollywood

George W. Pfeffer, Tax Dept., City Hall.

Alvan T. Tracy, Washington Gro

GENERAL SMALLWOOD'S GRAVE.

A modest monument—a plain granite block five feet high and nearly square—was erected by the Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, July 4, 1898, to the memory of Gen. William Smallwood, over his grave in Charles county, Md. The remains of this dashing revolutionary soldier lie in the earth of the old Smallwood farm, near Durham Church, a short distance from the Potomac river and about fifteen miles from La Plata. In life he said he wanted no monument or stone and his family respected his wishes. Over his grave, however, a noble chestnut tree spreads its branches, which is said to have sprung from a nut designedly placed by a neighbor in the fresh mould of the grave when newly made. Until 1898 there was no other mark to indicate where the hero

sleeps. The inscription on the memorial is as follows:

In Memory of

General William Smallwood,
A Hero of the American Revolution,
a Native of Maryland.

Commissioned Colonel in 1776; Brigadier General in 1777; Major-General in 1778;
Elected Governor of Maryland

Died February 14, 1792.

Erected Over His Remains by the
Land Society, Sons of the Ameri-
can Revolution,
July 4, 1898.

Dr. Albert K. Hadel, historian
society, delivered the oration on
occasion of the unveiling of the mon-
ument July 4, and many others took part
ceremonies at the grave of the le-

the Maryland Line.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF MARYLAND, 1898.

Chairman—Murray Vandiver.	Treasurer—Spencer Watkins.
Treasurer—Richard J. Penn.	Attorney—John P. Poe.
Secretary—Evan H. Morgan.	Bureau of Registration—Benj. F. Crouse.
Asst. Secretary—M. Barratt Walker.	
	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Joshua W. Miles,	Thos. S. Wilkinson,
Walter R. Townsend,	William Reed,
Montgomery County—	Garrett County—
Chas. Willison, Chair., Cumberland.	William Miller, Chairman, Accident.
Ellius F. Morgan, Lonaconing.	Richard T. Browning, Oakland.
E. Weber, Cumberland.	P. A. Chisholm, Oakland.
Arundel County—	Harford County—
W. A. Bond, Chairman, Jessups.	Thomas H. Robinson, Chair., Bel Air.
George Wells, Annapolis.	Edward H. Hall, Abingdon.
Charles Williams, Armigers.	Hollis Courtney, Jr., Havre de Grace.
Baltimore City—First District—	Howard County—
Ward J. Penn, Ch., 533 N. Chester st.	Joshua N. Warfield, Chair., Florence.
A. B. Spence, Baltimore and Exeter.	Martin F. Burke, Ellicott City.
Ward Solter, 1210 N. Caroline st.	Ferdinand C. Pue, Highland.
Second District—	Kent County—
Ward L. Jackson, Chairman, 1210 N. Charles-Street ave.	Richard D. Hynson, Ch., Chestertown.
W. M. Jones, Odd Fellows' Hall.	W. H. Keyser, Fairlee.
Wm. J. Mahon, 906 N. Calvert st.	Tilghman Shafer, Kennedyville.
Third District—	Montgomery County—
Wm. G. Dudley, Ch., 35 S. Stricker.	Charles H. Griffith, Ch., Laytonsville.
J. E. Smith, 1521 W. Lexington st.	Bowie F. Waters, Germantown.
Wm. F. Williams, Fidelity Building.	Josiah J. Hutton, Brookeville.
Baltimore County—	Prince George's County—
W. C. Talbott, Ch., Lutherville.	Wm. B. Claggett, Ch., Upper Marlboro.
W. Hubner, Catonsville.	Fillmore Beall, Beltsville.
Albert Mays, Hereford.	Aquilla T. Robinson, Brandywine.
Howard County—	Queen Anne's County—
George H. Jones, Chairman, Barstow.	George M. Vansant, Ch., Centreville.
W. C. Somervell, Port Republic.	John E. George, Sudlersville.
W. T. Briscoe, Lower Marlboro.	J. Louis Rhodes, Queenstown.
Anne County—	Somerset County—
Thomas A. Smith, Chairman, Ridgeley.	Monmonier Rowe, Ch., Deal's Island.
W. S. Turpin, Greensboro.	Edward H. Miles, Fairmount.
W. W. Sisk, Preston.	Thomas Dixon, Princess Anne.
Baltimore County—	St. Mary's County—
J. F. Crouse, Chair., Westminster.	J. Frank Smith, Chairman, Scotland.
Herbert Shriver, Union Mills.	B. H. Camalier, Leonardtown.
W. Steele, Oakland Mills.	George W. Maddox, Maddox.
Baltimore County—	Talbot County—
John Banks, Chairman, Elkton.	Wilfred Bateman, Chairman, Easton.
W. Rowland, Port Deposit.	William S. Merrick, Trappe.
W. Mackie, Fair Hill.	Joseph B. Harrington, Easton.
Baltimore County—	Washington County—
W. C. Carrico, Chair., Hughesville.	T. A. Poffenberger, Ch., Hagerstown.
W. Thomas, Pomonkey.	John H. Wade, Secretary, Boonsboro.
George W. Simms, Issue.	B. Abner Betts, Treasurer, Chewsville.
Baltimore County—	J. Jesse Moore, Weverton.
Stephen H. Johnson, Ch., Cambridge.	Charles Harper, Leitersburg.
W. F. Appiegarth, Golden Hill.	Wicomico County—
W. I. Webb, Vienna.	Elihu E. Jackson, Chairman, Salisbury.
Baltimore County—	William Levi Laws, Wango.
W. Downey, Chair., New Market.	Henry W. Anderson, Salisbury.
Roger McSherry, Frederick.	Worcester County—
Charles N. Hargett, Frederick.	John P. Moore, Chairman, Snow Hill.
	John W. Pitts, Berlin.
	Corbin F. Hargis, Pocomoke City.

SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE.

Committee—Lloyd L. Jackson,
Murray Vandiver,
Hiram G. Dudley,
Richard J. Penn.

SUPERVISORS OF PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

John C. Legg, 212 Spears Wharf. H. Arthur Stump, 224 St. Paul Street.
Frank A. Furst, 1831 E. Baltimore Street.

PROHIBITION PARTY OF MARYLAND, 1898-99.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—T. Melville Prentiss, Baltimore.
 Vice-Chairman—Joshua Levering, Baltimore.
 Treasurer—William Kleinle, Baltimore.
 Secretary—Robert Ireland, Baltimore.

Allegany county,	H. H. Hartsock,	Cumberland.
Anne Arundel county,	E. Collinson,	South River.
Baltimore city,	{ 1. J. N. Wiley, 2. John N. Parker, 3. G. Edwin Swain,	833 Canton street. 1923 St. Paul street. 1138 North Stricker
Baltimore county,	John C. Carpenter,	Lake Roland.
Calvert county,	Rev. Solomon German,	Prince Frederick.
Caroline county,	James Swann,	Denton.
Carroll county,	Rev. J. A. Weigand,	Westminster.
Cecil county,	W. T. Weldon.	Calaro.
Charles county,	J. E. Wetherald,	Bryantown.
Dorchester county,	D. W. Holland, Secretary.	Walkersville.
Frederick county,	Dr. J. D. Nicodemus,	
Garrett county,	Vacant.	
Harford county,	Eugene Tucker,	Forest Hill.
Howard county,	Basil W. Bowman,	Poplar Spring.
Kent county,	W. E. Saunders,	Kennedyville.
Montgomery county,	V. D. Watkins,	Browningsville.
Prince George's county,	Rev. J. W. Steele,	Lanham's.
Queen Anne's county,	W. Val. Bryan,	Queenstown.
St. Mary's county,	J. Weems Petherbridge,	Charlotte Hall.
Somerset county,	James B. Tawes,	Crisfield.
Talbot county,	Leonard Swartz,	Easton.
Washington county,	S. M. Hockman,	Hagerstown.
Worcester county,	Lawrence Hastings,	Snow Hill.
Wicomico county,	John H. Dulany,	Fruitland.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, 1898.

James W. Frizzell, Chairman,
 John N. Parker,
 Joshua Levering,
 C. A. E. Spamer,

W. Frank Tucker,
 J. C. Carpenter,
 Harry W. Walker,
 G. Edwin Swain.

BALTIMORE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

T. Melville Prentiss, Chairman.

Joshua Levering, Vice-Chairman.

William Kleinle, Treasurer.

Robert Ireland, Secretary.

J. N. Wiley,	Dr. F. Groshaus,	Prof. J. G. Robinson,	George A. Be
J. N. Parker,	Levin S. Melson,	J. W. Stewart,	Dr. O. E. Jan
G. Edwin Swain,	Prof. O. H. Bruce,	Rev. A. J. Church,	M. E. Reddi
James W. Frizzell,	R. T. Turner, Jr.,	Rev. S. H. Cummings,	Charles R. W
Edwin Higgins,	W. W. Moore,	Henry J. Ellis,	James Swann
C. A. E. Spamer,	John C. Carpenter,	Gottlieb Frey,	H. I. Hollings
Sum'rfield Baldwin,	Rev. O. Hemstreet,	Harry W. Walker,	John F. Hick
George A. Horner,	E. Mallalieu,	Chas. F. Feldhaus,	T. Spence Cre
J. B. Thomas,	William Silverwood,	George C. Adams,	J. E. Wether
Robt. McLaughlin,	Jas. R. Whitehurst,	John Hill,	Frank Owen,
W. Frank Tucker,	R. Henry Holme,	W. J. H. Gluck,	H. S. Weaver
Dr. E. B. Fenby,	Arthur C. Frey,		

INDIAN NAMES IN MARYLAND.

Al-le-gha-ny—Corrupted from Al-li-ge-we, the old settlers.

Pat-ap-sco—Having white waves.

An-ne-mess-ex—The creek where are logs for building.

Pat-ux-ent—Winding among stones.

An-tie-tam—The swift current.

Po-co-moke—Having shell-fish.

Ches-a-peake—The great salt reservoir or bay.

Port-to-bac-co—Corrupted from phac-o—The creek between two hills.

Ching-o-teague—Where pike are caught; or poor land.

Po-to-mac—Among black walnut trees along the river highway.

Chop-tank—Where there is a bend, or turn-off.

Sin-e-pux-ent—Having many beds.

Mon-oo-a-cy—Having many large bends.

Sus-que-han-na—Stream with rapids.

Nan-je-may—The haunt of raccoons.

Tuck-a-ho—Where deer are scarce.

Nan-ti-coke—The first or head tribe.

Nas-e-on-go, Nas-sa-wing-o—Where we kill deer; or black water.

Wic-om-i-co—Where houses are

VOTE OF MARYLAND, 1896-98.

Counties and of Baltimore.	President, 1896.						Congress, 1898.					
	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Levering, Pro.	Matchett, Soc. Lab.	Palmer, Nat. Dem.	Bentley, Sil. Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Pro.	Silver.	Ind. Rep.	
any,	5484	3907	235	11	57	6	4521	2527	280	.	.	
Arundel,	4030	3145	115	2	48	2	3392	2840	183	.	48	
bore City,	61965	40859	1906	448	1358	65	44865	45269	2690	.	41	
ore County,	9211	7110	512	53	280	22	5969	6528	448	.	40	
ne,	1294	881	49	2	6	1	1219	761	53	.	8	
ester,	1686	1651	110	6	25	2	1503	1462	186	109	.	
rick,	4047	3841	209	6	35	2	3442	3043	306	.	.	
rd,	3128	2908	99	1	88	6	2458	2315	217	.	.	
rd,	2117	1372	22	3	14	1	2165	1083	51	.	13	
omery,	3048	2638	127	22	16	4	2600	2559	206	94	.	
George's,	6332	5214	279	7	88	..	5477	4318	372	.	.	
Anne's,	2058	1277	41	2	14	..	1408	969	73	.	.	
set,	3374	3360	232	6	73	..	2597	2687	342	.	.	
ary's,	1981	1786	60	5	36	2	1286	1639	99	.	12	
ington,	2399	1980	78	..	8	..	2089	2024	97	18	.	
nico,	3219	3456	108	4	57	2	2818	2647	188	.	.	
ester,	3250	2505	25	..	28	3	2827	2304	105	.	104	
ls,	136978	104746	5922	588	2507	136	106927	100874	7527	574	277	

BALTIMORE DEMOCRATIC PARTY REORGANIZATION, 1898.

Delegates for the reorganization of the Democratic party in Baltimore city were in all the wards November 30, 1898.
 Precinct delegates met in ward conventions, December 4, and elected ten delegates from each ward to a city convention.
 Wards also elected executives and presidents as follows:

Executives.	Presidents.
Thomas A. Berney, 651 Light street.	Dr. Wm. B. Burch, 511 Hanover street.
Max Ways, "Morning Herald" Office.	James J. Johnston, 657 W. Mulberry st.
Simon V. Cullen, 131 N. Front street	Jacob Miller, 147 N. Exeter street.
Dr. J. J. Valentini, 1002 E. Pratt st.	Henry Schultz, 1335 Central avenue.
Edward D. Fitzgerald, 1725 Gough st.	Frederick J. Schneider, 1740 Canton av.
James E. Hubbert, 2901 Hudson st.	Joseph L. Farnen, 230 S. Washington st.
Harry F. Hooper, 2210 E. Balto. st.	W. McClintock, Broadway nr. Orleans.
Robt. J. Padgett, Jr., 1016 Hopkins av.	Dr. J. B. Schwatka, 1003 N. Broadway.
Jos. W. Shinnick, 1401 N. Caroline st.	Joseph F. Donovan, 123 N. Broadway.
John T. Feehan, 1017 Valley street.	J. Thomas Lyons, 930 E. Biddle street.
Jefferson Galloway, 14 Brady avenue.	Fred. Pelleens, 2 St. Ann avenue.
John W. McCaffrey, 505 E. 24th street.	M. Lewin Hewes, 2203 N. Charles street.
Jas. A. Fechtig, Jr., 14 E. Lexington.	Wm. M. Maynadier, 404 N. Calvert st.
John T. McCarthy, 826 George street.	Wm. B. Redgrave, 640 W. Franklin st.
Edward S. Kines, 2110 McCulloh st.	Ralph Sacks, 2130 Druid Hill avenue.
Thomas F. Muldoon, 247 Morling av.	Dr. William F. Forien, 302 Falls road.
Timothy Bresman, 2018 W. North av.	M. J. Nolley, Walbrook.
John Gourley, 1021 N. Gilmor street.	Garry Brown, 1317 W. Lanvale street.
Geo. Hammerbacker, 317 Pulaski st.	E. W. Gorman, Irvington ave., Carroll.
John J. Loden, 12 N. Gilmor street.	Thomas Foley Hisky, 1628 Hollins st.
John J. Murn, 1045 Mulberry street.	E. J. McGraw, 1001 Edmondson ave.
Wm. H. Russell, Sr., 314 S. Fremont st.	John J. McCartney, 1429 Columbia ave.
John Kahl, Jr., 1108 S. Charles street.	Bernard F. Gallery, 1411 Clarkson st.
Martin P. Reynolds, 1409 Light street	F. J. O'Donnell, 1433 William street.

MARYLAND VOTE FOR CONGRESS, 1898.

First District.

November 8, 1898.		Jackson, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Swann, Pro.	Willis, Silver D.
Counties.					
Worcester,	1,619	2,244	339	19	
Somerset,	2,061	2,166	353	17	
Wicomico,	2,165	2,267	307	18	
Dorchester,	2,600	2,559	206	94	
Talbot,	2,158	1,876	164	241	
Queen Anne's,	1,628	2,150	171	58	
Caroline,	1,503	1,462	186	109	
Kent,	2,089	2,024	97	18	
Totals,	15,823	16,748	1,823	574	

Second District.

November 8, 1898.		Baker, Rep.	Tippett, Dem.	Hollingsworth, Pro.
City of Baltimore and Counties.				
Ward 12, Baltimore city,	1,776	1,811	123	
Ward 16, Baltimore city,	1,924	1,739	177	
Ward 17, Baltimore city,	1,702	1,674	91	
Ward 18, Baltimore city,	1,999	1,919	151	
Totals, Baltimore city,	7,401	7,143	542	
Cecil,	2,458	2,315	217	
Harford,	2,597	2,687	342	
Carroll,	3,442	3,043	306	
13 Dists., Balto. county,	4,908	5,248	365	
Totals,	20,806	20,436	1,772	

Third District.

November 8, 1898.		Wachter, Rep.	Schwatka, Dem.	Hicks, Pro.	Whipkey, S. L.
Baltimore City.					
Ward 1,	2,644	1,695	77		
Ward 2,	2,020	2,142	79		
Ward 3,	2,268	1,650	60		
Ward 4,	1,984	1,781	46		
Ward 5,	1,501	2,025	61		
Ward 6,	1,893	1,631	67	5	
Ward 7,	1,848	2,057	87	..	
Ward 8,	1,661	2,108	98	13	
Ward 9,	1,683	2,297	143	5	
Totals,	17,508	17,386	718	32	

Fourth District.

November 8, 1898.		McIntire, Rep.	Denny, Dem.	Creney, Pro.
Baltimore City.				
Ward 10,	1,148	1,671	1,635	1,635
Ward 11,	1,332	1,939	1,939	1,939
Ward 12,	1,908	1,792	1,792	1,792
Ward 13,	2,798	1,518	1,518	1,518
Ward 14,	1,994	2,000	2,000	2,000
Ward 15,	1,520	1,687	1,687	1,687
Ward 16,	2,036	1,980	1,980	1,980
Ward 17,	2,019	2,038	2,038	2,038
Ward 18,	1,909	1,635	1,635	1,635
Totals,	16,664	17,280	17,280	17,280

Fifth District.

November 8, 1898.		Mudd, Rep.	Cummings, Dem.	Wetherald, Pro.
City of Baltimore and Counties.				
Ward 23, Balto.,	1,959	1,749	1,749	1,749
Ward 24, Balto.,	1,333	1,731	1,731	1,731
Totals, Balto.,	3,292	3,480	3,480	3,480
Baltimore county,				
2 Districts,	1,061	1,280	1,280	1,280
St. Mary's,	2,006	1,285	1,285	1,285
Charles,	2,165	1,083	1,083	1,083
Calvert,	1,219	761	761	761
Prince George's,	2,827	2,304	2,304	2,304
Anne Arundel,	3,392	2,840	2,840	2,840
Howard,	1,286	1,639	1,639	1,639
Totals,	17,248	14,672	14,672	14,672

Sixth District.

November 8, 1898.		Pearre, Rep.	Poffenberger, Dem.	Ongre, C. B. F. J.
Counties.				
Garrett,	1,408	1,408	1,408	1,408
Allegany,	4,521	2,592	2,592	2,592
Washington,	4,654	3,991	3,991	3,991
Frederick,	5,477	4,321	4,321	4,321
Montgomery,	2,818	2,069	2,069	2,069
Totals,	18,878	14,372	14,372	14,372

THE BALTIMORE SUN ALMANAC, 1899.

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PRECINCT VOTE, BALTIMORE CITY, FOR CONGRESS, NOV. 8, 1898.

TWELFTH WARD.

Congressional District.	Precincts.													T'1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Jam B. Baker, R.,	146	148	142	108	126	120	123	121	139	168	132	176	127	1776
ard B. Tippett, D.,	130	93	114	137	102	114	154	210	180	144	117	163	153	1811
ie J. Hollingsworth, P.	4	9	14	10	8	6	9	8	12	17	10	7	9	123

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Congressional District.	Precincts.													T'1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Jam B. Baker, R.,	129	172	178	159	116	109	103	134	147	172	136	182	187	1924
ard B. Tippett, D.,	89	108	136	158	153	179	188	125	133	137	83	108	142	1739
ie J. Hollingsworth, P.	11	21	17	22	9	19	16	8	4	6	7	12	25	177

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Congressional District.	Precincts.													T'1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Jam B. Baker, R.,	74	124	101	171	181	164	224	247	159	141	116	1702		
ard B. Tippett, D.,	68	202	172	197	114	117	82	142	139	202	239	1674		
ie J. Hollingsworth, P.	7	9	6	11	10	9	2	12	11	9	5	91		

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Congressional District.	Precincts.													T'1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Jam B. Baker, R.,	216	165	169	115	126	191	204	189	165	127	141	191	1919	
ard B. Tippett, D.,	108	109	213	196	189	157	146	106	174	169	202	150	1919	
ie J. Hollingsworth, P.	5	15	16	11	18	18	7	7	14	16	15	9	151	

FIRST WARD.

Congressional District.	Precincts.																T'1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
ok C. Wachter, R.,	99	140	117	147	200	169	193	156	208	241	240	187	212	123	154	58	2644
B. Schwatka, D.,	107	107	95	109	148	112	91	125	62	104	52	104	94	118	157	110	1695
F. Hicks, Pro.,	4	2	2	3	7	13	8	8	1	5	1	3	3	11	5	1	77

SECOND WARD.

Congressional District.	Precincts.																	T'1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
ok C. Wachter, R.,	132	89	149	93	183	153	179	97	165	124	110	147	90	67	54	85	103	2020
B. Schwatka, D.,	160	110	154	169	159	136	107	129	137	114	122	118	114	81	60	143	129	2142
F. Hicks, Pro.,	8	6	8	3	4	8	3	6	4	7	6	4	1	4	3	3	1	79

THIRD WARD.

Congressional District.	Precincts.														T'1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
ok C. Wachter, R.,	241	172	134	180	115	100	158	198	183	222	165	191	209	2268	
B. Schwatka, D.,	127	86	119	182	157	207	122	70	136	110	133	110	91	1650	
F. Hicks, Pro.,	6	5	2	10	2	1	9	3	1	3	4	5	9	60	

FOURTH WARD.

Congressional District.	Precincts.													T'1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
ok C. Wachter, R.,	216	196	107	174	138	74	68	174	224	231	196	186	1984	
B. Schwatka, D.,	111	126	158	160	219	184	173	108	137	123	163	124	1781	
F. Hicks, Pro.,	5	5	5	4	4	2	2	3	6	8	2	...	46	

FIFTH WARD.

Congressional District.	Precincts.												T'1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
ok C. Wachter, R.,	101	125	97	173	134	114	92	122	151	141	152	99	1501
B. Schwatka, D.,	222	190	117	192	165	147	146	139	172	175	193	167	2025
F. Hicks, Pro.,	13	8	3	8	3	1	8	2	5	2	2	6	61

Precinct Vote of Baltimore City for Congress—Continued.**SIXTH WARD.**

3d Congressional District.	Precincts.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Frank C. Wachter, R.,	123	154	117	173	174	197	194	164	140	140	167
John B. Schwatka, D.,	120	136	148	138	97	146	160	129	133	136	136
John F. Hicks, Pro.,	6	4	4	5	3	2	5	3	4	8	6

SEVENTH WARD.

3d Congressional District.	Precincts.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Frank C. Wachter, R.,	133	128	127	155	233	161	232	149	122	131	120
John B. Schwatka, D.,	163	191	226	149	104	125	132	146	208	209	202
John F. Hicks, Pro.,	3	4	3	13	6	10	10	7	6	9	11

EIGHTH WARD.

3d Congressional District.	Precincts.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Frank C. Wachter, R.,	111	125	162	154	81	95	123	132	179	123	115	148
John B. Schwatka, D.,	137	162	176	162	190	181	161	113	183	150	194	114
John F. Hicks, Pro.,	6	9	6	4	8	4	7	10	16	10	5	2

NINTH WARD.

3d Congressional District.	Precincts.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Frank C. Wachter, R.,	94	106	128	193	142	139	125	115	113	178	127	103
John B. Schwatka, D.,	125	227	157	177	221	218	134	174	126	195	171	135
John F. Hicks, Pro.,	8	10	10	22	10	8	16	18	5	11	11	6

TENTH WARD.

4th Congressional District.	Precincts.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
William W. McIntire, R.,	91	59	34	84	89	58	80	116	174	143	95	73
James W. Denny, D.,	141	281	249	181	234	196	218	189	187	176	187	232
Thos. Spence Creney, P.,	17	10	18	9	22	10	8	10	5	9	8	8
Theobald Meyer, S. L.,	1	...	1	2	5	1	2	...	4	6	...	...

ELEVENTH WARD.

4th Congressional District.	Precincts.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
William W. McIntire, R.,	153	81	133	120	93	110	124	112	163	119	...	...
James W. Denny, D.,	227	117	138	142	153	234	184	239	152	192	...	...
Thos. Spence Creney, P.,	12	8	20	17	14	16	15	19	10	10	10	10
Theobald Meyer, S. L.,	1	3	1	1	3	...	2	5	2	1	1	1

THIRTEENTH WARD.

4th Congressional District.	Precincts.											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
William W. McIntire, R.,	154	191	168	247	152	160	199	167	164	121	119	...
James W. Denny, D.,	171	131	188	72	175	183	95	80	107	173	161	...
Thos. Spence Creney, P.,	17	5	7	8	11	14	8	6	7	5	6	6
Theobald Meyer, S. L.,	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...

FOURTEENTH WARD.

4th Congressional District.	Precincts.														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
William W. McIntire, R.,	259	154	125	232	156	100	154	138	182	137	230	136	148	262	170
James W. Denny, D.,	108	131	125	91	135	133	117	97	88	178	50	78	51	21	73
Thos. Spence Creney, P.,	5	11	14	5	8	9	3	3	4	10	5	3	1	3	5
Theobald Meyer, S. L.,	...	1	3	...	2	4	...	1	4	1	1	2	...	2	13

FIFTEENTH WARD.

4th Congressional District.	Precincts.												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
William W. McIntire, R.,	116	179	141	193	257	153	147	139	128	119	147	154	...
James W. Denny, D.,	184	193	160	99	76	130	126	136	161	162	186	186	...
Thos. Spence Creney, P.,	1	9	8	6	7	11	9	9	14	4	12	6	6
Theobald Meyer, S. L.,	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...

Precinct Vote of Baltimore City for Congress—Continued.**NINETEENTH WARD.**

Congressional District.	Precincts.												T'1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Sam W. McIntire, R.,	139	128	174	115	87	157	166	164	128	110	152	1520	
es W. Denny, D.,	159	189	166	139	175	174	162	143	130	118	182	1687	
Spence Creney, P.,	20	28	33	7	8	11	11	7	7	10	18	160	
Gerald Meyer, S. L.,	6	2	1	7	1	14	13	6	3	5	...	58	

TWENTIETH WARD.

Congressional District.	Precincts.													T'1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Sam W. McIntire, R.,	125	207	175	174	159	182	127	122	142	129	102	159	147	86 2036
es W. Denny, D.,	151	13	77	115	117	163	158	192	126	111	169	185	153	132 1980
Spence Creney, P.,	15	10	11	13	6	16	24	15	12	7	10	13	13	12 177
Gerald Meyer, S. L.,	...	1	1	6	...	1	3	6	5	8	5	4	1	41

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Congressional District.	Precincts.													T'1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Sam W. McIntire, R.,	153	143	141	257	177	140	149	140	123	202	157	139	98	2019
es W. Denny, D.,	158	209	176	107	125	198	190	218	119	136	144	112	146	2038
Spence Creney, P.,	10	16	14	10	7	14	7	16	12	5	11	6	4	132
Gerald Meyer, S. L.,	1	1	9	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	4	3	25

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Congressional District.	Precincts.												T'1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Sam W. McIntire, R.,	162	113	126	191	127	140	151	138	251	175	143	194	1909
es W. Denny, D.,	142	188	144	57	148	179	101	140	48	144	177	167	1635
Spence Creney, P.,	4	8	8	3	8	13	6	10	7	6	8	13	94
Gerald Meyer, S. L.,	7	1	2	2	11	8	7	10	3	7	8	10	76

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

Congressional District.	Precincts.													T'1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Key E. Mudd, R.,	146	240	238	169	156	166	125	148	94	116	116	166	79	1959
S. Cummings, D.,	158	130	50	152	163	180	148	135	116	119	138	141	139	1749
E. Wetherald, Pro.,	10	6	4	14	6	19	10	18	20	5	6	15	6	139
T. Parker, Ind.,	2	7	9	2	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	29

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

Congressional District.	Precincts.												T'1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Key E. Mudd, R.,	138	140	127	120	103	140	112	143	94	98	118	1333	
S. Cummings, D.,	133	188	145	168	183	179	145	159	139	182	110	1731	
E. Wetherald, Pro.,	18	15	20	14	19	15	16	8	15	10	7	157	
T. Parker, Ind.,	1	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	..	...	12	

PACING RECORDS.

Name.	Time.	Year.	Name.	Time.
Yankee Sam,	2 16 1/2	1892	Hal Pointer,	2.05 1/2
Sweetzer,	2.16	1892	Mascot,	2.04
Sleepy George,	2.15	1893	Flying Jib,	2.04
Sweetzer,	2.15	1894	Robert J.,	2.03 1/2
Sleepy Tom,	2.14 1/2	1894	Robert J.,	2.03 1/2
Sleepy Tom,	2.12 1/2	1894	Robert J.,	2.01 1/2
Little Brown Jug,	2.11 1/2	1896	John R. Gentry,	2.01 1/2
Johnston,	2.10	1896	John R. Gentry,	2.00 1/2
Johnston,	2.06 1/2	1897	(Aug. 28) Star Pointer,	1.59 1/2
Direct,	2.06	||		

MARYLAND COUNTY PRECINCT VOTE, NOV. 8, 1898.

Allegany County.

November 8, 1898.

Districts.

	Congress.				
	Pearre, Rep.	Poffenberger, Dem.	J. T. Baker, Pro.		
1. Orleans,	64	36	5	:	
2. Oldtown,	58	48	5	:	
3. Flintstone,	65	85	5	:	
4. Cumberland, precinct 1,	127	95	6		
Cumberland, precinct 2,	226	133	8		
5. Cumber and, precinct 1,	198	110	8		
Cumberland, precinct 2,	192	185	11		
6. Cumberland, precinct 1,	170	119	3		
Cumberland, precinct 2,	99	88	6		
7. Rawlings,	67	45	8		
8. Westernport, precinct 1,	69	87	20		
Westernport, precinct 2,	73	93	48		
9. Barton,	165	50	11		
10. Lonaconing, precinct 1,	163	36	9		
Lonaconing, precinct 2,	152	27	7		
11. Frostburg, precinct 1,	140	41	2		
E. Frostburg,	223	68	10		
13. Mt. Savage, precinct 1,	70	121	4		
Mt. Savage, precinct 2,	98	74	5		
14. Cumberland, precinct 1,	154	78	11		
Cumberland, precinct 2,	112	44	7		
15. E. Lonaconing, precinct 1,	188	42	5		
E. Lonaconing, precinct 2,	240	55	11		
16. North Branch,	26	35	3		
17. Vale Summit,	48	49	1		
18. Ocean,	161	111	2		
19. Borden,	118	32	3		
20. Ellerslie,	70	46	3		
21. Gross,	16	36	4		
22. Cumberland, precinct 1,	67	51	2		
Cumberland, precinct 2,	141	90	4		
23. Cumberland, precinct 1,	76	31	3		
Cumberland, precinct 2,	112	50	6		
24. Eckhart,	115	103	27		
25. Pekin,	81	43	7		
26. Frostburg, precinct 1,	185	34	3		
Frostburg, precinct 2,	192	56	8		
Totals,	4521	2527	280		

Totals,

Calvert County.

	Road Commissioners.				
	Johnson, Rep.	Duke, Rep.	Sunderland, Rep.	Hardesty, Dem.	Cranford, Dem.
1. Solomon's I., 1	174	174	173	131	134
St. Leonard's, 2	418	428	429	140	125
2. Pr. Frederick,	338	352	340	262	258
3. L. Marlboro',	26 ³	268	264	244	244
Totals,	1199	1222	1206	777	761

Nov. 8, 1898.

Districts.

	Second Congressional District—Precinct		
	Congress		
	W. B. Baker, Rep.	Tippett, Dem.	Dis.
November 8, 1898.			
Districts.			
2. Precinct 1,	135	210	
Precinct 2,	186	176	
3. Precinct 1,	93	79	
Precinct 2,	118	214	
Precinct 3,	135	272	
4. Precinct 1,	165	218	
Precinct 2,	161	185	
5.	154	211	
6.	185	186	
7. Precinct 1,	81	116	
Precinct 2,	154	132	
8. Precinct 1,	173	283	
Precinct 2,	181	203	
Precinct 3,	100	103	
9. Precinct 1,	168	185	
Precinct 2,	229	202	
Precinct 3,	181	156	
Precinct 4,	189	129	
10. Precinct 1,	112	107	
Precinct 2,	132	96	
11. Precinct 1,	162	202	
Precinct 2,	83	100	
Precinct 3,	107	91	
12. Precinct 1,	199	119	
Precinct 2,	264	213	
Precinct 3,	92	173	
Precinct 4,	206	168	
Precinct 5,	63	76	
14. Precinct 1,	103	152	
Precinct 2,	110	109	
15. Precinct 1,	231	96	
Precinct 2,	115	178	
Precinct 3,	141	108	
Totals,	4908	5248	

Calvert County.

	Congre		
	Mudd, Rep.	Cummings, Dem.	Cor.
November 8, 1898.			
Districts.			
1. Solomon's Island, pr. 1,	172	134	
St. Leonard's, pr. 2,	434	122	
2. Prince Frederick,	344	264	
3. Lower Marlboro',	269	241	
Totals,	1219	761	

Maryland County Precinct Vote, Nov. 8, 1898—Continued.**Anne Arundel County.**

		Congress.			
ber 8, 1898		Mudd, Rep.	Cummings, Dem.	Wetherald, Pro.	Parker, Ind. Rep.
Districts.					
Baltimore, ward 1,	246	251			
Baltimore, ward 2,	187	249	12		
Baltimore, ward 3,	430	149	6		
Wood, precinct 1,	328	187	9		
o, precinct 2,	171	112	36	1	
port, precinct 1,	259	167	17	2	
sterfield, precinct 2	207	129	13	1	
ersford, precinct 1	170	192	11		
ge Hall, precinct 2	269	125	2		
ton, precinct 1,	112	128	7	1	
er's House, pct. 2,	161	230	19		
oklyn, precinct 1,	158	238	18		
man's, precinct 2,	154	126	8		
tis Bay, precinct 3,	85	172	5		
ames' Church, pct. 1	253	220	5		
Church, precinct 2	202	165	4	14	
ls,	3392	2840	183	48	

Baltimore County.

Congressional District—Precinct Vote.

		Congress.			
ber 8, 1898.		Mudd, Rep.	Cummings, Dem.	Wetherald, Pro.	Parker, Ind. Rep.
Districts.					
Precinct 1,	221	252	21		
Precinct 2,	180	130	18		
Precinct 3,	115	124	3		
Precinct 4,	133	260	9		
Precinct 1,	250	310	16		
Precinct 2,	162	204	16		
ls,	1061	1280	83	40	

Baltimore County.

Congressional District—District Vote.

		Congress.			
ber 8, 1898.		Mudd, Rep.	Cummings, Dem.	Wetherald, Pro.	Parker, Ind. Rep.
Districts.					
eenth,	649	766	51		
als,	412	514	32		
	1061	1280	83	37	40

Baltimore County.
Second Congressional District—District Vote.

		Congress.			
November 8, 1898.		W. B. Baker, Rep.	Tippett, Dem.	Hollingsworth, Pro.	
Districts.					
Second,		321	386	28	
Third,		346	565	20	
Fourth,		326	403	42	
Fifth,		154	211	15	
Sixth,		185	186	9	
Seventh,		235	248	12	
Eighth,		454	589	29	
Ninth,		767	672	61	
Tenth,		244	203	29	
Eleventh,		352	393	30	
Twelfth,		824	749	27	
Fourteenth,		213	261	23	
Fifteenth,		487	382	40	
Totals,		4908	5248	365	

J. Fred. C. Talbot, 1.

Carroll County.

		Congress.			
November 8, 1898.		Baker, Rep.	Tippett, Dem.	Hollingsworth, Pro.	
Districts.					
1. Taneytown,		365	160	19	
2. Uniontown,		303	223	14	
3. Myers',		128	272	9	
4. Woolery's,		175	222	70	
5. Freedom, precinct 1,		222	209	17	
Freedom, precinct 2,		238	124	6	
6. Manchester,		172	478	7	
7. Westminster, precinct 1,		328	288	16	
Westminster, precinct 2,		341	312	36	
8. Hampstead,		180	244	31	
9. Franklin,		226	104	6	
10. Middleburg,		170	65	18	
11. New Windsor,		257	157	7	
12. Union Bridge,		187	78	27	
13. Mt. Airy,		150	107	23	
Totals,		3442	3043	306	

Nicholas W. Steele received 2 votes in 4th district, 48 votes in 1st precinct 5th district and 1 vote in 2d precinct 5th district, a total of 51. The votes, however, were not recognized by the board of canvassers, as Nicholas W. Steele's name was not on the official ballot.

Maryland County Precinct Vote, Nov. 8, 1898—Continued.

Charles County.

Districts.	Congress.				
	Mudd, Rep.	Cummings, Dem.	Weberhard, Pro.	Parker, Ind.	Rep.
La Plata,	301	131	6	4	
Hill-Top,	205	103	1		
Cross Roads,	236	113	4	1	
Allens Fresh,	295	138	6	2	
Harris Lot,	310	133	5	2	
White Plains,	164	169	6	2	
Pomonkey,	201	63	1	2	
Bryantown,	292	167	20	..	
Patuxent City,	161	66	2	3	
Totals,	2165	1083	51	13	

The vote in Charles county for the independent (colored) Republican was cast for Charles F. Parker instead of Charles Parker, the candidate.

Frederick County.

Districts.	Congress.				
	Pearre, Rep.	Poffenberger, Dem.	J. T. Baker, Pro.		
Buckeystown,	324	242	23		
Frederick, precinct 1,	321	229	10		
Frederick, precinct 2,	269	246	9		
Frederick, precinct 3,	326	274	7		
Frederick, precinct 4,	255	227	8		
Middleton,	313	117	20		
Creagerstown,	120	55	5		
E Emmittsburg, precinct 1,	128	234	13		
E Emmittsburg, precinct 2,	136	115	10		
Catoctin,	107	142	1		
Urbana,	263	222	15		
Liberty,	187	133	12		
New Market,	315	252	13		
Hauvers,	109	131	1		
Woodsboro,	234	212	51		
Petersville, precinct 1,	162	93	5		
Petersville, precinct 2,	162	171	11		
Mount Pleasant,	196	131	20		
Jefferson,	180	141	10		
Mechanicstown,	310	143	10		
Jackson,	122	146	3		
Johnsville,	157	102	17		
Woodville,	132	78	29		
Linganore,	157	64	17		
Lewistown,	150	100	4		
Tuscarora,	95	101	22		
Burkittsville,	223	62	18		
Ballenger,	71	84	6		
Braddock,	53	67	2		
Totals,	5477	4318	372		

Cecil County.

Districts.	Congress.				
	November 8, 1898.	W. B. Baker, Rep.	Tippett, Dem.	Hollingsworth, Pro.	Liquor License.
1. Cecilton,	264	276	28	228	188
2. Chesapeake City	185	314	11	349	125
3. Elkton, pr. 1,	289	271	18	360	176
Elkton, pr. 2,	180	219	21	223	169
4. Fair Hill,	84	192	17	121	159
5. North East, pr. 1,	355	120	10	209	233
Charlestown, p. 2,	107	71	8	66	89
6. Rising Sun,	259	213	49	153	348
7. Port Deposit, p. 1	298	261	14	355	145
Perryville, pr. 2,	173	160	14	162	136
8. Conowingo,	98	125	14	106	105
9. Calvert,	166	93	13	64	187
Totals,	2458	2315	217	2396	2060

W. G. Purnell, 1.

Dorchester County.

Districts.	Congress.				
	November 8, 1898.	Jackson, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Swann, Pro.	Willis, Silver Dem.
1. Fork,	147	164	35	1	
2. East New Market,	139	238	37	9	
3. Vienna,	160	152	12	6	
4. Parson's Creek,	104	106	9	1	
5. Lakes,	129	171	9	..	
6. Hooper's Island,	92	104	2	..	
7. Cambridge, precinct 1	179	324	12	18	
Cambridge, precinct 2	357	92	5	5	
Cambridge, precinct 3	102	82	1	3	
Cambridge, precinct 4	143	171	4	6	
8. Neck,	151	112	8	2	
9. Church Creek,	127	112	..	1	
10. Straits, precinct 1,	72	142	6	..	
Straits, precinct 2,	27	19	1	7	
Straits, precinct 3,	21	51	3	..	
11. Drawbridge,	104	90	5	2	
12. Williamsburg,	53	59	15	7	
13. Bucktown,	126	89	1	2	
14. Linkwood,	146	124	6	7	
15. Hurlocks,	122	69	32	17	
16. Madison,	94	88	3	..	
Totals,	2600	2559	206	94	

Jackson's Republican plurality in Dorchester county was 41. The year before it went 373 against him for Senator.

Maryland County Precinct Vote, Nov. 8, 1898—Continued.

Caroline County.

		Congress.				
		Jackson, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Swann, Pro.	Willis, Silver Dem.	Congress
November 8, 1898.	Districts.					
1. Henderson,	158	170	9	10		
2. Greensboro',	217	269	27	25		
3. Denton,	243	258	28	5		
4. Preston,	213	171	36	50		
5. Federalsburg,	170	70	27	9		
6. Hillsboro',	163	188	26	3		
7. Ridgely,	169	186	23	3		
8. American Corner,	170	150	10	4		
Totals,	1503	1462	186	109		

Harford County.

		Congress.				
		W. B. Baker, Rep.				Tippett, Dem.
November 8, 1898.	Districts.					
1. Abingdon, pr. 1,	138					Va
Magnolia, pr. 2,	70	93				Bla
2. Hall's X-Roads, pr. 1,	155	171				Ma
Hopewell, pr. 2,	226	198				No
Perryman, pr. 3,	228	154				Pi
3. Bel Air, pr. 1,	221	318				Sp
Churchville, pr. 2,	142	112				Qu
Fallston, pr. 3,	112	120				Ac
Harkins, pr. 4,	106	108				Su
4. Jarrettsville, pr. 1,	166	209				La
Upper X-Roads, pr. 2,	60	120				Br
Norrisville, pr. 3,	99	106				Ox
5. Dublin, pr. 1,	267	242				Ke
Stearns, pr. 2,	220	242				Bo
6. Havre de Grace,	387	295				Me
Totals,	2597	2687				Total

Howard County.

		Congress.				
		Mudd, Rep.	Cummings, Dem.	Wetherald, Pro.	Parker, Ind. Rep.	Congress
November 8, 1898.	Districts.					
1. Elkridge,	202	194	17			
2. Ellicott City, p. 1,	106	147	22			
Ellicott City, p. 2,	160	167	7			
3. West Friendship,	171	238	6			
4. Lisbon,	277	322	21			
5. Clarksville,	179	263	11			
6. Guilford,	191	305	15			
Totals,	1286	1639	99	12		

Kent County.

		Congress.				
		Jackson, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Swann, Pro.	Willis, Sil. Dem.	Congress
November 8, 1898.	Districts.					
1. Millington, pr. 1,	181	205	17			
Galena, pr. 2,	186	217	11			
2. Kennedyville,	357	345	16			
3. Worton,	245	225	13			
4. Chestertown,	360	345	12			
5. Rock Hall,	284	380	14			
6. Fair Lee,	253	163	7			
7. Pomona,	223	144	7			
Totals,	2089	2024	97	18		

Jackson's Republican plurality in Kent county was 65.

Garrett County.

		Congress.				
		Pearre, Rep.	Poffenberger, Dem.	J. T. Baker, Pro.	Fox.	
November 8, 1898.	Districts.					
1. Swanton,	100	80	6			
Friendsville,	154	83	7			
Grantsville,	152	124	6			
Bloomington,	58	54	6			
Accident,	86	124	6			
Sang Run,	118	34	3			
Oakland,	116	101	15			
Ryan's Glade,	140	55	2			
Johnson's,	26	52	3			
Deer Park,	118	57	6			
The Elbow,	46	34	1			
Bittinger,	89	29	2			
Blaine,	54	12	1			
Oakland,	151	130	9			
Totals,	1408	969	73			

The school bond issue defeated by electors in Garrett county, November 8, 1898, proposed the issue of \$20,000 for the purpose of erecting, repairing and furnishing one and two-room school-houses in various parts of the county, where school-houses are needed by a population almost exclusively white.

Maryland County Precinct Vote, Nov. 8, 1898—Continued.

Prince George's County.

November 8, 1898.

Districts.

	Congress.			
Districts.	Mudd, Rep.	Cummings, Dem.	Wetherald, Pro.	Parker, Ind. Rep.
Vansville,	160	198	4	13
Bladensburg,	334	280	4	4
Marlboro,	221	132	5	11
Nottingham,	206	122	2	3
Piscataway,	175	141	2	2
Spalding's,	111	183	4	28
Queen Anne,	302	151	5	4
Aquasco,	159	107	5	2
Surratt's,	120	113	3	..
Laurel,	188	261	45	8
Brandywine,	167	102	3	4
Oxon Hill,	127	119	3	10
Kent,	157	162	7	6
Bowie,	221	119	3	6
Melwood,	180	114	3	3
Totals.	827	2304	105	104

The vote in Prince George's county for Independent (colored) Republican cast for Charles F. Parker instead of Charles T. Parker, the candidate.

Wicomico County.

November 8, 1898.

Districts.

	Congress.			
Districts.	Jackson, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Swann, Pro.	Willis, Sil. Dem.
Barren Creek,	186	195	18	3
Quantico,	177	193	10	1
Tyaskin, pr. 1,	280	196	26	1
Tyaskin, pr. 2,	188	166	17	1
Pittsburg,	241	232	50	4
Parsons,	345	311	48	1
Dennis,	73	106	7	..
Trappe,	166	167	38	2
Nutters,	101	184	12	3
Salisbury,	290	316	32	..
Sharptown,	115	73	10	..
Delmar,	53	128	39	2
Totals.	2165	2267	367	18

TRAPPE RAILROAD.

The proposition defeated by the electors of Talbot county, Nov. 8, 1898, authorized the County Commissioners to subscribe to the capital stock of the Easton, Trappe and Cambridge Railroad Company in amount not to exceed \$15,000. If the

Somerset County.

November 8, 1898.

Districts.

	Congress.			
Districts.	Jackson, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Swann, Pro.	Willis, Silver Dem.
1. Princess Anne, Pr. 1,	121	257	12	..
Princess Anne, Pr. 2,	154	256	11	2
2. St. Peter's,	110	89	53	1
3. Brinkley's,	237	219	11	4
4. Dublin,	180	169	28	..
5. Mount Vernon,	141	116	45	1
6. Fairmount,	193	111	67	2
7. Crisfield,	298	253	15	2
8. Lawson's,	197	180	25	..
9. Tangier,	89	181	20	2
10. Smith's Island,	13	10	4	..
11. Dame's Quarter,	80	72	14	..
12. Asbury,	141	105	39	1
13. Westover,	157	148	9	2
Totals.	2061	2166	353	17

Talbot County.

November 8, 1898.

Districts.

	Congress.			
Districts.	Jackson, Rep.	Smith, Dem.	Swann, Pro.	Trappe R. R.
1. Easton, pr. 1,	183	122	26	15
Easton, pr. 2,	233	149	22	12
Easton, pr. 3,	148	206	27	18
Tunis Mills, pr. 4,	129	79	6	1
2. St. Michaels, pr. 1	313	127	24	10
Bozman, pr. 2,	53	9	7	26
Royal Oak, pr. 3,	205	95	1	8
3. Trappe, pr. 1,	127	149	16	4
Trappe, pr. 2,	180	155	11	6
Oxford, pr. 3,	138	203	18	11
4. Chapel, pr. 1,	118	196	8	9
Chapel, pr. 2,	149	118	24	18
5. Bay Hundred, 1,	126	138	7	9
Tilghmans, pr. 2,	56	43	44	4
Totals.	2158	1876	241	164
				794 1373
				For. Against.

The proposition had been ratified the county would have issued bonds bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. The bonds were to be exempt from county and municipal taxation and to run for twenty years.

BALTIMORE CITY VOTE ON LOAN ORDINANCES.

Nov. 8, 1898. Wards.	Western Maryland R. R. Ordinance.		Refunding Loan Ordinance.		\$4,500,000 Ordinance.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1	1,199	696	1,064	673	945	896
2	1,423	589	1,271	581	930	846
3	1,048	611	939	588	835	734
4	920	626	832	606	732	706
5	1,011	802	910	790	728	700
6	1,070	629	982	622	863	746
7	1,360	842	1,212	824	862	797
8	1,150	862	1,069	837	886	811
9	1,527	857	1,357	858	968	1,220
10	1,184	1,053	964	1,108	673	1,100
11	1,329	735	1,151	729	912	1,080
12	1,727	492	1,571	506	1,047	1,000
13	1,712	413	1,543	464	789	1,000
14	1,271	632	1,107	761	904	934
15	1,920	576	1,709	618	1,101	1,200
16	1,568	526	1,439	539	1,125	1,100
17	1,356	465	1,172	474	1,008	1,000
18	1,612	581	1,451	616	969	1,000
19	1,099	523	943	536	821	800
20	1,582	725	1,397	745	1,029	1,000
21	1,455	797	1,308	785	1,134	1,000
22	978	696	861	673	811	750
23	1,104	637	969	611	828	750
24	865	590	800	580	689	630
Totals,	31,500	15,955	28,021	16,124	21,589	23,200

ORDINANCES RATIFIED.

The Western Maryland Railroad ordinance ratified by the vote of the electors in Baltimore city, November 8, 1898, provides for issuing the stock of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and selling the same for the purpose of providing means to enable the Western Maryland Railroad Company to pay and extinguish all of its third mortgage bonds, amounting to \$875,000, guaranteed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, when the same shall mature on the 1st day of January, 1910; and also to enable the Mayor and City Council to pay and extinguish \$1,000,000 of the stock of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, loaned to the Western Maryland Railroad Company, and falling due on the 1st day of January, 1902, secured by a covenant of the Western Maryland Railroad Company with the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, bearing date the 3d day of April, 1872, and

to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the stock authorized to be issued by this ordinance.

The refunding loan ordinance ratified by the vote of the electors in Baltimore city, November 8, 1898, authorizes Commissioners of Finance to sell securities in the general sinking fund to provide funds for the redemption of the following loans: City Hall 6 per cent., maturing March 15, 1900; Jones' Falls 6 per cent. loan, maturing April 9, 1899; Jones' Falls 5 per cent. loan, maturing April 9, 1900; Jones' Falls 3.65 per cent. loan, maturing April 9, 1900; Jones' Falls 3½ per cent. loan, maturing April 9, 1900; Jones' Falls 3 per cent. loan, maturing April 9, 1900; funding 6 per cent. loan, maturing July 1, 1900; and to authorize Commissioners of Finance to issue securities to an amount not exceeding \$4,300,000 to provide for the renewal and extension of said loans.

ORDINANCE DEFEATED.

The \$4,500,000 ordinance defeated November 8, 1898, proposed to authorize the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to issue \$4,500,000 in bonds for paving the streets; for supplying school-houses for

public schools; for constructing surface water sewers; for beginning the construction of a general sewerage system for the city of Baltimore, and to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Congress in 1898 appropriated \$500,000 for an armory at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and authorized contract for an additional \$500,000 for the beginning of other extensive improvements.

A board has been appointed to report a course of instruction in naval construction at the Naval Academy. This is necessary in view of the large increase in new naval vessels.

LEGISLATURE OF DELAWARE.

Met January 3, 1899.

Senate.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

Samuel M. Knox, Rep.	James M. Shakespear, Rep.	Charles H. Salmon, Dem.
Tan Pyle, Dem.	Robert McFarlin, Rep.	George M. D. Hart, Dem.

KENT COUNTY.

Robert J. Blakely, Rep.	J. Frank Allee, Rep.	S. John Abbott, Rep.
Robert H. Lewis, Dem.	Samuel Meredith, Dem.	

SUSSEX COUNTY.

John S. Pennewill, Rep.	Elisha H. F. Farlow, Dem.	Franklin C. Maull, Dem.
William T. Moore, Dem.	Isaiah J. Brasure, Rep.	

House of Representatives.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

James Hitchens, Rep.	Frank P. Ewing, Rep.	David C. Rose, Jr., Dem.
Albert M. Burnes, Rep.	George Frizzell, Rep.	Theodore F. Clark, Rep.
James H. Robertson, Rep.	John W. Dennison, Rep.	James T. Seallcross, Dem.
Francis P. Donahoe, Dem.	John Pilling, Rep.	Francis Lattomus, Rep.
Francis J. McNulty, Dem.	H. W. Hushebeck, Rep.	George R. Donovan, Dem.

KENT COUNTY.

James A. Faries, Rep.	John Satterfield, Rep.	G. R. Herring, Rep.
Edward F. O'Day, Dem.	William T. Jester, Dem.	William Tharp, Rep.
Samuel M. Taylor, Dem.	Jabez Jenkins, Rep.	D. H. Frazier, Rep.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

John L. Davis, Rep.	William F. King, Dem.	Joseph W. Hunter, Rep.
George S. Buell, Rep.	William P. Short, Rep.	John T. Wagamon, Dem.
James E. Cottingham, Dem.	George H. West, Rep.	David Hazzard, Rep.

DELAWARE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Executive Officers.

Term Ends.

Governor—Ebe W. Tunnell,	1901
Secretary of State—J. H. Hughes,	1901
Attorney-General—Robt. C. White,	1901
Treasurer—Lewis H. Ball,	1901
Insurance Commissioner—Edward Fowler,	1901

Judiciary.

Term Ends.

Chief Justice—Charles B. Lore,	1909
Asso. Justices—Ignatius Grubb,	1909
W. C. Spruance,	1909
James Pennewill,	1909
W. H. Boyce,	1909
Chancellor—John R. Nicholson,	1909
Court Sten'r—Edmond C. Hardesty,	

VOTE OF DELAWARE, 1898.

Congress.	Congress.	State Treasurer.	State Auditor.	President, 1896.
Hoffecker, Rep.	Handy, Dem.	Brosius, Pro.	Ball, Rep.	
9726 8486 234	9749 8266 751	Ross, Dem.	Swain, Single Tax.	
3577 3236 75	3557 3221 149	75	9657 8325 751	
4263 3331 145	4243 3330 55	145	955 234	
17566 15053 454	17549 14817 955	454	17476 14843 955	McKinley, Rep.
			12263 9632 778	Bryan, Dem.
			3567 3157 90	Palmer, Jeff. Dem.
			4542 3890 101	Levering, Pro.
			20872 16679 969	
			487	

MARYLAND STATE OFFICERS.

Offices.	Names.	Residence.
Governor,	Lloyd Lowndes,	Annapolis,
Secretary of State,	Richard Dallam,	Harford county,
Governor's Private Sec'y	George E. Loweree,	Prince George's co.,
Comptroller,	Phillips Lee Goldsborough,	Dorchester county,
Treasurer,	Thomas J. Shryock,	Baltimore city,
Attorney-General,	Harry M. Clabaugh,	Carroll county,
Adjutant-General,	L. Allison Wilmer,	Charles county,
Tax Commissioner,	Robert P. Graham,	Wicomico county,
Commissioner Land Office	William O. Mitchell,	Dorchester county,
Insurance Commissioner,	F. Albert Kurtz,	Baltimore city,
Librarian,	Anne B. Jeffers,	Anne Arundel county,
Fire Marshal,	Edwin J. Lawyer,	Carroll county,
Chief Industrial Bureau,	Jefferson D. Wade,	Baltimore city,
Game Warden,	Robert H. Gilbert,	Baltimore city,
Geologist,	William B. Clark,	Baltimore city,
Fish Commissioners,	{ James C. Tawes,	Crisfield,
Inspector of Mines,	{ A. Frederick George,	Garrett county,
Vaccine Agent,	Alexander Rankin,	Frostburg,
Supt. Public Buildings,	J. Fussel Martenet,	Baltimore city,
	W. F. Petherbridge,	Anne Arundel county.

GOVERNOR'S MILITARY STAFF.

Maj.-Gen. L. Allison Wilmer, Adjutant General.	Brig.-Gen. Alfred E. Booth, Chief Ordnance.
Brig.-Gen. Thos. S. Mumford, Inspector General.	Brig.-Gen. R. B. Warfield, Surgeon General.
Col. William E. Griffith,	Aides-de-Camp.
Col. Samuel Tyler,	Col. Henry B. Wilcox,
Col. Seymour Mandelbaum,	Col. Clarence Hodson,
	Col. Gerard T. Hopkins, Jr.,

STATE FISHERY FORCE.

Commander—E. Sydney S. Turner, Wicomico county.
Clerk—Lloyd Lowndes, Talbot county.

Deputy Commanders.

James H. Bull, Baltimore city.	Allen T. Barnes, Dorchester county.
S. Spearman Lancaster, Charles county.	J. Edward Insley, Dorchester county.
J. Frank Stevens, Kent county.	Robert W. Dize, Somerset county.
Fred'k K. Bryan, Queen Anne's county.	John K. Gladden, Anne Arundel county.
Joshua H. Hayman, Wicomico county.	John F. Bullen, Anne Arundel county.
James N. Cummings, Talbot county.	John Sedwick, Calvert county.
Daniel W. Haddaway, Talbot county.	

The commander and deputies, appointed by the Board of Public Works for years from June 1, 1898.

TOBACCO IN PECTORS.

Offices.	Names.	Residence.	Term
Chief Inspector,	William F. Ford,	St. Mary's county,	
Chief Clerk,	Millard F. Wright,	Harford county,	
Deputy Inspector,	Joseph S. Sunderland,	Calvert county,	
Deputy Inspector,	William T. Wilkinson,	St. Mary's county,	
Deputy Inspector,	Francis W. Hill,	Prince George's co.,	

LIVE STOCK SANITARY BOARD.

Name and Residence.	Term	Name and Residence.
Hiram T. Hobbs, Howard county,	1900	Secretary—Charles W. Melville, Carroll county,
Thomas J. Ewell, Baltimore city,	1900	

VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD.

Name and Residence.	Term	Name and Residence.
F. H. Mackie, Cecil county,	1902	Albert W. Clement, Baltimore city,
R. V. Smith, Frederick county,	1902	Chief Veterinary Inspector—Albert W. Clement, Baltimore city,
Harry A. Meisner, Baltimore city,	1902	
William H. Martenet, Baltimore city,	1902	

DENTAL EXAMINERS.

Name and Residence.	Term	Name and Residence.
Edward Nelson, Frederick county,	1900	William T. Kelly, Talbot county,
Joseph G. Heuisler, Baltimore city,	1900	Frederick F. Drew, Baltimore city,
Albert B. King, Baltimore city,	1902	Alexander McCurdy, Baltimore co.

Maryland State Officers—Continued.**MANAGERS HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.**

No. 1, Spring Grove, Catonsville.

Name and Residence.	Term Ends.	Name and Residence.	Term Ends.
H. Fowler, Baltimore city,	1900	J. A. Whitridge, Baltimore city,	1902
G. W. McGill, Baltimore city,	1900	Gilmore Meredith, Baltimore city,	1904
Johnson, Baltimore county,	1900	Francis White, Baltimore city,	1904
S. Gibbs, Baltimore county,	1902	Wesley M. Oler, Baltimore city,	1904
R. Randall, Anne Arundel co.,	1902	Dr. J. Percy Wade, Superintendent.	

No. 2, Springfield, Sykesville.

Hubner, Baltimore county,	1900	Edward Lloyd, Talbot county,	1902
O. Wadlow, Carroll county,	1900	Wm. H. Forsythe, Howard county,	1904
Weber, Jr., Baltimore city,	1902	Rich'd F. Gundry, Baltimore county,	1904

Dr. George H. Rohe, Superintendent.

LUNACY COMMISSION.

Name and Residence.	Term Ends.	Name and Residence.	Term Ends.
Thomas S. Latimer, Balto. city,	1899	Dr. John Morris, Baltimore city,	1901
Edmondson Atkinson, Balt. city,	1900	Dr. Clotworthy Birnie, Carroll co.,	1902

Secretary—Dr. George W. Preston, Baltimore city.

PENITENTIARY DIRECTORS.

Name and Residence.	Term Ends.	Name and Residence.	Term Ends.
Warfield, Baltimore city,	1900	Edward H. Fowler, Baltimore city,	1902
L. Jackson, Baltimore city,	1900	James Lee, Harford county,	1904
F. Jackson, Baltimore city,	1902	John Wilson, Baltimore city,	1904

Warden—John F. Weyler, Baltimore city.

MANAGERS HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Board of Managers of the House of Correction consists of the Governor, Comptroller, Attorney-General and Treasurer of the State, together with nine persons appointed by the Governor, three biennially for the term of six years from the first day of May. The appointed members are as follows:

Name and Residence.	Term Ends.	Name and Residence.	Term Ends.
D. Hynson, Kent county,	1900	Harry C. Longnecker, Baltimore co.,	1902
O. Stearns, Harford county,	1900	Edward Y. Goldsborough, Fred'k co.,	1904
A. Wells, Prince George's co.,	1900	L. Marshall Haines, Cecil county,	1904
R. Henderson, Allegany co.,	1902	Alexander R. Hagner, Washington county,	1904
B. Swindell, Baltimore city,	1902		

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Lowndes, Comptroller Phillips Lee Goldsborough,	R. W. Sylvester, Md. Agricultural College, Dan'l C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins Univ'y.
State Geologist—William B. Clark, Baltimore.	

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Names.	Residence.	Term Ends.
Howard Davis,	Baltimore city,	1900
Littleton T. Dryden,	Baltimore city,	1900
James B. Councilman,	Baltimore city,	1900
C. W. Van Der Hoogt,	Caroline county.	

COMMISSION FOR UNIFORM LAWS.

Name and Residence.	Term Ends.	Name and Residence.	Term Ends.
R. Gaither, Jr., Balto. city,	1890	Stevenson A. Williams, Belair,	1900
G. Urner, Frederick city,	1900		

MILITARY RECORDS COMMISSION.

Maj.-Gen. L. Allison Wilmer, Charles county.	
W. Vernon, Baltimore city.	James H. Jarrett, Baltimore county.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

G. W. Vernon, Baltimore city.	Treasurer Thomas J. Shryock,
G. Lloyd Lowndes, Comptroller Phillips Lee Goldsborough,	Secretary of the Board—Richard Dallam.

ANTETAM BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION.

W. Parker, Baltimore city.	George R. Graham, Baltimore city.
E. Latrobe, Baltimore city.	William Gibson, Baltimore city.
F. Taylor, Baltimore county.	Henry Kyd Douglas, Washington county.
M. Sudsburg, Baltimore city.	Theodore J. Vanneman, Cecil county.

BALTIMORE CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—William T. Malster.
 Mayor's Secretary—E. H. Wardwell.
 Mayor's Clerk—George W. Johnson.
 Register—J. Frank Supplee.
 Deputy Register—J. Sewell Thomas.
 Comptroller—Charles D. Fenhagen.
 Deputy Comptroller—J. W. Freeman.
 Collector—John F. Parlett.
 Deputy Collector—E. A. Hartman.
 Health Com'r—Dr. C. Hampson Jones.
 Ass't Health Com'r—Dr. J. Tyler Smith.
 Quarantine Officer—Dr. John Ruhrah.
 Com'r of Street Cleaning—Fred'k R. Bye.

Acting City Com'r—Oliver W. Con-
 Inspector of Bld'gs—Everett J. D.
 City Surveyor—Frank H. Sloan.
 Inspector of Gas, &c.—Prof. P. B. W.
 City Librarian—Benjamin L. Turne
 City Counselor—John V. L. Findla
 City Solicitor—John E. Semmes.
 City Attorney Leon Greenbaum.
 Examiner of Titles—Frederick W. S.
 Sup't of Lamps—William H. Swind
 Superintendent of Public Buildin
 Theo. F. Lang.
 Topographical Survey—Geo. W. McC.

JUDGES OF APPEAL TAX COURT.

John F. Langhammer.
 A. W. Bostwick.

Edward DeLacour.

Chief Clerk—Louis Cassard, Jr.

COMMISSIONERS FOR OPENING STREETS.

James Glen.

William H. Green.

Alfred A. Moreland.

Chief Clerk—Carl Casey.

FINANCE COMMISSIONERS.

John B. Ramsay.

Christian Devries.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

A. Roszel Cathcart.

James C. Muller.

Charles M. Short.

Secretary—Stanley Baker.

Chief Engineer—William C. McAfee.

Sup't of Telegraph—Frank G. Boyd.

HARBOR BOARD.

George R. Heffner.

Clarence Shriver.

John R. Sherwood.

George W. Moore.

James B. Andrews.

Clerk—S. L. Richards.

Chief Engineer—N. H. Hutton.

PARK COMMISSIONERS.

David L. Bartlett.

Robert M. Spedden.

William Griffiths.

Charles H. Torsch.

John N. Steele.

Henry V. Casey.

Treasurer—Charles G. Leonard.

SEWERAGE COMMISSION.

Mendes Cohen.

Frank H. Hambleton.

E. L. Bartlett.

Chief Engineer—Kenneth Allen.

WATER BOARD.

Samuel T. Addison.

George E. Boynton.

Leopold Strouse.

George F. Jones.

George Eldridge.

John Burrows.

Chief Engineer—William L. Kenly.
 Consulting Engineer—S. G. Brosius.

TRUSTEES OF ALMSHOUSE.

Elisha H. Perkins.

Joseph Grape.

Dr. Frank W. Bond.

Dr. Mary Sherwood.

Miss Mary G. Eccles.

William J. Prime.

Superintendent—Rev. Louis F. Zink.

JAIL BOARD.

Thomas W. Patten.

Mrs. Samuel D. Schmucker.

Isaac S. Field.

George L. De Ved.

John M. Stewart.

Cornelius M. Hoult.

Warden of Jail—John R. Bailey.

Physician to Jail—Dr. James C. Clark.

COURT HOUSE COMMISSION.

Felix Agnus.

Ferdinand C. Latrobe.

S. D. Schmucker.

Frank N. Hoen.

Robert H. Smith.

Henry D. Harlan.

J. Olney Norris.

Secretary—Otis C. Brownley.

Sup't of Construction—Wm. H. Lee.

ELECTRICAL SUBWAY COMMISSION.

Mayor William T. Malster.

J. Frank Supplee.

A. Roszel Cathcart.

Chief Engineer—Charles E. Phelps.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS, MARYLAND.

Allopathic.

President—Dr. J. Lowrie Ingle, 1007 W.
 Lanvale street, Baltimore.

Secretary—Dr. J. McP. Scott, Hagerstown.
 Dr. W. F. Lockwood, Baltimore.

Homeopathic.

President—Dr. Thomas E. Sears, 658 W.
 Franklin street, Baltimore.

Secretary—Dr. Jos. S. Garrison, Easton.
 Dr. Charles F. Goodell, Frederick.

Dr. Charles H. Brace, Cumberland.
 Dr. William C. Karsner, Chesapeake Ch.
 Dr. John A. Evans, Baltimore.

Dr. John Hood, Baltimore.

FEDERAL OFFICERS AT BALTIMORE.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

or—William F. Stone.	Chief Statistical Clerk—R. J. B. Boggs.
Deputy Collector—A. Lincoln	Weigher—T. M. Lanahan.
Collector—Charles W. Raphun.	Storekeeper, No. 1—William J. Blair.
or—Charles F. Hanna.	Records Keeper—Andrew Banks.
er—Charles S. Montell.	Janitor—Edwin T. Daneker.
spondence Clerk—George Batson.	Surveyor—John B. Hanna.
or's Sec'y—Benj. L. Henderson.	Deputy Surveyor—Washington Bowie.
Entry Clerk—Thomas J. Talbott.	Appraiser—James H. Butler.
Marine Clerk—John R. King.	Appraiser—Henry R. Torbert.
Wareh'se Clk.—T. Sewall Plummer.	Assistant Appraiser—James Campbell.
Liquidating Clerk—Wm. S. Potter.	Naval Officer—Norman B. Scott.
	Deputy Naval Officer—William P. Ryan.
	Civil Service Examiners.
J. Blair, Chairman.	James H. Butler.
S. Burns, Secretary.	T. Sewall Plummer.
	Louis M. Zimmerman.

POSTOFFICE.

Master—S. Davies Warfield.	Assistant Postmaster—Frederick Leist.
ary—Ernest Green.	Cashier—Louis Schneeberger.
	Superintendents.
lyng Division—Frank M. Smith.	Money Order Divi'n—Sam'l A. Keighler.
Division—George W. Wright.	Stamp Division—John B. Wolf.
ers—Edward W. Baker.	General Delivery—Sydney Adams.
try Division—James A. Saulsbury.	Civil Service Board.

George L. S. Kimberly.	Henry F. Dorton.
Louis M. Rawlins.	James T. O'Neill.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collector—Benjamin F. Parlett.	Deputy Collector—Frank U. Markell.
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UNITED STATES TREASURY.

Assistant, Treasury—James M. Sloan.	Cashier—L. H. Nice.
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UNITED STATES COURT OFFICIALS.

Marshal—William F. Airey.	District Attorney—John C. Rose.
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STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

John H. Cooper.	Edwin F. White.
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PENSION EXAMINERS.

N. N. Hill.	M. A. Woodman.	H. H. Lockwood.
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pping Commiss'r—Albert C. Kirwan.	Light House Inspector—Commander Charles M. Thomas.
Pay Officer—C. M. Ray.	Light House Engineer—Lieut.-Col. W. A. Jones.
ographic Office—H. O. Dunn.	
Observer Weather Bureau—F. J. Walz.	

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Officers Elected December 15, 1898.

President—James S. Harris, Coleman, Kent county.	C. R. Hartshorne, Brighton, Montgomery county.
Vice-President—Samuel B. Loose, Sharpsburg, Washington county.	G. C. D. Townsend, Woodmore, Prince George's county.
Sec'y-Treas.—Prof. W. G. Johnson, College Park, Prince George's county.	Jno. W. Hall, Marion Station, Somerset co.
	Frank Emory, Centreville, Queen Anne's county.
	J. P. Ballinger, Mechanicsville, St. Mary's county.
	Dr. Charles Lowndes, Easton, Talbot co.
	Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Worcester co.
	Thomas Parry, Salisbury, Wicomico co.
	Arthur L. Towson, Smithsburg, Washington county.
	Jas. M. Mattingly, Mt. Savage, Allegany co.

JUDGES OF MARYLAND.

Court of Appeals.

Cir- cuits	Name.	Age.	Term Expires.
6	James McSherry, Chief.	55	1902
1	Henry Page.....	57	1908
2	James Alfred Pearce...	58	1912
3	David Fowler.....	62	1904
4	A. Hunter Boyd.....	49	1908
5	Charles B. Roberts....	57	1908
7	John P. Briscoe.....	46	1906
8	Samuel D. Schmucker..	54	1899

Supreme Bench Baltimore City.

8	Henry D. Harlan, chief	41	1904
8	Pere L. Wickes.....	61	1908
8	Albert Ritchie.....	64	1908
8	Charles E. Phelps.....	66	1912
8	John Upshur Dennis...	52	1902
8	Daniel Giraud Wright.	59	1903
8	John J. Dobler.....	46	1909
8	Henry Stockbridge, Jr.	42	1911
8	George M. Sharp.....	46	1912

Associate Judges of the Circuit.

Circuits.	NAME.
1	Henry Lloyd.....
	Charles F. Holland.....
2	Frederick Stump.....
	William R. Martin.....
3	James D. Watters.....
	N. Charles Burke.....
4	David W. Sloan
	Edward Stake.....
5	I. Thomas Jones.....
	James Revell.....
6	James B. Henderson.....
	John C. Motter.....
7	George C. Merrick.....
	J. Parran Crane.....

First Circuit.

Rank.	Name.	Elected or Appointed
Chief	James A. Stewart.....	November 5, 1867.....
Associate	John R. Franklin.....	November 5, 1867.....
Associate	Levin T. H. Irving.....	November 5, 1867.....
Chief	Levin T. H. Irving.....	{ April 9, 1879..... November 4, 1879.....
Associate	Ephraim K. Wilson.....	{ January 24, 1878..... November 4, 1879.....
Associate	Charles F. Goldsborough.....	November 4, 1879.....
Associate	Charles F. Holland.....	{ December 23, 1884..... November 3, 1885.....
Associate	Henry Lloyd.....	{ July 2, 1892..... November 7, 1893.....
Chief	Henry Page.....	{ September 10, 1892..... November 7, 1893.....

Second Circuit.

Rank.	Name.	Elected or Appointed
Chief	John M. Robinson.....	{ 1. November 5, 1867..... 2. November 7, 1882.....
Associate	Joseph A. Wickes.....	{ 1. November 5, 1867..... 2. November 7, 1882.....
Associate	Frederick Stump.....	{ 1. November 5, 1867..... 2. November 7, 1882..... 3. November 2, 1897.....
Chief	George M. Russum	*January 21, 1896.....
Chief	James Alfred Pearce.....	November 2, 1897.....
Associate	William R. Martin.....	November 2, 1897.....

Third Circuit.

Rank.	Name.	Elected or Appointed
Chief	Richard Grason.....	November 5, 1867.....
Associate	George Yellott.....	November 5, 1867.....
Associate	Alfred W. Bateman.....	November 5, 1867.....
Associate	George Y. Maynadier.....	*February 28, 1871.....
Associate	James D. Watters.....	{ November 7, 1871..... November 8, 1887.....
Chief	George Yellott.....	November 7, 1882.....
Associate	David Fowler.....	November 7, 1882.....
Chief	David Fowler.....	{ August 1, 1889..... November 5, 1889.....
Associate	N. Charles Burke.....	{ August 8, 1889..... November 5, 1889.....

*Date of Executive appointment.

Fourth Circuit.

	Name.	Elected or Appointed	Ended.
	Richard H. Alvey.....	{ 1. November 5, 1867. 2. November 7, 1882.	1893
.....	Thomas Perry.....	November 5, 1867....	1871
.....	William Motter.....	November 5, 1867....	1882
.....	George A. Pearre.....	November 7, 1871....	1883
.....	Josiah H. Gordon.....	*July 26, 1883.....	1883
.....	Henry W. Hoffman.....	November 6, 1883....	1895
.....	Andrew K. Syester.....	November 7, 1882....	1891
.....	Henry Kyd Douglas.....	*April, 1891.....	1891
.....	Edward Stake.....	November 3, 1891....	
.....	Andrew Hunter Boyd.....	{ *May 1, 1893..... November 7, 1893....	
.....	David W. Sloan	November 5, 1895....	

Fifth Circuit.

	Name.	Elected or Appointed	Ended.
	Oliver Miller.....	{ 1. November 5, 1867. 2. November 7, 1882.	1892
.....	Edward Hammond.....	November 5, 1867....	1882
.....	William N. Hayden.....	November 5, 1867....	1882
.....	I. Thomas Jones.....	{ November 7, 1882.... November 2, 1897....	
.....	John E. Smith.....	November 7, 1882....	1890
.....	James A. C. Bond.....	*May 1, 1890....	1891
.....	Charles B. Roberts.....	November 3, 1891....	1892
.....	Charles B. Roberts.....	{ *October 3, 1892.... November 7, 1893....	
.....	James Revell.....	{ *October 3, 1892.... November 7, 1893....	

Sixth Circuit.

	Name.	Elected or Appointed	Ended.
	Madison Nelson.....	November 5, 1867....	1870
.....	Wm. Veirs Bouic.....	November 5, 1867....	1882
.....	John A. Lynch.....	{ 1. November 5, 1867. 2. November 7, 1882.	1897
.....	William P. Maulsby.....	*January 20, 1870....	1871
.....	Richard Johns Bowie.....	November 7, 1871....	1881
.....	John Ritchie.....	{ *March 16, 1881.... November 8, 1881....	1887
.....	+James McSherry.....	{ *November 1, 1887.... November 8, 1887....	
.....	John T. Vinson.....	November 7, 1882....	1895
.....	James B. Henderson.....	{ *January 21, 1895.... November 5, 1895....	
.....	John C. Motter.....	November 2, 1897....	

Seventh Circuit.

	Name.	Elected or Appointed	Ended.
	George Brent.....	November 5, 1867....	1881
.....	Daniel R. Magruder.....	November 5, 1867....	1881
.....	Daniel R. Magruder.....	*February 10, 1881....	1881
.....	Robert Ford.....	November 5, 1867....	1882
.....	Richard B. B. Chew.....	*February 10, 1881....	1881
.....	Frederick Stone.....	November 8, 1881....	1890
.....	John B. Brooke.....	November 8, 1881....	1896
.....	J. Parran Crane.....	{ November 7, 1882.... November 2, 1897....	
.....	John P. Briscoe.....	{ *February 10, 1890.... November 3, 1891....	
.....	George C. Merrick.....	{ *December 11, 1896.... November 2, 1897....	

one of Executive appointment.
Designated Chief Judge Court of Appeals by Gov. Lowndes, January 27, 1896.

JUDGES OF BALTIMORE CITY.
Court of Appeals.

Rank.	Name.	Elected or Appointed
Chief.....	James Lawrence Bartol.....	{ 1. October 23, 1867.. 2. October 26, 1881..
Associate....	Wm. Shepard Bryan.....	November 6, 1883....
Associate....	Samuel Davies Schmucker.....	*November 8, 1898....

Supreme Bench.

Rank.	Name.	Elected or Appointed
Chief.....	T. Parkin Scott.....	October 23, 1867.....
Associate....	George W. Dobbin.....	October 23, 1867.....
Associate....	Henry F. Garey.....	October 23, 1867.....
Associate....	Campbell W. Pinkney.....	October 23, 1867.....
Associate....	Robert Gilmore, Jr.....	October 23, 1867.....
Chief.....	George William Brown.....	October 23, 1873.....
Associate....	William A. Fisher.....	November 7, 1882.....
Associate....	William A. Stewart.....	November 7, 1882.....
Associate....	Charles E. Phelps.....	{ November 7, 1882... November 2, 1897....
Associate....	Edward Duffy.....	November 7, 1882.....
Associate....	John Upshur Dennis.....	{ *January 4, 1887... November 8, 1887....
Associate....	Daniel Giraud Wright.....	November 6, 1888....
Chief.....	Henry David Harlan.....	{ *October 22, 1888... November 5, 1889....
Associate....	Pere L. Wickes.....	{ *July 6, 1892... November 7, 1893....
Associate....	Albert Ritchie.....	{ *September 24, 1892... November 7, 1893....
Associate....	John J. Dobler.....	November 6, 1894....
Associate....	Henry Stockbridge, Jr.....	November 3, 1896....
Associate....	George M. Sharp.....	November 2, 1897....

*Date of Executive appointment.

THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

The judges of the Courts in Maryland, except the Orphans' Court, are elected for 15 years. They are required to be not less than 30 years of age at the time of election, and are re-eligible until the age of 70 years, but not thereafter, though the Legislature, by joint resolution, may enable any judge already in office to fill out an unexpired term beyond the limit. The counties are grouped into seven circuits, and the city of Baltimore is designated as the eighth circuit. A chief judge and two associate judges are provided for each circuit in the counties. The chief judges of the county circuits, and a judge specially elected in Baltimore city, constitute the Court of Appeals. The governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, designates the

member of the Court of Appeals that shall be the chief or presiding judge of that tribunal. A court is required to be held in each county of the State, styled the Circuit Court for the county in which it may be held. No two associate judges shall reside in the same county. Baltimore city, the eighth circuit, is provided with a Supreme Bench—a chief and eight associate judges in addition to one associate judge of the Court of Appeals. The total number of judges is thirty-one.

The salaries of judges are as follows: Court of Appeals, \$4,500; Associate judges of the Circuit Courts, \$3,600; Supreme Bench, Baltimore city, \$5,000, of which \$1,500 is paid by the State and \$3,500 by the city of Baltimore.

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF MARYLAND.

I.	Baltimore County. Harford County.	III.	Montgomery County. Frederick County.
Worcester County. Somerset County. Dorchester County. Wicomico County.	IV.	VII.	VII.
Caroline County. Talbot County. Queen Anne's County. Kent County. Cecil County.	Allegany County. Washington County. Garrett County.	V.	Prince George's County. Charles County. Calvert County. St. Mary's County.
	Carroll County. Howard County. Anne Arundel County.	VIII.	Baltimore City.

COURT TERMS—MARYLAND.**COURT OF APPEALS, ANNAPOLIS.**

Clerk—Allan Rutherford.

Reporter—William T. Brantly.

 Terms—2d Monday in January and 1st
 day in April and October.**FIRST CIRCUIT.** Counties—Worcester, Somerset, Dor-
 ester, Wicomico. Terms—Snow Hill—Jury, 3d Monday in
 and 4th Monday in October; non-
 jury, 3d Monday in January and July. Princess Anne—Jury, 2d Monday in
 April and October; non-jury, 2d Monday
 January and July. Cambridge—Jury, 4th Monday in April,
 Monday in November; non-jury, 4th
 day in January and July. Salisbury—Jury, 4th Monday in March
 September; non-jury, 1st Monday in
 January and July.**SECOND CIRCUIT.** Counties—Caroline, Talbot, Queen
 Anne's, Kent, Cecil. Terms.—Denton—Jury, 1st Monday in
 April and October; non-jury, 2d Monday
 January, 4th Monday in June. Easton—Jury, 3d Monday in May and
 Wednesday; non-jury, 1st Monday in Feb-
 ruary, 4th Monday in July. Centreville—Jury, 1st Monday in May
 and November; non-jury, 4th Monday in
 January and 3d Monday in July. Chestertown—Jury, 3d Monday in April
 and October; non-jury, 3d Monday in Jan-
 uary, 2d Monday in July. Mikton—Jury, 3d Monday in March and
 September, 2d Monday in December; non-
 jury, 3d Monday in June.**THIRD CIRCUIT.**

Counties—Baltimore, Harford.

 Terms.—Towsontown—Jury, 1st Mon-
 day in March, 3d Monday in May, 3d Mon-
 day in September, 1st Monday in Dec'r. Belair—Jury, 2d Monday in February,
 May and November; non-jury, 2d Mon-
 day in September.**FOURTH CIRCUIT.**

Counties—Allegany, Wash'n, Garrett.

 Terms—Cumberland—Jury, 1st Monday
 January, 2d Monday in April and Oc-
 tober; non-jury, 1st Thursday in July.**ORPHANS' COURT DAYS.**

Allegany—Every Tuesday and Friday.

Anne Arundel—Every Tuesday.

Baltimore City—Daily, except Sundays.

Baltimore County—Every Tues. and Wed.

Havre de Grace—2d and 4th Tuesdays each month.

 Caroline—2d Tuesday in December, Feb-
 ruary, April, June, August and October. Carroll—Every Monday and Tuesday of
 each week.

Cecil—2d Tuesday in every month.

Charles—1st and 3d Tuesdays each month.

Frederick—Every Tuesday.

 Hagerstown—Monday, Tuesday and Wed-
nesday of each week, and daily during
 sittings of the Circuit Court and county
 commissioners.

Garrett—2d and 4th Tuesdays each month.

 Hagerstown—Jury, 2d Monday in Fe-
 bruary and May, 2d Monday in November;
 non-jury, 1st Monday in August. Oakland—Jury, 3d Monday in March, 2d
 Monday in September; non-jury, 1st Mon-
 day in July, 2d Monday in December.**FIFTH CIRCUIT.** Counties—Carroll, Howard, A. Arundel.
 Terms.—Westminster—Jury, 2d Mon-
 day in May and November; non-jury, 2d
 Monday in February and August. Ellicott City—Jury, 3d Monday in March
 and 1st Monday in September; non-jury,
 3d Monday in June, 1st Monday in Dec'r. Annapolis—Jury, 3d Monday in April
 and October; non-jury, 3d Monday in
 January and July.**SIXTH CIRCUIT.**

Counties—Montgomery, Frederick.

 Terms.—Rockville—Jury, 3d Monday in
 March and 2d Monday in Nov'r; non-jury,
 3d Monday in Jan'y, 1st Monday in June.

Frederick—Jury, 1st Monday in Febru-

ary, 3d Monday in August and 2d Monday in December;

non-jury, 2d Monday in May.

SEVENTH CIRCUIT. Counties—Prince George's, Charles,
 Calvert, St Mary's. Terms.—Upper Marlboro'—Jury, 1st
 Monday in April and October; non-jury,
 3d Monday in January and June. Port Tobacco—Jury, 3d Monday in May
 and November; non-jury, 3d Monday in
 July and February. Prince Frederick—Jury, 1st Monday in
 May and Wednesday next after 1st Mon-
 day in November; non-jury, 1st Monday in
 July and February. Leonardtown—Jury, 3d Monday in
 March and September; non-jury, 1st Mon-
 day in June and December. EQUITY TERMS for the several counties
 of the State—1st Monday of Jan'y, March,
 May, July, September and November.**EIGHTH CIRCUIT.** BALTIMORE CITY.—Circuit Court of
 Baltimore City and Circuit Court No. 2. Terms—2d Monday of January, March,
 May, July, September and November. Criminal, Superior, Common Pleas and
 City Courts. Terms—2d Monday of Jan-
 uary, May and September. Harford—1st Monday, Tuesday, Wednes-
 day and Thursday of each month.

Howard—1st and 3d Tuesdays each month.

Kent—Every Tuesday.

Montgomery—Every Tuesday.

Prince George's—3d Tuesday each month.

Queen Anne's—Every Tuesday.

Somerset—Always 2d Tuesday in Febru-

 ary, April, June, August, October and
 December; also every other Tuesday. St. Mary's—2d and 4th Tuesdays each
 month. Talbot—Every Tuesday, except election
 day; then the following Wednesday.

Washington—Tuesday, Friday each week.

Wicomico—2d, 4th Tuesdays each month.

Worcester—2d, 4th Tuesdays each month.

ORPHANS' COURT JUDGES, MARYLAND.

FOUR YEARS FROM 1895.

ALLEGANY.

J. N. M. Brandler, Martin V. Rice.
Henry A. Hutson,

ANNE ARUNDEL.

Grafton Duvall, Benjamin Watkins.
Galloway Cheston,

BALTIMORE CITY.

Riley E. Wright, Charles F. Riehl.
John Henry Naas,

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

George E. Lynch, Wm. B. Sands.
William Bond,

CALVERT.

John E. Hawkins, Francis Stevens.
Joseph R. Gibson,

CAROLINE.

George H. Moore, Joseph B. Orrell.
John A. Sigler,

CARROLL.

Jacob Rinehart, Albert Schaeffer.
Wm. Y. Frizzell,

CECIL.

David P. Davis, Charles E. Beatty.
Alfred Kirk,

CHARLES.

Addison Marbury, Edward Edelen.
Elisha D. Jones,

DORCHESTER.

Francis H. Webb, James H. Murphy.
Geo. H. Applegarth,

FREDERICK.

Wm. R. Young, John W. Grinder.
Henry B. Wilson,

GARRETT.

Daniel Wilson, Eli Merill.
Thomas H. Cuppett,

HARFORD.

John W. Barton, James M. Cain.
Hugh T. Bay,

HOWARD.

James A. Curtis, Herman D. We.
George W. Snyder,

KENT.

Samuel Burgess, Thomas A. Ja.
Franklin H. Harper,

MONTGOMERY.

Chas. H. Griffith, Lawrence A. D.
Charles R. Murphy,

PRINCE GEORGE'S.

John L. Waring, George T. Du.
Lemuel L. Orme,

QUEEN ANNE'S.

Louis Hergenrath, Charles H. Je.
Charles R. Walls,

SOMERSET.

John R. Boyman, Edward W. Mi.
Elisha E. Ward,

ST. MARY'S.

Asa A. Lawrence, John H. Mat.
Benj. M. Dunbar,

TALBOT.

John C. Bartlett, Edward A. Po.
Edward T. Roe,

WASHINGTON.

Luther R. Spangler, Samuel D. Ma.
Solomon Newcomer,

WICOMICO.

King V. White, Lambert H. Co.
Gillis Bussells,

WORCESTER.

Elijah B. Carey, Henry T. Onle.
Stephen L. Purnell,

COUNTY TREASURERS OF MARYLAND.

Allegany—James E. Macbeth.
Anne Arundel—Benjamin R. Davidson.
Baltimore County—Arthur W. Shanklin.
Calvert—John Parran
Caroline—Charles H. Whity.
Carroll—John E. Masenheimer.
Cecil—William T. Fryer.
Dorchester—James M. Robertson.
Frederick—George L. Kaufman.

In six counties the treasurer system does not prevail.

Garrett—Mahlon Glotfelty.
Harford—Edward M. Allen, Jr.
Howard—Frank Parlett.
Kent—James L. Beck.
Prince George's—Philip P. Castle.
Queen Anne's—J. Louis Rhodes.
Wicomico—Henry Laird Todd.
Worcester—Dr. George W. Bishop.

The year 1900 is not a leap-year. Leap year is one of the years which contain 366 days, being every fourth year, which leaps over a day more than a common year. Thus, in common years, if the 1st day of March is on Monday the present year, it will the next year fall on Tuesday; but in leap-year it will leap to Wednesday, for leap-year contains a day

more than a common year, a day added to the month of February. year is a leap-year which is divisible without remainder, except the coming years of centuries, every fourth of which is a leap-year. Thus, the 1800 and 1900 are not leap-years, but 2400 are.

LEAP YEAR.

UNITED STATES COURT TERMS.

S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS,
EARTH CIRCUIT, comprising Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. Judges: Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States; Nathan Goff and Charles H. Simonton, Circuit Judges.

Court holds three terms a year at Richmond, one the first Tuesday of February, the first Tuesday of May, and on the Tuesday of November; and sits at other places in the circuit, and at times as the court may determine. W. T. Meloney, Richmond, clerk; D. M. Dean, deputy clerk.

Court was established by Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1891, to hear all appeals from any of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts of the Fourth Circuit must be taken, except in cases involving the jurisdiction of the court, or cases, capital crimes, construction of the constitution of the United States, constitutionality of any law of the United States, or constitution or law of state. Appeals in cases coming within above exceptions go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

CIRCUIT COURTS, FOURTH CIRCUIT. Nathan Goff and Charles H. Simonton. Terms and places where the same are held:

Maryland.—Baltimore, 1st Monday of April and Nov. James W. Chew, clerk. Virginia.—Eastern District—Richmond, 1st Monday in April and October; Alexandria, 1st Monday in January and July; Norfolk, 1st Monday in May and November; M. F. Pleasants, Richmond, clerk. Western District—Lynchburg, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March and September; William McCauley, clerk. Abingdon, Tuesday after 1st Monday in May and December. Isaac C. Fowler, clerk. Harrisonburg, Tuesday after 1st Monday in June and December. A. K. Fletcher, Danville, Tuesday after 2d Monday in April and November. Stanley W. Martin, clerk.

West Virginia.—Parkersburg, January 10 and June 10; Wheeling, April 1 and September 20; Clarksburg, April 15 and October 1; Martinsburg, October 15. Dellicker, clerk.

North Carolina—Eastern District—Wilmington, 4th Monday in May and 1st Monday in December. Nathaniel J. Riddick, Wilmington, 1st Monday after the Monday in April and October. William H. Shaw, deputy clerk. Western District—Greensboro, 1st Monday in April and October. Samuel L. Troxton, Statesville, 3d Monday in April and October. Henry C. Cowles, clerk. Statesville, 1st Monday in May and November; Charlotte, 2d Monday in June and August. C. B. Moore, clerk, Asheville.

South Carolina—Charleston, 1st Monday in April. Columbia, 4th Monday in April. Greenville, 1st Monday in

February and August. James E. Hagood, Charleston, clerk.

U. S. DISTRICT COURTS, FOURTH CIRCUIT. Maryland—Thomas J. Morris, judge. Terms—Baltimore, 1st Tuesday in March, June, September and December. James W. Chew, clerk.

Virginia.—Eastern District—Edmund Waddill, Jr., Richmond, judge. Terms—Richmond, 1st Monday in April and October. Joseph P. Brady, clerk. Alexandria, 1st Monday in January and July. John S. Fowler, clerk. Norfolk, 1st Monday in May and November. George E. Bowden, clerk. Western District—John Paul, Harrisonburg, judge. Terms—Lynchburg, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March and September. Wm. McCauley, clerk. Abingdon, Tuesday after 1st Monday in May and October. Isaac C. Fowler, clerk. Harrisonburg, Tuesday after 1st Monday in June and December. A. K. Fletcher, clerk. Danville, Tuesday after 2d Monday in April and November. Stanley W. Martin, clerk.

West Virginia.—John J. Jackson, Parkersburg, judge. Terms—Wheeling, April 1st and September 20th. Clarksburg, April 15th and October 1st. Charleston, May 1st and November 15th. Martinsburg, October 15th. Jasper Y. Moore, Clarksburg, clerk.

North Carolina.—Eastern District—Thomas R. Purnell, Raleigh, judge. Terms—Elizabeth City, 3d Monday in April and October. William C. Brooks, clerk. New Bern, 4th Monday in April and October. George Green, Sr., clerk. Wilmington, 1st Monday after 4th Monday in April and October. Wm. H. Shaw, clerk. Raleigh, 4th Monday in May and 1st Monday in December. Julius R. Fortune, clerk. Western District—H. G. Ewart, Hendersonville, judge. Terms—Greensborough, 1st Monday in April and October. Sam'l L. Troxton, clerk. Statesville, 3d Monday in April and October. Henry C. Cowles, clerk. Asheville, 1st Monday in May and November. Charlotte, 1st Monday in June and December. C. B. Moore, clerk, Asheville.

South Carolina.—William H. Brawley, Charleston, judge. Terms—Charleston, 1st Monday in January, May and July. Greenville, 1st Monday in February and August. Columbia, 4th Monday in November. C. J. C. Hutson, Charleston, clerk.

Recapitulation.

FOURTH CIRCUIT JUDGES. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States.

Nathan Goff. Charles H. Simonton.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Maryland—Thomas J. Morris.

Virginia—Edmund Waddill, Jr., and John Paul.

West Virginia—John J. Jackson.

North Carolina—Thomas R. Purnell and H. G. Ewart.

South Carolina—Wm. H. Brawley.

CLERKS OF COURTS IN MARYLAND.—SIX YEARS.

	Term	Ends.		Term
Appeals Court,	Allan Rutherford,	1903	Dorchester,	Charles Lake,
Allegany,	Theodore Luman,	1903	Frederick,	Douglas H. Harge
Anne Arundel,	George Wells,	1903	Garrett,	Edward Z. Tower,
Balt. city—Superior,	Robert Ogle,	1901	Harford,	Wm. S. Forwood,
Circuit,	Barreda Turner,	1903	Howard,	John H. Owings,
Circuit No. 2,	Alfred J. Schulz,	1901	Kent,	James T. Dixon,
Criminal,	Henry J. Broening,	1903	Montgomery,	Thomas Dawson,
Common Pleas,	James H. Livingston,	1903	Prince George's,	James B. Belt,
City,	Henry A. Schultz,	1899	Queen Anne's,	William H. Cecil,
Baltimore,	N. Bosley Merryman,	1903	Somerset,	Oliver T. Beaucham
Calvert,	George W. Dowell,	1903	St. Mary's,	Enoch B. Abell,
Caroline,	Charles W. Hobbs,	1903	Talbot,	Francis G. Wrights,
Carroll,	Jas. H. Billingslea,	1903	Washington,	George B. Oswald,
Cecil,	John G. Williams,	1903	Wicomico,	James T. Truitt,
Charles,	Benj. G. Stonestreet,	1903	Worcester,	Francis H. Purnell,

REGISTERS OF WILLS.—SIX YEARS.

REGISTER OF WILLIS.—SIX YEARS.	
Allegany,	Albert H. Dowden,
Anne Arundel,	Richard Baldwin,
Baltimore city,	Stephen R. Mason,
Baltimore,	Henry J. Hebb,
Calvert,	Joseph J. Bafford,
Caroline,	Robert J. Jump,
Carroll,	Joseph D. Brooks,
Cecil,	Reuben E. Jamar,
Charles,	Cataldus H. Posey,
Dorchester,	John W. Fletcher,
Frederick,	Charles E. Saylor,
Garrett.	James W. White,
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Harford,	G. Smith Norris,
Howard,	Isaac Scaggs,
Kent,	Clarence S. Hurloc
Montgomery,	Henry C. Allnutt,
Pr. George's,	Richard N. Ryon,
Queen Anne's,	Finley Roberts,
Somerset,	William F. Lankfor
St. Mary's,	Philip T. Buckler,
Talbot,	Charles R. Wootters
Washington,	Thomas E. Hilliard
Wicomico,	Levin J. Gale,
Worcester.	Edward P. Davis,

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.—FOUR YEARS.

NAME OF ATTORNEY.		FOUR YEARS FROM 1895.
Allegany,	George A. Pearre.	Harford,
Anne Arundel,	Jamee R. Brashears.	Howard,
Baltimore city,	Henry Duffy.	Kent,
Baltimore,	John S. Ensor.	Montgomery,
Calvert,	John B. Gray.	Pr. George's,
Caroline,	Wm. H. Deweese.	Queen Anne's,
Carroll,	John M. Reifsneider.	Somerset,
Cecil,	William S. Evans.	St. Mary's,
Charles,	Adrian Posey.	Talbot,
Dorchester,	James Higgins.	Washington,
Frederick,	William H. Hinks.	Wicomico,
Garrett.	Frederick A. Thayer.	Worcester,

SHERIFFS.—TWO YEARS FROM

		THE YEARS FROM 1857.
Allegany,	Robert P. Casey.	Harford,
Anne Arundel,	Frank S. Revell.	Howard
Baltimore city,	Edmund M. Hoffman.	Kent,
Baltimore,	Joshua T. Whittle.	Montgomery,
Calvert,	James W. Rawlings.	Pr. George's,
Caroline,	Robert C. Rice.	Queen Anne's,
Carroll,	Ephraim Haines.	Somerset,
Cecil,	J. Ross Conoly.	St. Mary's,
Charles,	John W. Clements.	Talbot,
Dorchester,	Samuel E. LeCompte.	Washington,
Frederick,	Albert M. Patterson.	Wicomico,
Garrett,	William Perry Lee.	Worcester.

SURVEYORS.—TWO YEARS FROM

SURVEYORS.—TWO YEARS FROM 1891.	
Allegany,	Charles G. Watson.
Anne Arundel,	Louis Green.
Baltimore city,	Frank H. Sloan.
Baltimore,	Charles B. McClean.
Calvert,	James B. Latimer.
Caroline,	J. Walter Noble.
Carroll,	Philip C. Kennedy.
Cecil,	Powell F. Johns.
Charles,	James S. Franklin.
Dorchester,	Thomas Leckie.
Frederick,	Edward Albaugh.
Garrett,	Franklin P. Green.
Harford,	William P. Clark.
Howard,	John T. R. R. Carroll.
Kent,	Harrison H. Gresham.
Montgomery,	Charles J. Maddox.
Pr. George's,	Edward L. Latimer.
Queen Anne's,	Harry R. Graham.
Somerset,	Vacant.
St. Mary's,	George B. Dent.
Talbot,	Nehemiah C. Fitzjarald.
Washington,	Elmer E. Piper.
Wicomico,	Peter S. Shockley.
Worcester,	Goldsbor' Colbourne.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF MARYLAND.

ALLEGANY.	Term Ends	HOWARD.	Term Ends
William Armstrong,	1899	D Patrick L. Smith,	1899
H. B. Pritchard,	1899	R Edmund Dorsey,	1901
John B. Stottlemyer,	1899	D Benjamin Hess,	1903
W. Cook,	1901	Clerk—Wm. J. Robinson.	
M. Clise,	1901		KENT.
W. J. Miller.		D Samuel Todd,	1899
ANNE ARUNDEL.		D George W. Hatcherson,	1899
G. Gischel,	1899	R Daniel Hill,	1899
H. Hopkins,	1901	D Joseph R. Usilton,	1901
Ham H. Brown,	1903	D Thomas J. Fletcher,	1901
A. K. Starlings.		Clerk—T. Waters Russell.	
BALTIMORE COUNTY.			MONTGOMERY.
W. N. Frederick,	1899	D Remus R. Darby,	1899
E. A. Blakeney,	1901	D Samuel K. Bready	1899
H. Knox,	1903	D John W. Walker,	1901
Clerk—C. Harris Collings.		D Eugene A. McAtee,	1901
*CALVERT.		D Richard T. Ray,	1901
H. Jones,	1899	Clerk—Warner W. Welsh.	
E. Humphreys,	1901		PRINCE GEORGE'S.
W. Sparklin,	1903	R Horace Crozier,	1901
Benson B. D. Bond.		D Richard J. Swann,	1899
CAROLINE.		D George T. Donaldson,	1899
W. E. Lord,	1899	R Benjamin N. Hardisty,	1901
C. Todd,	1901	R George W. Rawlings,	1903
J. Zacharias, Sr.,	1903	Clerk—John T. Fisher.	
Charles H. Whitby.			QUEEN ANN'S.
CARROLL.		D John E. George,	1899
H. Stem,		D John F. Godwin,	1901
Lemon,		D George A. Dever,	1903
S. Diehl,		Clerk—Joseph M. Parvis.	
John E. Mesenheimer.			SOMERSET.
CECIL.		R John D. Adams,	1899
W. Steele,	1899	R W. Jerome Sterling,	1901
T. Patton,	1899	R George A. Somers,	1903
B. Ewing,	1901	Clerk—Charles W. Long.	
John Banks.			ST. MARY'S.
CHARLES.		R Arthur C. Combs,	1899
A. L. Conte,	1899	R John T. Ballinger,	1901
J. Bragunier,	1899	R Dominick S. Bowles,	1903
R. Bowling,	1901	Clerk—Joseph H. Ching.	
H. Ching,	1903		TALBOT.
Norman,		R George H. Trax,	1899
F. De Sales Mudd.		R James H. McNeal,	1901
DORCHESTER.		D Frank M. Willis,	1903
Wilson Dail,	1899	Clerk—Charles F. Stewart.	
F. Noble,	1901		WASHINGTON.
W. T. Webb,	1903	R Alfred G. Lewis,	1899
J. M. Robertson.		R Lewis Downey,	1899
FREDERICK.		R Merritt S. Haines,	1899
P. Grossnickle,	1899	D Frank T. Elliott,	1901
J. Albaugh,	1899	D Daniel M. Neikirk,	1901
A. Dean,	1901	Clerk—Millard F. Smith.	
H. Horman,			WICOMICO.
E. Remsburg,	1899	D Jeremiah J. Morris,	1899
C. C. Ausherman.	1901	D Henry J. Messick,	1899
GARRETT.		D Alfred W. Reddish,	1899
H. Layman,	1899	D Samuel P. Wilson,	1901
W. Kelso,	1901	D J. Ratcliff Farlow,	1901
T. Garey,	1901	Clerk—Dr. H. Laird Todd.	
Albert G. Ross.			WORCESTER.
HARFORD.		D William W. Brittingham,	1899
Scarborough,	1899	D W. Elton Boston,	1899
A. Durham,	1901	D Thomas Holloway,	1899
E. Spencer,	1903	D Charles M. Peters,	1901
George J. Finny.		D Edwin H. Taylor,	1901
		Clerk—Dr. George W. Bishop.	

Entire new board to be elected in 1899 for two years' term.

MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

President—Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, Annapolis.	Zadock P. Wharton, Stockton, Worcester county.
Secretary—E. B. Prettyman, Baltimore city.	Rev. J. C. Nicholson, D. D., Baltimore county.
Joseph M. Cushing, Baltimore city.	Zachariah C. Ebaugh, Towson, Baltimore county.
E. B. Prettyman, Baltimore, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.	Samuel E. Forman, Baltimore, State Institute Conductor.

COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF MARYLAND.

Appointed by the Governor.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.	Term Exp.	GARRETT COUNTY.
Pres.—Duncan Sinclair, Midlothian,	1902	Pres.—John W. Laughlin, Deer Park
William H. Shepherd, Cumberland,	1900	W. A. Smith, Hoyes,
John G. Wilson, Cumberland,	1904	George W. Legge, Oakland,
Sec.—John E. Edwards, Cumberland.		Sec.—U. G. Palmer, Oakland.
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.		HARFORD COUNTY.
Pres.—Robert Murray, Cumberland,	1902	Pres.—W. P. Reckford, Reckford, Part F.
Harry M. Revell, Asbury,	1900	Martin L. Jarrett, Jarrettsville, F.
Bradford Rich, Jessups,	1904	Charles W. Baker, Aberdeen, F.
Sec.—F. Eugene Wathen, Annapolis.		Sec.—John D. Worthington, Belair.
BALTIMORE COUNTY.		HOWARD COUNTY.
Pres.—Reister Russell, Reisterstown,	1902	Pres.—Jas. E. Shreeve, Ellicott City
John P. Clark, Baltimore city,	1900	Henry O. Devries, Marriottsville,
James B. Ensor, Belfast.	1902	John Q. Selby, Rover,
Thomas B. Todd, North Point,	1900	Sec.—Philip T. Harman, Ellicott City
William B. Krout, Towson,	1904	Pres.—Cornelius C. Brown, Pomona
Talbot Jones, St. Denis,	1904	Joseph W. Harper, Still Pond,
Sec.—Zachariah C. Ebaugh, Towson.		Vacancy.
CALVERT COUNTY.		Sec.—Wm. G. Smyth, Chestertown,
Pres.—Chas. G. Spiknall, Pr. Fred'k,	1904	MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
William F. Robinson, Barstow,	1900	Pres.—John G. England, Rockville,
Robt. J. De Barril, Drum Point,	1902	James E. Williams, Boyd's,
Sec.—J. Frank Parran, Prince Fred'k.		Charles F. Kirk, Olney,
CAROLINE COUNTY.		Sec.—Willis B. Burdette, Rockville
Pres.—Thomas W. Jones, Ridgeley,	1902	PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.
Henry C. Fisher, Denton,	1900	Pres.—J. S. Sasscer, Upper Marlboro,
H. Franklin Stevens, Andersontown,	1904	Nelson A. Ryon, Bowie,
Sec.—M. Bates Stephens, Denton.		Hanson H. Sasscer, North Keys,
CARROLL COUNTY.		Sec.—D. E. Graves, Hyattsville.
Pres.—George R. Gehr, Westminster,	1902	QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.
John H. Landes, Alesia,	1902	Pres.—Jas. M. Corkran, Centreville,
Marshall G. Shaw, Uniontown,	1904	E. A. Sudler, Sudlersville,
Charles E. Nicodemus, Sam's Creek,	1900	William B. Reed, Jr., Centreville,
Elias O. Grimes, Westminster,	1904	Sec.—Louis L. Beatty, Centreville.
William Reindollar, Taneytown,	1900	SOMERSET COUNTY.
Sec.—Deweels L. Farrar, Westminster.		Pres.—B. F. Lankford, Princess Anne
CECIL COUNTY.		Ephraim G. Polk, Princess Anne,
Pres.—George A. Blake, Elkton,	1904	E. Samuel Gunby, Crisfield,
Cornelius S. Abrahams, Woodlawn,	1902	Sec.—Robt. F. Duer, Princess Anne
George O. Geary, North East,	1900	ST. MARY'S COUNTY.
Sec.—George Biddle, Elkton.		Pres.—Z. R. Morgan, Mechanicsville
CHARLES COUNTY.		J. Frank Bohannan, Park Hall,
Pres.—Wm. P. Jameson, Newburgh,	1902	Daniel J. Payne, Clements,
J. Thomas Halley, Pomonkey,	1900	Sec.—George W. Joy, Leonardtown
Price Gray, Grayton,	1904	TALBOT COUNTY.
Sec.—Thomas M. Carpenter, Wicomico.		Pres.—Michael B. Nichols, Easton,
DORCHESTER COUNTY.		Dr. Robert A. Dodson, St. Michael's,
Pres.—M. J. Perkins, Cambridge,	1904	John F. Mullikin, Trappe,
William L. Rhodes, Rhodesdale,	1902	Sec.—Alexander Chaplain, Easton.
Irving M. Langrell, Wingates,	1900	WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Sec.—Josiah L. Kerr, Cambridge.		Pres.—J. W. Stonebraker, Hagerstown,
FREDERICK COUNTY.		William Kaelhofer, Hagerstown,
Pres.—E. R. Zimmerman, Emmittsb'g,	1900	H. A. McComas, Hagerstown,
David D. Thomas, Licksville,	1900	C. W. Humerichouse, Williamsport,
Lewis F. Kefauver, Middletown,	1902	D. A. Rohrer, Trego,
S. Amos Urner, Liberty Town,	1902	David Lesher, Clearspring,
Jacob B. Tyson, Frederick,	1904	Sec.—George C. Pearson, Hagerstown
Henry O. Zimmerman, Walkersville,	1904	
Sec.—Ephraim L. Boblitz, Frederick.		

County School Commissioners of Maryland—Continued.

WICOMICO COUNTY.	Term Exp.	WORCESTER COUNTY.	Term Exp.
Samuel A. Graham, Salisbury,	1902	Pres.—E. W. McMaster, Pocomoke C'y,	1900
Dorman, Salisbury,	1900	Laban T. Quillan, Berlin,	1902
Parsons, Parsonsburg,	1904	Asbury C. Riley, Snow Hill,	1904
Hos. H. Williams, Salisbury.		Sec.—W. D. Straughn, Snow Hill.	

Secretaries of the County School Boards are also Treasurers and Examiners
in their respective counties.

SCHOOL BOARD OF BALTIMORE CITY.

William T. Malster, Mayor.

F. New, President.	James F. Morgan, Sup't of Supplies.
F. Bender, Secretary.	George W. McGill, Librarian.
A. Wise, Superintendent.	Solomon L. Auerbach, Clerk to Sec'y.
McCahan, Ass't Superintendent.	Elwood A. Green, Clerk to Superintendent and Secretary.
H. Schilling, Ass't Secretary.	

Name.	Address.	Tm. Exp.
Edwin J. Griffin,	2212 East Pratt street,	1901
John H. Horst,	1815 Eastern avenue.	1899
Edward Esslinger,	1514 East Baltimore street,	1900
J. J. Valentini, M.D.,	1002 East Pratt street,	1902
Henry J. Bentzel,	710 Aisquith street,	1901
Adolph P. Schuch,	1939 Orleans street,	1900
Edward Brady,	902 East Biddle street,	1902
John T. Foley,	4 Light street,	1899
Michael Sheehan,	8 Light street,	1899
John J. Faupel,	231 North Howard street,	1902
Wm. W. Dix,	836 North Eutaw street,	1900
G. Lane Taneyhill, M.D.,	1103 Madison avenue,	1901
Harry K. Muller,	202 West Lexington street,	1899
Charles H. Gatch,	315 North Carrollton avenue,	1900
Charles H. Heintzman,	922 South Charles street,	1901
John A. Jones,	526 West Barre street,	1902
Benjamin F. Hiss,	11 East Randall street,	1900
Oscar Wacker,	131 West Hamburg street,	1902
Merville H. Carter, M. D.,	1800 West Baltimore street,	1899
Columbus C. Isaacs,	702 North Carrollton avenue,	1901
Henry F. New,	West Arlington,	1901
Charles H. Bond,	729 Gorsuch avenue,	1901

BALTIMORE CITY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

the charter granted by the General Assembly of 1898 the Department of Education of Baltimore city will consist of nine school commissioners, to be appointed by the Mayor in October succeeding his election, and by the Second Branch of the Council. They will enter on duty immediately following their appointment, or as soon as their appointments are confirmed.

The Mayor first chosen in May, 1899, will appoint the school commissioners in month of February succeeding his term, namely, in February, 1900, and will enter on duty March 1, 1900, and continue until their successors are appointed and confirmed.

The Mayor will designate the President of the School Board at the time he makes appointments. The term of the commissioners is six years, and three of them will retire at the end of every two

years. Three members of the first board appointed will retire in two and four years, to be decided among them by lot.

The Board of School Commissioners will appoint the city Superintendent of Public Instruction and assistant superintendents; also one or more visitors to each school, the visitors to serve without pay.

The school teachers will be selected by the superintendent and his assistants, in accordance with the merit system and subject to confirmation by the School Board. The commissioners will appoint the faculty of the City College and the teachers of the Polytechnic Institute and the high schools, as well as various subordinate officers in the department.

Church and party ties shall not be regarded by the Mayor in making his selections, the intention being to keep the public schools entirely out of the field of political and religious differences. Ward lines are also abolished in making selections.

COUNTY TAXES IN MARYLAND.

Counties.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Allegany,	\$.81 1/4	\$.93 1/4	\$.87 1/4	\$.91 1/4	\$.86	\$.96	\$.92	\$.87	\$.86
*Anne Arundel,	.89	1.09	.81	.98	.86	1.19	.98	.96	.96
Baltimore City,	1.90	1.85	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.70	1.75	2.00	2.00
Baltimore City Annex,	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Baltimore County,	.36	.63	.54	.70	.70	.70	.70	.80	.63
Calvert,	.87 1/2	.92	.91	1.10	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.16
Caroline,	.92 1/4	.92 1/4	.92 1/4	.92 1/4	.92 1/4	1.00	1.00	1.03	.97
**Carroll,	.50	.50	.50	.50	.42	.42	.42	.50	.45
Cecil,	.67 1/2	.70	.63	.82	.70	.80	.75	.90	.80
Charles,	.92	.93	.88	.95	.96	.90	1.03	1.02	1.10
Dorchester,	.85 1/4	.92 1/4	.92 1/4	.95 1/4	.95 1/4	.98 1/4	.98 1/4	1.07 1/2	1.02 1/4
Frederick,	.70	.62	.62	.62	.62	.67	.67	.67	.82
Garrett,	1.08	.98	.98	1.07	1.09	1.14	1.10	1.10	.78
Harford,	.75	.87	.83	1.03	.79	.83	.70	.81	.85
Howard,	.60	.76	.70	.71	.71	.71	.66 1/2	.71	.75
Kent,	.88	.88	.82	.97	.90	.84	.94	.92	.90
Montgomery,	.92 1/4	.91 1/4	.90 1/4	.90 1/4	.88 1/4	.82 1/4	.80 1/4	.88 1/4	.88 1/4
Prince George's,	.95	1.00	.80	.80	.80	.77	.85	.92 1/2	.92
Queen Anne's,	.91	.92	.93	.89	.87	.92	.85	1.00	.90
Somerset,	.92	1.20	.95	.90	.95	1.00	1.22 1/4	1.14	1.08
St. Mary's,	.97	.93	.90	1.00	.93	1.07	1.00	1.05	1.10
Talbot,	.73	.83	.83	.78	.83	.90	.84	.97 1/2	.92
Washington,	.86	.78	.78	.78	.78	.70	.75	.73	.78
Wicomico,	.97 1/2	.77	.75 1/4	.82 1/4	.82 1/4	.80 1/4	.80 1/4	.86 1/4	.82 1/4
Worcester,	.80	.90	.78	.75	.90	.87	1.00	1.00	.92

ANNE ARUNDEL.

*The entire tax in the districts of Anne Arundel county for each year is as follows:

Districts.	1897.	1898.
First.	\$.89	\$.98
Second,	.90	.95
Third,	1.07	1.16
Fourth,	1.13	1.21
Fifth,	1.23	1.06
Sixth,	.63	.71
Eighth,	.85	1.01

CARROLL.

**The Carroll county road tax is added to the general county tax, in several districts as follows:

Dists.	1897.	1898.	Dists.	1897.
First,	\$.08	\$.12	Eighth,	\$.08
Second,	.10	.10	Ninth,	.10
Third,	.08	.08	Tenth,	.08
Fourth,	.13	.16	Eleventh,	.13
Fifth,	.13	.13	Twelfth,	.13
Sixth,	.11	.11	Thirteenth,	.11
Seventh,	.08	.08		

TAX RATES OF TOWNS AND CITIES IN MARYLAND.

Towns and Cities.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Towns and Cities.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Aberdeen,	\$.40	\$.60	\$.60	\$.58	\$.70	Hagersto'n,	\$.59 1/2	\$.59 1/2	\$.60 1/2	\$.57
Annapolis,	.80	.80	.80	.70	.65	HavredeGrc	.60	.60	.60	.60
Balto. City,	1.70	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.25	Laurel,	..	..	..	..
Balto. An'x,	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	Lonacon'g,	.25	.50	.50	.50
Belair,	.48	.75	.75	.75	.75	Oakland,	.50	.50	.50	.50
Cambridge,	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	Pt. Deposit,	.30	.30	.30	.30
Centreville,	.30	.30	.35	.35	.45	PocomokeC.	..	..	..	..
Chestert'n,	.35	.30	.25	.25	.25	Princ's Ann	.30	.30	.50	.50
Crisfield,	.50	.40	.50	.50	.50	Ridgely,	..	..	.10	.10
Cumberl'd,	.75	.75	.75	.93	.91	Rockville,	.40	.40	.40	.40
Denton,	.25	.40	.40	.30	.30	Salisbury,	.35	.35	.35	.35
Ellicott C'y,	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	Snow Hill,	.20	.20	.40	.40
Elkton,	.35	.35	.45	.45	.45	Taneytown,	..	..	..	..
Frederick,	.87 1/2	.87 1/2	.87 1/2	1.10	1.00	Westmins'r,	.30	.30	.30	.37 1/2
Frostburg,	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	Williamspt.	..	..	..	..

BELT TAXATION.

Until the year 1900 the rate of taxation for municipal purposes in the territory annexed to Baltimore city, under the Act of 1888, ch. 98, shall not exceed the tax rate of Baltimore county for the year 1887. This rate was 60 cents on the \$100. Up to the year 1900 the expenditure of the city in the annexed territory shall be

equal to the amount received from the property in the Annex shall be half the city rate of taxation, except on land opened by streets, and not then there shall be upon every block of ground so opened at least six dwellings or ready for occupation.

MARYLAND PROPERTY VALUES.

Assessment for State Taxes, 1897-1898.

Counties and Baltimore City.	Assessed Value of Property for State Levy in 1897.	Assessed Value of Property for State Levy in 1898.	Amount of Levy for 1898 at 17½ c. on each \$100.
Allegany,	\$ 16,296,611	\$ 16,236,750	\$ 28,820 23
Anne Arundel,	11,659,836	11,969,427	21,245 73
Baltimore City,	336,219,168	331,514,032	588,437 41
Baltimore County,	66,986,863	67,541,824	119,886 73
Calvert,	2,159,085	2,187,006	3,881 93
Caroline,	4,627,649	4,668,185	8,286 03
Carroll,	16,110,873	16,128,876	28,628 75
Cecil,	12,061,251	11,446,771	20,318 02
Charles,	3,507,315	3,516,354	6,241 52
Chesapeake	6,510,384	6,516,051	11,565 99
Frederick,	20,297,283	20,292,220	36,018 69
Garrett,	6,535,735	6,754,091	11,988 51
Hanover,	12,337,256	12,295,276	21,824 12
Howard,	9,035,219	8,956,367	15,897 55
Montgomery,	7,513,413	7,514,200	13,337 71
Prince George's,	11,945,080	11,753,420	20,862 32
Queen Anne's,	10,886,463	10,983,704	19,496 07
Somerset,	8,409,482	8,484,945	15,060 78
St. Mary's,	4,328,676	4,305,654	7,642 53
Calvert,	3,068,723	3,094,708	5,493 10
Washington,	8,028,980	8,103,532	14,383 77
Wicomico,	19,016,735	18,880,030	33,512 05
Worcester,	5,223,303	4,855,307	8,618 19
Totals,	5,169,919	5,327,366	9,456 08
	\$607,965,272	\$603,326,096	\$1,070,903 81

RECAPITULATION, 1898.

Amount of Levy in 1898 for—	Amounts.
Public School Tax at 10½ cents on each \$100,	\$ 633,492 39
Outstanding Debt at 4½ cents on each \$100,	248,872 01
Free Books at 2 cents on each \$100,	120,665 22
Penitentiary Loan at 15-16 of 1 cent on each \$100,	56,561 83
Insane Asylum Loan at 3-16 of 1 cent on each \$100,	11,312 36
Total,	\$1,070,903 81

The total assessed basis and levy in past years may be summarized for comparison as follows:

Years	Basis.	Am't of Levy.	Tax.	Years	Basis.	Am't of Levy.	Tax.
1876	\$129,112,418	\$740,218 87	.17½	1897	\$607,965,272	\$1,079,138 27	.17½
1877	478,468,028	825,357 26	.17½	1898	603,326,096	1,070,903 81	.17½
1898	540,461,747	959,319 53	.17½				

The basis in the above includes real and personal property, but it does not include the tax on incorporated institutions.

STATE TAX.

The State tax of Maryland is levied for State. The county, town and city rates are also on the \$100. A number of the towns of Maryland are not incorporated, and pay no town taxes, being subject only to the county and State rates. The list of towns given on p. 122, in which town taxes are levied does not pretend to be complete. It was compiled simply to afford the opportunity for comparison.

The State tax of Maryland is levied for the following purposes:

Public schools,	10½ cts.
Free books,	2 cts.
Public debt,	5½ cts.
	17½ cts.

This rate of 17½ cents is levied on each \$100 of assessed property value in the

FUNDED DEBT OF MARYLAND.

January 1, 1899.

	Amount of Loans.	Owned by State.	Outstand- ing to be Refunded
Defence Redemption Loan,	\$3,000,000 00	\$1,848,213 00	\$1,151,791
Exchange Loan of 1886,	1,898,829 10	1,106,949 40	791
Exchange Loan of 1889,	3,079,400 00	557,800 00	2,521
Exchange Loan of 1891,	706,757 14	651,227 71	52
	\$8,684,986 24	\$4,167,190 11	\$4,517,762
Less Defence Redemption Loan, unexchanged,		\$47,600 00	
Less Exchange Loan of 1889, unexchanged,		12,400 00	
Less Exchange Loan of 1891, unexchanged,		2,045 00	
Total of old debt to be refunded,			\$1,455,600
Plus new loan for Penitentiary,		\$300,000 00	
Plus new loan for Insane Asylum,		220,000 00	
Plus new loan for Maryland House of Correction,		80,000 00	
Total "Consolidated Loan of 1899,"			\$5,055,000
3.50 Per Cent. Penitentiary Loan of 1896,			500,000
3.50 Per Cent. Insane Asylum Loan of 1896,			100,000
Total funded debt, January 1, 1899,			\$5,655,000
	OFFSET.		
Northern Central Railway Mortgage,		\$1,500,000 00	
Stock Farmers' National Bank, Annapolis,		46,470 00	
Stock Annapolis Water Company,		30,000 00	
Stock Baltimore and Fredericktown Turnpike Company,		11,000 00	
Cash in Sinking Funds,		518,213 18	
Net debt of State, January 1, 1898,			\$3,550,000
The Act of 1898, chapter 219, authorizing the Consolidated Loan of 1899 and providing for the financial operations above set forth, also authorized the issuance of \$300,000 for a State armory building in Baltimore, to be used by the Fifth Regiment M. N. G. It was not the policy of the treasury officers to issue that part of the loan for this purpose at present, so that it is not part of the State debt on Jan. 1.			

PRESIDENTS OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS, 1898.

Country.	Name.	Executive Residence
Argentina.	Julio A. Roca.	Buenos Aires.
Bolivia.	Severo Fernandez Alonso.	Sucre.
Brazil.	M. F. de Campos Salles.	Rio de Janeiro.
Chile.	Federico Errazuris.	Santiago.
Colombia.	Miguel Antonio Caro.	Bogota.
Costa Rica.	Rafael Iglesias.	San Jose.
Ecuador.	Eloy Alfaro.	Quito.
Guatemala.	Manuel Estrada Cabrera.	Guatemala City.
Haiti.	Tiresias Simon Sam.	Port au Prince.
Honduras.	Policarpo Bonilla.	Tegucigalpa.
Mexico.	Porfirio Diaz.	City of Mexico.
Nicaragua.	Jose Santos Zelaya.	Managua.
Paraguay.	Juan B. Egusquiza.	Asuncion.
Peru.	Nicolas de Pierola.	Lima.
Salvador.	Rafael Antonio Gutierrez.	San Salvador.
Santo Domingo.	Ulises Heureaux.	Santo Domingo.
United States.	William McKinley.	Washington, D.
Uruguay.	Juan Lindolfo Cuestas.	Montevideo.
Venezuela.	Ignacio Andrade.	Caracas.

DEBT OF BALTIMORE CITY—JANUARY 1, 1899.

The Various Loans and Rates of Interest on City Securities.

Loan.	Rate.	Date of Maturity.	Amount.
ted,	3½ per cent.	At pleasure after July 1, 1930.	\$5,000,000 00
	5 per cent.	At pleasure after July 1, 1916.	5,000,000 00
	4 per cent.	At pleasure after Nov. 1, 1926.	1,000,000 00
	6 per cent.	At pleasure after July 1, 1900.	800,000 00
	5 per cent.	At pleasure after July 1, 1916.	1,000,000 00
	4 per cent.	At pleasure after Nov. 1, 1922.	500,000 00
Run Improvement	4 per cent.	At pleasure after Jan. 1, 1920.	250,000 00
	4 per cent.	At pleasure after Nov. 1, 1920.	500,000 00
lls,	6 per cent.	April 9, 1900.	800,000 00
lls,	5 per cent.	April 9, 1900.	957,000 00
lls,	3½ per cent.	April 9, 1900.	483,000 00
lls,	3½ per cent.	April 9, 1900.	160,000 00
lls,	3 per cent.	April 9, 1900.	100,000 00
,	6 per cent.	April 15, 1900.	1,000,000 00
	6 per cent.	March 7, 1902.	500,000 00
Maryland R. R.,	6 per cent.	January 1, 1902.	1,000,000 00
h Extension,	5 per cent.	September 1, 1916.	280,000 00
Run Sewer,	4 per cent.	November 3, 1904.	350,000 00
Park,	4 per cent.	October 1, 1920.	200,000 00
Maryland R. R.,	4 per cent.	July 1, 1925.	684,000 00
Maryland R. R.,	3½ per cent.	January 1, 1927.	1,704,000 00
Improvement.,	3½ per cent.	July 1, 1928.	4,850,000 00
	3½ per cent.	July 1, 1936.	1,453,300 00
	3½ per cent.	January 1, 1940.	5,754,000 00
pprovement,	3½ per cent.	March 1, 1945.	2,330,000 00
ion Loan,		No interest allowed.	9,382 95
Stock,			
Total			226,664,692.05

Total funded debt,

GUARANTEED DEBT.

Guarndorsement of Western Maryland R. R. 3d Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1900, \$875,000 00
Total funded and guaranteed debt \$37,539,682.95

Total funded and guaranteed debt,

DEBT SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of the debt of the city of Baltimore, the sinking fund and the productive assets of its treasury:

productive and interest-bearing assets (stocks at par value). \$32,532,296 47
14,144,270 99

Balance of debt over available interest-bearing assets, \$18,888,025 48

During 1898 the funded and guaranteed debts were increased \$1,369,106.00 by the issue of the following: \$909,500 Four Million 3½ per cent. 1945 Loan; \$489,600 Public Improvement 3½ per cent. 1940 Loan, less the redemption of \$9,994 of overdue stock.

A DEAD-LOCKED CONVENTION.

The Republican convention of the Sixth Maryland District, which met at Frederick City September 14, 1898, to nominate a candidate for Congress, took 1474 ineffectual ballots. With only occasional variation, the vote each time stood as follows:

George A. Pearre, Allegany, 6 Edward Stake, Washington,
 Walton G. Urner, Frederick, 6
 Robert A. Ravenscroft, Garrett, 3 Total,
 Maryland

The convention, on September 16, adjourned to meet in Oakland September 27. Then Mr. Gould withdrew from the contest, and Mr. Pearre was nominated.

COURT OF APPEALS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Chief Justice—Richard H. Alvey.
Associate Justice—Martin F. Morris.

Associate Justice—Seth Shepard.
Clerk—Robert Willet.

CATHOLIC PRELATES.

Hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

PROVINCE OF BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md.—Jas. Gibbons, Cardinal and Archbishop.
Charleston, S. C.—H. P. Northrop.
Richmond, Va.—A. Van de Vyver.
Savannah, Ga.—Thomas A. Becker.
St. Augustine, Fla.—John Moore.
Wheeling, W. Va.—P. J. Donahue.
Wilmington, Del.—John J. Monaghan.
Vicariate Apostolic, N. Car.—Leo Haid, O. S. B.

PROVINCE OF BOSTON.

Boston, Mass.—John J. Williams, Archbishop; John Brady, Auxiliary Bishop.
Burlington, Vt.—Louis De Goesbriand; John Michaud, Coadjutor Bishop.
Manchester, N. H.—D. M. Bradley.
Hartford, Conn.—Michael Tierney.
Portland, Me.—James A. Healy.
Providence, R. I.—Matthew Harkins.
Springfield, Mass.—Thos. D. Beaven.

PROVINCE OF ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo.—John J. Kain, Archbishop.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Louis M. Fink, O.S.B.
Concordia, Kan.—John F. Cunningham.
Wichita, Kan.—J. J. Hennessy.
Kansas City, Mo.—John J. Hogan; John J. Glennon, Coadjutor Bishop.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Maurice F. Burke.

PROVINCE OF DUBUQUE.

Dubuque, Ia.—J. Hennessy, Archbishop.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—Thomas M. Lenihan.
Davenport, Iowa—Henry Cosgrove.
Lincoln, Neb.—Thomas Bonacum.
Omaha, Neb.—Richard Scannell.

PROVINCE OF CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O.—W. H. Elder, Archbishop.
Cleveland, O.—Ignatius F. Horstmann.
Columbus, O.—John A. Watterson.
Covington, Ky.—C. P. Maes.
Detroit, Mich.—John S. Foley.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Joseph Rademacher.
Louisville, Ky.—Wm. G. McCloskey.
Vincennes, Ind.—F. S. Chatard.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—H. J. Richter.
Nashville, Tenn.—Thomas S. Byrne.

PROVINCE OF MILWAUKEE.

Milwaukee, Wis.—F. Katzer, Archbishop.
Green Bay, Wis.—Sebast. Messmer.
La Crosse, Wis.—James Schwebach.
Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—John Vertin.

PROVINCE OF CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill.—Pat'k A. Feehan, Archb'p.
Peoria, Ill.—John L. Spalding.
Alton, Ill.—James Ryan.
Bellville, Ill.—John Janssen.

PROVINCE OF NEW YORK.

New York—M. A. Corrigan, Archbishop;
John M. Farley, Auxiliary Bishop.
Albany, N. Y.—Thomas M. A. Burke.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Chas. E. McDonnell.
Buffalo, N. Y.—James E. Quigley.
Newark, N. J.—Wm. M. Wigger.
Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Henry Gabrels.
Syracuse, N. Y.—P. A. Ludden.
Rochester, N. Y.—B. J. McQuaid.
Trenton, N. J.—James A. McFaull.

PROVINCE OF NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, La.—Placidus L. Chap.
Archbishop.
Galveston, Texas—N. A. Gallagher.
Little Rock, Ark.—Edward Fitzgerald.
Mobile, Ala.—Edward P. Allen.
Natchez, Miss.—Thomas Heslin.
Natchitoches, La.—A. Durier.
San Antonio, Texas—J. A. Forest.
Dallas, Tex.—Ed. J. Dunne.
Vic. Apos. Brownsville, Texas—P.
Verdaguer.
Vic. Apos., Ind. Ter.—Theodore M.
schaert.

PROVINCE OF OREGON.

Oregon—Vacant.
Nesqually, W. T.—Ed. O'Dea.
Helena, Mont.—J. B. Brondel.
Boise, Idaho—A. J. Glorieux.
Vancouver's Island—Alexander Chri.

PROVINCE OF ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, Minn.—John Ireland, Arch.
Duluth, Minn.—J. McGolrick.
St. Cloud, Minn.—James Trobec.
Winona, N. D.—J. B. Cotter.
Jamestown, N. D.—John Shanley.
Sioux Falls, S. D.—Thomas O'Gorman.

PROVINCE OF PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa.—P. J. Ryan, Archb.
Edmond F. Prendergast, Aux'y Bis.
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.—R. Phe.
Erie, Pa.—Tobias Mullen; John E.
maurice, Coadjutor.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Vacant.
Scranton, Pa.—William O'Hara; M.
Hoban, Coad. Bishop.

PROVINCE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal.—P. W. Riordan, Arch.
Sacramento, Cal.—Thomas Grace.
Los Angeles and Monterey, Cal.—G. M.
gomery,
Salt Lake, Utah—Laur. Scanlan.

PROVINCE OF SANTA FE.

Santa Fe, N. M.—Vacant.
Tucson, Arizona—P. Bourgade.
Denver, Col.—Nicholas C. Matz.

TITULAR BISHOPS.

Tit. Archbishop of Tomi—J. B. Salpointe.
Titular Bishop of Antonia—Ignat. M.
Titular Bishop of Echinos—A. A. Cur.

APOSTOLIC DELEGATES.

Apostolic Delegate—Archbishop Seb.
tian Martinelli, O. S. A. Residen.
201 I street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Mgr. Martinelli was appointed to succe.
Mgr. Satolli as Apostolic Delegate by Pope
Leo XIII July 30, 1896. He is fully clo.
with powers from Rome to settle eccl.
astical questions arising in the Churc.
the United States. As Apostolic Dele.
gate, he has the supreme power, in chur.
government, of the delegating Pow.
Mgr. Sbarretti is Auditor of the Delega.
and Dr. F. Z. Rooker Secretary.

Apostolic Delegate in Cuba and Porto Rico
and Charge d'Affaires for the Philip.
pines—Archbishop P. L. Chapelle,
New Orleans; appointed Oct. 12, 1898.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BISHOPS.

Alabama—Richard Hooker Wilmer; H. M. Jackson, Coadjutor.
 Alaska—Peter T. Rowe.
 Arkansas—Wm. Croswell Doane.
 Cheyenne, N.C.—Junius M. Horner, (elect).
 Boise, Idaho—James B. Funsten, (elect).
 California—William F. Nichols.
 Cape Palmas, Africa—Sam'l D. Ferguson.
 Central N. York—Fred'k D. Huntington.
 Central Pennsylvania—Ethelbert Talbot.
 Chicago—William E. McLaren.
 Colorado—John F. Spalding.
 Connecticut—John Williams, Presg. Bp.; C. B. Brewster, Coadjutor.
 Dallas, Texas—Alexander C. Garrett.
 Delaware—Leighton Coleman.
 Duluth, Minn.—James D. Morrison.
 East Carolina—Alfred A. Watson.
 Easton, Md.—William Forbes Adams.
 Florida—Edwin G. Weed.
 Grand du Lac, Wis.—Charles C. Grafton.
 Georgia—Cleland K. Nelson.
 Indiana—John H. White.
 Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison, (elect).
 Kansas—Frank R. Millspaugh.
 Kentucky—Thomas U. Dudley.
 Kyoto, Japan—Vacant.
 Laramie, Wyoming—Anson R. Graves.
 Lexington, Ky.—Lewis W. Burton.
 Long Island—Abram N. Littlejohn.
 Los Angeles, Cal.—Joseph H. Johnson.
 Louisiana—Davis Sessums.
 Maine—Henry A. Neely.
 Marquette, Mich.—Gershon M. Williams.
 Maryland—William Paret.
 Massachusetts—William Lawrence.
 Michigan—Thomas F. Davies.
 Milwaukee—Isaac Lea Nicholson.
 Minnesota—Henry B. Whipple; Mahlon N. Gilbert, Coadjutor.
 Mississippi—Hugh Miller Thompson.
 Missouri—Daniel S. Tuttle.
 At the General Convention of 1898, held in Washington city, Rev. Lucius Lee Kinsolving was elected a Bishop for Brazil, as for a foreign country, the same as in the case of Bishop James T. Holly, for Hayti, since 1874.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTIONS.

The next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States will be held at San Francisco, Cal., in 1901.
 Secretary House of Bishops—Rev. Samuel Hart, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
 Secretary House of Deputies—Rev. Charles L. Hutchins, Concord, Mass.
 The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Maryland will meet in Emmanuel Church, Baltimore, Wednesday, May 31, 1899.
 The Protestant Episcopal Convention

of the Diocese of Easton will be held in Christ Church, Easton, Tuesday, June 6, 1899.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Washington will meet in Trinity Church, Washington, D. C., Wednesday, May 3, 1899.

The Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia will meet in St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Wednesday, May 17, 1899.

The Council of the Diocese of Southern Virginia will meet in Danville, Thursday, June 8, 1899.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church will meet in York, Pa., May 24, 1899.
 The president is Rev. Dr. M.W. Hamma,

of Washington, D. C.; secretary, Rev. Dr. William S. Freas, 2114 E. Baltimore street, Baltimore; treasurer, Louis Manss, Cincinnati, Ohio.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishops.	Ordained.	Class.	Residence.
1. Thomas Bowman.	1872	Retired.	Evanston, Ill.
2. Randolph S. Foster.	1872	Retired.	Roxbury, Mass.
3. Stephen M. Merrill.	1872	Superintendent.	Chicago, Ill.
4. Edward G. Andrews.	1872	Superintendent.	New York City, N.
5. Henry W. Warren.	1880	Superintendent.	University Park, Pa.
6. Cyrus D. Foss.	1880	Superintendent.	Philadelphia, Pa.
7. John F. Hurst.	1880	Superintendent.	Washington, D. C.
8. William X. Ninde,	1880	Superintendent.	Detroit, Mich.
9. John M. Walden,	1884	Superintendent.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
10. Willard F. Mallalieu.	1884	Superintendent.	Boston, Mass.
11. Charles H. Fowler.	1884	Superintendent.	Buffalo, N. Y.
12. John H. Vincent.	1888	Superintendent.	Topeka, Kan.
13. James N. Fitz Gerald.	1888	Superintendent.	St. Louis, Mo.
14. Isaac W. Joyce.	1888	Superintendent.	Minneapolis, Minn.
15. John P. Newman.	1888	Superintendent.	San Francisco, Cal.
16. Daniel A. Goodsell.	1888	Superintendent.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
17. Charles C. McCabe.	1896	Superintendent.	Fort Worth, Tex.
18. Earl Cranston.	1896	Superintendent.	Portland, Ore.
19. William Taylor.	1884	Retired.	Vivi Congo, Africa.
20. James M. Thoburn.	1888	Missionary.	Calcutta, India.
21. Joseph C. Hartzell.	1896	Missionary.	Vivi Congo, Africa.

The next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet on the first Wednesday of May, 1900.

ANNUAL CONFERENCES. 1899.

Conferences.	Place.	Time.	Bishop.
Baltimore.	Baltimore City, Md.	March 1.	Goodsell.
Virginia.	Gladeville, Va.	March 16.	Newman.
Wilmington.	Cambridge, Md.	March 22.	Foss.
Delaware.	Milford, Del.	April 5.	Warren.
New York.	Newburgh, N. Y.	April 5.	Joyce.
Philadelphia.	Manayunk, Philadelphia.	March 15.	Nuide.
Washington.	Roanoke, Va.	March 9.	Goodsell.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

BISHOPS AND THEIR RESIDENCES.

1870—John C. Keener, New Orleans.	1886—Eugene R. Hendrix, Kansas City, Mo.
1882—Alpheus W. Wilson, Baltimore.	1886—Joseph S. Key, Fort Worth, Texas.
1882—John C. Granbery, Ashland, Va.	1890—Oscar P. Fitzgerald, San Francisco, Calif.
1882—Rob't K. Hargrove, Nashville, Tenn.	1898—Warren A. Candler.
1886—Wm. W. Duncan, Spartansburg, S.C.	1898—Henry C. Morrison.
1886—Chas. B. Galloway, Jackson, Miss.	

The next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will be held in 1902 at Dallas, Texas, perhaps; not decided.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the

Methodist Episcopal Church South will meet at Petersburg, Va., November, 1899.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Church South will meet at Alexandria, Va., March 29, 1899.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church will meet May 18th 1900, at such place as may be fixed by the president of the General Conference and the board of publication of the church.

The Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church will meet on the first Wednesday in April, 1899; place to be fixed.

The overture sent down to the Annual Conference from the last General Conference, changing the time for the meetings of the General Conference from four

years to six years, was lost. Up to the close of the year 1898 the necessary two thirds of the Annual Conference, acting affirmatively, had not reported to President of the General Conference, Joshua W. Hering, Westminister, Md., in regard to the overtures for the ordination of women and their admission as representatives in the General Conference; nor upon the overtures electing stewards and making presidents of Christian Endeavor Societies members of Quarterly Conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The next meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Northern), will be held at Westminster Church, Minneapolis, Minn., May 18, 1899. Stated clerk, Rev. W. H. Roberts, 1819 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The stated meetings of the Presbytery of Baltimore (Northern) begin on the third Monday in April, the second Tuesday of June, the first Monday of October and the second Tuesday of December of each year. Stated clerk, Rev. Henry Branch, D.D., Ellicott City, Md.

The next meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern), will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., May 18, 1899. Stated clerk,

Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, 1001 E. Main street, Richmond, Va.; permanent clerk, Rev. Robert P. Farris, St. Louis, Mo.

The Presbytery of Maryland (Southern) meets in April and October of each year. Stated clerk, Rev. Parke P. Flournoy, Bethesda, Md. The April meeting will be held in the Maryland Avenue Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, April 11, 1899.

The Synod of Virginia, of which the Presbytery of Maryland is a part, and which embraces all the Southern Presbyterian Churches in Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia and Maryland, will hold its next meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, at Huntington, W. Va., October 24, 1899. Stated clerk, Rev. James P. Smith, D.D., of Richmond, Virginia.

BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

The Southern Baptist Convention will meet at Louisville, Ky., May 12, 1899. Hon. Jonathan Haralson, of Alabama, is president; Rev. Dr. Lansing Burrows, of Augusta, Ga., and Rev. Dr. O. F. Gregory, of Baltimore, secretaries.

The Maryland Baptist Union Association, Hon. Joshua Levering, president, and Rev. Howard Wayne Smith and Rev. M. Wilbur, secretaries, will meet in Grace Baptist Church, Baltimore, Wednesday, October 25, 1899.

The Eastern District Baptist Association, Rev. T. W. F. Noland, moderator, and L. Jeff. Milbourne, clerk, will meet

in Pitt's Creek Baptist Church at call of the executive committee.

The Middle District Baptist Association, Mr. D. G. Stevens, Sr., moderator, and Rev. Weston Bruner, clerk, will meet at Sater's Baptist Church, September 8, 1899.

The Western District Baptist Association, Mr. J. F. Weishampel, president, and Rev. J. L. Lodge, D.D., secretary, will meet at Hagerstown, June 9, 1899.

The Maryland Baptist Young People's Union will meet in Grace Baptist Church, Baltimore, Monday, October 23, 1899. Rev. Howard Wayne Smith is president and secretary of the Young People's Union.

UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Bishops — Rudolph Dubs, of Chicago, Ills.; Wesley M. Standford, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Officers of the General Missionary Society: President, Rev. S. L. Wiest; vice-president, D. Z. Herr; secretary, Rev. Uriah F. Swengel; corresponding secretary, Rev. W. F. Heil; treasurer, J. G. Mohn.

The General Conference is the highest legislative body. The next quadrennial session will be held in Williamsport, Pa., 1902. Both Annual and the General Conferences are constituted by equal numbers of ministerial and lay delegates.

The churches in Baltimore are: Memorial, corner Edmondson and Fremont avenues, M. I. Jamison, pastor; Grace, Preston street, near Ensor, Lemuel S. Leichard, pastor; Olive Branch, corner Charles street and Fort avenue, E. B. Bailey, pastor.

There are twelve churches of this denomination in the State of Maryland. Four of these are in Hagerstown and its vicinity, two are in the northeastern part of the State, and six in Baltimore and

vicinity. All of these adhere to the Central Pennsylvania Annual Conference.

Mrs. Elizabeth Krecker, of Philadelphia, Pa., is president of the Woman's Board of Missions.

The official young people's organization is the Keystone League of Christian Endeavor, which is directed by a managing board, of which Rev. W. H. Fouke, of Chicago, is president, and Rev. Uriah F. Swengel, of York, Pa., is general secretary and trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

The general Board of Publication consists of Revs. S. S. Chubb, W. E. Detwiler, J. W. Dowar, William Jonas, B. H. Niebel and Messrs. J. G. Mohn, Isa Bower, H. P. Crouse, T. L. Haines, H. Lomax. The publishing agent is Rev. S. L. Wiest. The editors of the church papers, all elected by the General Conference, are Rev. Dr. H. B. Hartzler, Rev. Newton C. Dubs. The educational institutions are Central Pennsylvania College, New Berlin Pa.; Albright Collegiate Institute, Myerstown, Pa.; Lafayette Seminary, Lafayette, Oregon.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

The five Congregational Churches in Maryland are connected with the Washington Conference of Congregational Churches, representing 3,100 members. This conference meets on the third Tuesday of May and November. Its president is Rev. B. A. Dumm, Washington, D. C., and the secretary is Mr. William H. G. Belt, No. 613 Reservoir street, Baltimore.

The National Council of Congregational Churches, representing 5,614 churches in the United States, and 630,000 members, will meet in Portland, Me., October, 1899. Its last meeting was in July, 1898.

The Second International Council representing Congregational Churches in lands, will meet in Boston, September 20, 1899.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The first Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States was organized in 1747. The General Synod now includes 8 district synods, 57 classes, 1,660 congregations, 1,029 ministers, 368,051 baptized and communicant members, 1,466 Sunday schools, 206,904 officers, teachers and scholars. Gave \$1,296,517 to benevolent and congregational purposes.

The Synod of the Potomac, which includes the congregations in Southern

Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina, will be in St. Paul's Reformed Church, Lexington street, near Carrollton avenue, Baltimore, Md., in October, 1899.

In Maryland and Washington, D. C., there are 79 congregations, with 1,000 members.

In Baltimore there are 5 German and 8 English congregations, with 6,500 members.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Two branches of the Society of Friends are in Baltimore. One meets annually at the corner of Park avenue and Laurens street the last Monday in October. Edward Stabler, Jr., presiding officer; A. Haviland Hull, reading clerk, and Elisha H. Walker, treasurer, all of Baltimore. Joseph J. Janney is the chairman of

the Representative Committee. The other branch meets annually in Meeting House, corner of Eutaw and Monument streets, the Friday after the first Monday in November. Prof. A. C. Thomas, presiding officer; Francis White, assistant clerk, and Isaac Brown, Jr., treasurer.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BISHOPS.

1880—Henry M. Turner, 30 Young street, Atlanta, Ga.
 1888—Wesley J. Gaines, 360 Houston street, Atlanta, Ga.
 1888—Benjamin T. Tanner, 614 Troup avenue, Kansas City, Kan.
 1888—Abram Grant, 905 Belmont avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

1888—Benj. W. Arnett, Wilberforce, Ohio.
 1892—Benjamin F. Lee, Wilberforce, Ohio.
 1892—Moses B. Salter, 30 Vanderhorst street, Charleston, S. C.
 1892—Jas. A. Handy, 1341 N. Carey street, Baltimore, Md.
 1896—William B. Derrick, 97 Linden Avenue, Flushing, New York.

The next General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in May, 1900, at Columbus, Ohio

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.

BENCH OF BISHOPS.

1872—James W. Hood, Fayetteville, N.C.
 1876—Thomas H. Lomax, Charlotte, N.C.
 1888—Calvin C. Petty, New Berne, N. C.
 1888—Cicero R. Harris, Salisbury, N. C.
 1892—Isham C. Clinton, Lancaster, S. C.

1892—Alexander Walters, Jersey City, N. J.
 1896—Geo. W. Clinton, Charlotte, N. C.
 1896—Jehu Holliday, New Orleans, La.
 1896—John B. Small, York, Pa.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church dates from 1796. The first bishop was James Varick.

The next General Conference will be held in Washington, D. C., on the Wednesday in May, 1900.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

The Maryland Association of Independent Methodist Churches meets annually in May, in Baltimore, where they

have nine places of worship.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Sixteenth General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church will be held in the Church of the Redeemer, Baltimore, Md., on the 2d Wednesday in June, 1900.

BISHOPS AND THEIR RESIDENCES.

Charles E. Cheny, Chicago.	1876—Samuel Fallows, Chicago.
Wm. R. Nicholson, Philadelphia.	1879—P. F. Stevens, Charleston, S. C.
Edward Cridge, Victoria, British Columbia.	1879—James A. Latane, Baltimore, Md.
	1880—Edward Wilson, Meteuchen, N. J.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The Disciples of Christ, representing over a million members in the United States, will hold their annual convention in the latter part of October, 1899, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Rev. Dr. W. F. Richardson, Kansas City, Mo., is the president; Rev. Dr. A. McLean, Cincinnati, is vice-president; Rev. Dr. B. L. Smith, Cincinnati, is the secretary.

The Christian Missionary Society of Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, which includes all of the churches of the Disciples in this terri-

tory, will meet in their annual convention in the early part of October, 1899, at Beaver Creek, Md. Rev. B. A. Abbott is the president and Rev. J. A. Hopkins, Clayton, Md., the secretary. The membership represented in this convention district is 4,050.

The churches in Baltimore are: Harlem Avenue, corner of Fremont avenue, B. A. Abbott, pastor; Calhoun street, near Lombard, Peter Ainslie, pastor; Fulton avenue, corner Walbrook avenue, M. H. H. Lee, pastor.

HEBREW CONGREGATIONS.

Hebrew Congregations are numerous in Baltimore, especially among the Russian and Polish Jews, who have settled in the city in considerable numbers during recent years. Upwards of twenty-four congregations, all distinct organizations, are indexed in the City Directory, but these do not include all.

Among the larger congregations are the following: Har Sinai, Bolton and Wilson Street; Baltimore Hebrew, Madison ave. and Robert st.; Oheb Shalom, Eutaw Pl. and Anvale st.; Chizuk Amuna, Mosher and McCulloch sts.; Shearith Israel, Greene and German streets.

Four of the Temples built since 1890 are costly and elegant structures. They are of a distinctive type of architecture, and rank among the most impressive buildings in the city.

The chief Hebrew benevolent institutions, active in deeds of charity, are as follows:

Hebrew Benevolent Society, Daughters of Israel, Society for Educating Hebrew Poor and Orphan Children, Hebrew Ladies' Orphan Aid Society, Hebrew Free Burial Association, Hebrew Hospital and Home for the Aged and Infirm, Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONS.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.
Commissioners—Chairman, Martin A. Snapp, New York; Judson C. Clements, Georgia; James D. Yeomans, Iowa; Chas. Prouty, Vermont; Wm. J. Calhoun, Illinois. Secretary, Edward A. Moseley.

FISH COMMISSION.
Commissioner—Geo. M. Bowers. Assistants—Hugh M. Smith, W. deC. Ravenel, H. Townsend. Chief Clerk—I. H. Dunlap.

INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.
President—A. J. Cassatt, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry G. Davis, Washington, D. C.; R. C. Kerens, St. Louis, Mo. Chief Clerk—E. Z. Stever.

CIVIL SERVICE.
Commissioners—President, John R. Proctor, Kentucky; John B. Harlow, Missouri; Mark S. Brewer. Chief Examiner—A. R. Serven. Secretary—John T. Doyle.

UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES.

This board was constituted in 1890 to promote uniformity in geographic nomenclature and orthography. Their decisions are accepted by the departments of the general government as standard authority in such matters.

Chairman—Henry Gannett, Geological Survey.
Secretary—Marcus Baker, Geological Survey.
Andrew H. Allen, Department of State.
T. Mason, Smithsonian Institution.
G. Ogden, Coast and Geodetic Survey.

A. B. Johnson, Light House Board.
Harry King, General Land Office.
Capt. G. W. Goethals, U. S. Engineers, War Department.
Commander Joseph E. Craig, Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.
A. Von Haake, Post Office Department.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.**Sons of the Revolution.**

MARYLAND OFFICERS, 1898-99.

Pres't—Hon. Jno. Lee Carroll, Ellicott City.
 Vice-President—McHenry Howard, Central Savings Bank Building, Baltimore.
 Secretary—Robert Clinton Cole, Law Building, Baltimore.
 Treasurer—William Bowly Wilson, 216 E. Baltimore street, Baltimore.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Wilmot Johnson, | R. Ridell Brown, | George S. Jackson, | B. Shipp Johnson,
 H. Stockbridge, Jr., | deceased. | T. P. McCormick, | Geo. T. M. Gibbs

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL SOCIETY.

William Bowly Wilson, | James Wilson Patterson, | John Appleton Wilson,
 Julian Henry Lee, | Henry Oliver Thompson,

ALTERNATES.

Charles T. Crane, | Robert W. Mifflin, | Horatio Gates Armstrong,
 John Leypold Griffith Lee, | Thomas Marshall Smith,

United Daughters of the Confederacy.

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. John R. Currie.
 1st Vice-President—Mrs. C. Helen Plane.
 2d Vice-President—Mrs. C. A. Forney.

Maryland Division.

Treasurer—Mrs. J. Jefferson Thomas.
 Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. P. Hickman.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Melinda Linger.

Daughters of the Confederacy in the State of Maryland (Baltimore Chapter No. 8).

President—Mrs. D. Giraud Wright.
 1st Vice-President—Mrs. Owen Norris.
 2d Vice-President—Mrs. A. Leo Knott.

3d Vice-President—Mrs. G. Smith Norris.

Treasurer—Mrs. R. C. Barry.
 Recording Secretary—Mrs. W. P. Linger.

Corresponding Sec'y—Mrs. Neilson Francis Dammann, Mrs. B. Jones Taylor, Mrs. S. J. Hough, Mrs. Thos. B. Gresham.

Daughters of the Confederacy in the State of Maryland (Baltimore Chapter No. 8).

President—Mrs. D. Giraud Wright.
 1st Vice-President—Mrs. Chas. Marshall.
 2d Vice-President—Mrs. John P. Poe.

Treasurer—Mrs. E. S. Beall.

Corresponding Sec'y—Mrs. F. M. Colston.

Society of the War of 1812.

MARYLAND OFFICERS, 1898-99.

President—James Edward Carr, Jr.
 Vice-Presidents—Jno. Mason Dulany and Capt. Peter Leary, U. S. A.

Secretary—Jas. Davidson Iglehart, M. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

James E. Carr, Jr., | Wm. M. Marine, | Augustus Bouldin, | Louis P. Griffith
 John M. Dulany, | A. K. Hadel, M. D., | Robert Lee Gill, | Robert Berry Bell
 Robert T. Smith, | J. D. Iglehart, M. D., | Jas. Teacle Dennis, | J. Krebs Rusk.
 Capt. Peter Leary, | Samuel A. Downs, | Ezekiel Mills, Jr.,

Sons of the American Revolution.

MARYLAND OFFICERS, 1898-99.

President—Joseph Lancaster Brent.
 Vice-Presidents—John Warfield, Douglas H. Thomas and Samuel H. Shriver.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

J. Noble Stockett, | R. Ross Holloway, | Louis E. Elmer,
 Charles E. Shanahan, | Edward Reynolds, | Charles E. Houghton

Daughters of the Revolution.

MARYLAND OFFICERS, 1898-99.

State Regent—Mrs. Thomas Hill, 1302 McCulloh street.

Vice-Regent—Mrs. J. Everett Clark, Woodbourne avenue, Govanstown.

Secretary—Miss Clara V. Sadler, 2 East Huntingdon avenue.

OFFICERS OF AVALON CHAPTER.

Regent—Miss H. Whitely, | Treasurer—Mrs. Philip H. Sec'y—Miss C. S. Bangs
 1218 Bolton street. | Friese, 603 Carrollton av. | mer, 11 E. Lafayette

Patriotic Societies—Continued.**Daughters of the American Revolution.**

OFFICERS BALTIMORE (MD.) CHAPTER NO. 8.

Regent—Mrs. J. Thompson Mason.
Dee-Regent—Miss Elizabeth Y. Thompson.
Registrar—Mrs. George N. Mackenzie.
Treasurer—Mrs. Nelson Perin.
Historian—Miss Alice Smith.

Recording Sec'y—Mrs. Edgar M. Lazarus.
Cor. Secretary—Mrs. Neilson Poe, Jr.
State Regent for Maryland—Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom.
Delegates to National Congress—Mrs. A. Leo Knott. Miss Mary Stickney Hall.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

MARYLAND OFFICERS, 1898-99.

Governor—McHenry Howard.
Deputy Gov'r—Joseph Lancaster Brent.
Lieutenant-Governor—James Gulian Wilson.
Secretary—George Norbury Mackenzie.
Deputy Secretary—Robert Burton.

Treasurer—John Appleton Wilson.
Historian—Bennet Bernard Browne, M.D.
Registrar—Thomas Marsh Smith.
Chancellor—Henry Stockbridge.
Surgeon—Walter Brewster Platt, M.D.
Chaplain—Rev. Henry W. Ballantine, D.D.

COUNCIL.

(To Serve Until 1900).	| Richard C. Hoffman,	| John L. Minis.
(To Serve Until 1899).	| Andrew C. Tripe,	| Capt. R. P. Strong, U.S.A.
(To Serve Until 1901).	| John Philemon Paca,	| Benj. Howell Griswold.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

Chairman—J. A. Wilson, Deputy Chairman—Henry Stockbridge,	George N. Mackenzie, Christopher Johnston, Julian Henry Lee.	Wilson M. Cary, Secretary—Robert Benton.
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COMMITTEE ON HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.

Chairman—C. C. Hall, James T. Dennis,	Rev. Dr. H. Watkins Ballantine,	Charles B. Tieman, Andrew C. Tripe.
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COMMITTEE ON INSTALLATION.

Chairman—Horatio Gates Armstrong,	W. DeC. Poultney, James W. Patterson,	Austin L. Jenkins, Culbreth H. Warner.
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STANDARD-BEARERS.

National—Géo. Norbury Mackenzie, III. Colonial Wars—Spaulding Lowe Jenkins. Maryland—Douglas H. Thomas, Jr.	King's Colors—Mason L. W. Williams. Deputy Governor-General—Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brent.
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DELEGATES TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1896 TO 1899.

McHenry Howard, Edward A. Jenkins, Richard C. Hoffman, John A. Wilson, Col. Henry Ashton Ramsay.

ALTERNATES.

Rev. Henry Watkins Ballantine,	Thomas M. Smith, Julian Harry Lee,	W. DeC. Poultney, John Philemon Paca.
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BALTIMORE REFORM LEAGUE.

OFFICERS FOR 1899.

President—Joseph Packard, Jr. Secretary—Charles Morris Howard. Treasurer—Edward Stabler, Jr.	Vice-Presidents—C. Morton Stewart, Charles J. Bonaparte, D. L. Bartlett, Thomas McCosker.
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Executive Committee.

Roger W. Cull, Theodore Marburg, Henry W. Williams, Gustavus A. Dobler William Reynolds, E. P. Keech, Jr., John T. Mason, R., Wm. Winchester.
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DEWEY'S SWORD.

Rear-Admiral George Dewey's sword of honor, voted him by Congress, is inscribed on one side of the blade with the words:	"The gift of the nation to Rear-Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in memory of the victory at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898."
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UNITED STATES AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS.

Accredited to	Ambassadors.	Residence.	From.	Comm.
Great Britain.	Vacant.	London.	....	....
France.	Horace Porter.	Paris.	N. Y.	Mar.
Germany.	Andrew D. White.	Berlin.	N. Y.	Apr.
Italy.	William F. Draper.	Rome.	Mass.	Apr.
Russia.	Vacant.	St. Petersburg.	....	....
Mexico.	Powell Clayton. Ministers.	Mexico.	Ark.	Mar.
Argentine Republic.	Wm. I. Buchanan.	Buenos Ayres.	Iowa.	Jan.
Austria-Hungary.	Charlemagne Tower.	Vienna.	Penna.	Apr.
Belgium.	Bellamy Storer.	Brussels.	Ohio.	May
Bolivia.	George H. Bridgman.	La Paz.	N. J.	Oct.
Brazil.	Charles Page Bryan.	Rio de Janeiro.	Ils.	Jan.
Chile.	Henry L. Wilson.	Santiago.	Wash.	June
China.	Edwin H. Conger.	Peking.	Iowa.	Jan.
Colombia.	Charles Burdett Hart.	Bogota.	W. Va.	May
Costa Rica.	William L. Merry.	San Jose.	Cal.	July
Denmark.	Laurits S. Swenson.	Copenhagen.	Minn.	Oct.
Dominican Republic.	William F. Powell.	Port-au-Prince.	N. J.	June
Ecuador.	Archibald J. Sampson.	Quito.	Ariz.	Sept.
Egypt.	Thomas S. Harrison.	Cairo.	Penna.	Apr.
Greece.	William W. Rockhill.	Athens.	D. C.	May
Guatemala.	W. Godfrey Hunter.	Guatemala.	Ky.	Nov.
Haiti.	William F. Powell.	Port-au-Prince.	N. J.	June
Honduras.	W. Godfrey Hunter.	Guatemala.	Ky.	Nov.
Japan.	Alfred E. Buck.	Tokyo (Yedo).	Ga.	Apr.
Korea.	Horace N. Allen.	Seoul.	Ohio.	July
Liberia.	Owen L. W. Smith.	Monrovia.	N. C.	Feb.
Netherlands.	Stanford Newell.	The Hague.	Minn.	May
Nicaragua.	William L. Merry.	San Jose.	Cal.	July
Paraguay.	William R. Finch.	Montevideo.	Wis.	Oct.
Persia.	Arthur S. Hardy.	Teheran.	N. H.	July
Peru.	Irving B. Dudley.	Lima.	Cal.	June
Portugal.	Lawrence Townsend.	Lisbon.	Penna.	June
Roumania.	William W. Rockhill.	Athens.	D. C.	May
Salvador.	William L. Merry.	San Jose.	Cal.	July
Servia.	William W. Rockhill.	Athens.	D. C.	May
Siam.	Hamilton King.	Bangkok.	Mich.	Jan.
Spain.	Vacant.	Madrid.	....	....
Sweden and Norway.	William W. Thomas, Jr.	Stockholm.	Maine	Dec.
Switzerland.	John G. A. Leishman.	Berne.	Penna.	June
Turkey.	Oscar S. Straus.	Constantinople.	N. Y.	June
Uruguay.	William R. Finch.	Montevideo.	Wis.	Oct.
Venezuela.	Francis B. Loomis.	Caracas.	Ohio.	July

UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Appointed September 6, 1898, to investigate the Industries and Labor Conditions of the Country and report to Congress.

Senator James H. Kyle, Aberdeen, S. D.	Mr. Andrew L. Harris, Eaton, Ohio.
Senator Boies Penrose, Philadelphia, Pa.	Mr. S. N. D. North, 70 Kilby Street, Boston, Mass.
Senator Lee Mantle, Butte, Mont.	Mr. Ellison A. Smyth, Pelzer, S. C.
Senator Stephen R. Mallory, Pensacola, Florida.	Mr. John M. Farquhar, Buffalo, N. Y.
Senator John W. Daniel, Lynchburg, Va.	Mr. Eugene D. Conger, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rep. John J. Gardner, Atlantic City, N. J.	Mr. Thomas W. Phillips, New Castle.
Rep. William Lorimer, Chicago, Ill.	Mr. Charles J. Harris, Dillsboro, N. C.
Rep. L. F. Livingston, Kings, Ga.	Mr. M. D. Ratchford, Massillon, Ohio.
Rep. John C. Bell, Montrose, Col.	Mr. John L. Kennedy, 616 E Street N.
Rep. Theobald Otjen, Milwaukee, Wis.	Washington, D. C.

SUB-COMMISSIONS.

Agriculture—Messrs. A. L. Harris, Kyle, Mantle, Gardner, Conger.	Transportation—Messrs. Phillips, Loring, Lorimer, C. J. Harris, Kennedy.
Manufacturing—Messrs. Smyth, Penrose, Livingston, North, Farquhar.	Statistics—Messrs. North, Farquhar, Conger, Otjen, C. J. Harris.
Mining—Messrs. Daniel, Otjen, Bell, Ratchford, Kennedy.	

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS.

Country.	Ambassadors.	Washington Address.	Presented.
Great Britain.	Sir Julian Pauncefote. Baron de Fava. Herr von Holleben. Mr. Jules Cambon. Comte Cassini. Vacant.	1300 Connecticut ave. 1926 I street. 1435 Massachusetts ave. 1710 H street. 1829 I street.	Apr. 11, 1893 June 14, 1893 Nov. 29, 1897 Jan. 15, 1898 June 23, 1898
Netherlands.	Ministers.	Consulate, New York.	June 10, 1884
Denmark.	Mr. G. de Weckherlin. Senor Don Jose Marcelino Hurtado.	1728 I street. 2011 Q street.	Dec. 13, 1887 June 1, 1889
Sweden & Norway.	Mr. A. Grip.	The Cairo. 2 Iowa Circle.	June 8, 1893 Dec. 23, 1893
Guatemala.	Senor Don Antonio Lazo Arriaga.	1307 Connecticut ave.	Dec. 29, 1894
Venezuela.	Senor Don Jose Andrade.	1518 K street.	Mar. 23, 1895
Austria-Hungary.	Mr. Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar.	1521 20th street.	Oct. 21, 1895
Switzerland.	Mr. J. B. Piada.	The Arlington.	Jan. 15, 1896
Portugal.	Mr. Constantine Brun.	1761 P street.	May 6, 1896
Montenegro.	Senor Don Luis Felipe Carbo.	2107 S street.	June 26, 1896
Argentina.	Viscount de Santo-Thyrsos.	1461 Rhode Island ave.	Oct. 14, 1896
United States of Central America.	Dr. Martin Garcia Merou.	1500 13th street.	Oct. 14, 1896
Panama.	Mr. J. N. Leger.	1807 H street.	Dec. 24, 1896
Bolivia.	Mr. Chin Pom Ye.	1752 M street.	Feb. 15, 1897
Egypt.	Senor Don J.D. Rodriguez.	764 Q street.	May 1, 1897
Brazil.	Count G. de Lichtervelde.	15 Whitehall st., N. Y.	July 27, 1897
Uruguay.	Mr. Wu Ting-fang.	1818 Q street.	Mar. 30, 1898
Costa Rica.	Senor Luis Paz.	1744 N street.	June 6, 1898
Dominican Republic.	Ali Ferrouh Bey.	1719 De Sales street.	Aug. 16, 1898
	Mr. J. F. de Assis Brasil.	The Arlington.	Nov. 12, 1898
	Senor Don Carlos Morla Vicuna.	1310 N street.	Nov. 23, 1898
	Phya Visuddha.	2111 S street.	June 1, 1898
	Mr. Jutaro Komuar.	31 & 33 Broadway, N.Y.	Apr. 28, 1894
	Senor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo.		
	Senor Don Alejandro Wos y Gil (in charge).		

POPULAR TESTIMONIALS TO ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

A jeweled medal from the State of Maryland, to be presented to Admiral Winfield Scott Schley in February, 1899, was designed by Samuel Kirk & Sons, of Baltimore, and accepted by the committee having the matter in charge November 30, 1898. The design represents the coat of arms of Maryland on one side of the medal and the United States cruiser Brooklyn on the other, both in bas-relief. The medal depends from an anchor and

crossed swords, through which runs a ribbon of blue enamel set with diamonds and inscribed with the words, "Maryland Honors Her Son, Winfield Scott Schley." The whole design sparkles with jewels. The committee having the testimonial in charge was as follows:

Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, Chas. H. Grasty,
Felix Agnus, L. Allison Wilmer,
Walter W. Abell, Thos. S. Mumford,
Wesley M. Oler, Arth'r J. Pritchard.

A jeweled sword, costing \$2,000, was prepared by the fraternity of the Royal Arcanum for Admiral Schley, a member of the order, to be presented to him in New York city, January 20, 1899. Supreme Regent Edson M. Schryver, of Baltimore, presiding. On one side of the sword

blade is the inscription, "Presented to Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley by the Royal Arcanum of the United States in Admiration of his Victory Over the Spanish at Santiago, July 3, 1898." On the other side of the sword blade is a scene of the naval battle of July 3.

A sword costing \$4,200 was presented to Admiral Schley, December 22, 1898, at Philadelphia, in behalf of the people of

that city and other cities in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, where contributions were made to the fund.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Senate.

Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, Vice-President, and President of the Senate pro tem. of the Senate—William P. Frye, of Maine.
Secretary of the Senate—William R. Cox.

States.	Senators.	Residence.	Politics.
Alabama.	John T. Morgan. Edmund W. Pettus.	Selma. Selma.	D. D.
Arkansas.	James H. Berry. James K. Jones.	Bentonville. Washington.	D. D.
California.	George C. Perkins. Stephen M. White.	Oakland. Los Angeles.	R. D.
Colorado.	Henry M. Teller. Edward O. Wolcott.	Central City. Denver.	S. R. R.
Connecticut	Joseph R. Hawley. Orville H. Platt.	Hartford. Meriden.	R. R.
Delaware.	George Gray. Richard R. Kenney.	Wilmington. Dover.	D. D.
Florida.	Samuel Pasco. Stephen R. Mallory.	Monticello. Pensacola.	D. D.
Georgia.	Augustus O. Bacon. Alexander S. Clay.	Macon. Marietta.	D. D.
Idaho.	George L. Shoup. Henry Heitfeld.	Salmon City. Lewiston.	R. Pop.
Illinois.	William E. Mason. Shelby M. Cullom.	Chicago. Springfield.	R. R.
Indiana.	Charles W. Fairbanks. David Turpie.	Indianapolis. Indianapolis.	R. D.
Iowa.	William B. Allison. John H. Gear.	Dubuque. Burlington.	R. R.
Kansas.	William A. Harris. Lucien Baker.	Linwood. Leavenworth.	Pop. R.
Kentucky.	William J. Deboe. William Lindsay.	Marion. Frankfort.	R. D.
Louisiana.	Samuel D. McEnery. Donelson Caffery.	New Orleans. Franklin.	D. D.
Maine.	Eugene Hale. William P. Frye.	Ellsworth. Lewiston.	R. R.
Maryland.	Arthur P. Gorman. George L. Wellington.	Laurel. Cumberland.	D. R.
Massachusetts.	George F. Hoar. Henry Cabot Lodge.	Worcester. Nahant.	R. R.
Michigan.	Julius C. Burrows. James McMillan.	Kalamazoo. Detroit.	R. R.
Minnesota.	Cushman K. Davis. Knute Nelson.	St. Paul. Alexandria.	R. R.
Mississippi.	Hernando D. Money. William V. Sullivan.*	Carrollton. Oxford.	D. D.
Missouri.	Francis M. Cockrell. George G. Vest.	Warrensburg. Kansas City.	D. D.
Montana.	Thomas H. Carter. Lee Mantle.	Helena. Butte.	R. S. R.
Nebraska.	John M. Thurston. William V. Allen.	Omaha. Madison.	R. Pop.
Nevada.	John P. Jones. William M. Stewart.	Gold Hill. Virginia City.	S. S.

Fifty-fifth Congress—Continued.

States.	Senators.	Residence.	Politics.	Term Expires.
Hampshire.	William E. Chandler. Jacob H. Gallinger.	Concord. Concord.	R. R.	1901 1903
Jersey.	William J. Sewell. James Smith, Jr.	Camden. Newark.	R. D.	1901 1899
York.	Thomas C. Platt. Edward Murphy, Jr.	Oswego. Troy.	R. D.	1903 1899
Carolina.	Marion Butler. Jeter C. Pritchard.	Elliott. Marshall.	Pop. R.	1901 1903
Dakota.	Henry C. Hansbrough. William N. Roach.	Devil's Lake. Larrimore.	R. D.	1903 1899
	Marcus A. Hanna. Joseph B. Foraker.	Cleveland. Cincinnati.	R. R.	1899 1903
	George W. McBride. Joseph Simon.	St. Helen's. Portland.	R. R.	1901 1903
Pennsylvania.	Boies Penrose. Matthew S. Quay.	Philadelphia. Beaver.	R. R.	1903 1899
De Island.	Nelson W. Aldrich. George P. Wetmore.	Providence. Newport.	R. R.	1899 1901
Carolina.	Benjamin R. Tillman. John L. McLaurin.	Trenton. Bennettsville.	D. D.	1901 1903
Dakota.	Richard F. Pettigrew. James H. Kyle.	Sioux Falls. Aberdeen.	S. R. Ind.	1901 1903
Tennessee.	Thomas B. Turley. William B. Bate.	Memphis. Nashville.	D. D.	1901 1899
	Horace Chilton. Roger Q. Mills.	Tyler. Corsicana.	D. D.	1901 1899
	Joseph L. Rawlins. Frank J. Cannon.	Salt Lake City. Ogden.	D. S. R.	1903 1899
Mont.	Vacant.	.....	....	....
Virginia.	Redfield Proctor.	Proctor.	R.	1899
Washington.	John W. Daniel. Thomas S. Martin.	Lynchburg. Scottsville.	D. D.	1899 1901
West Virginia.	George Turner. John L. Wilson.	Spokane. Spokane.	Pop. R.	1903 1899
Cousin.	Charles J. Faulkner. Stephen B. Elkins.	Martinsburg. Elkins.	D. R.	1899 1901
Wyoming.	John C. Spooner. John L. Mitchell.	Madison. Milwaukee.	R. D.	1903 1899
	Francis E. Warren. Clarence D. Clark.	Cheyenne. Evanston.	R. R.	1901 1899

Temporary appointment by the Governor of Mississippi, vice E. C. Walthall, released.

SUMMARY.

Republicans,	43	Silver,	2
Democrats,	34	Independent,	1
Populists,	5	Vacant,	1
Silver Republicans,	4	Total,	90

SUPREME COURT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Chief Justice—Edward F. Bingham. Associate Justices—Alexander B. Hager, Walter S. Cox, Andrew C. Bradley, Louis E. McComas, Charles C. John R. Young.	U. S. Attorney—Harry E. Davis. Assistant U. S. Attorneys—H. T. Taggart, D. W. Baker, Joseph Shillington, A. R. Mullowney. U. S. Marshal—Aulick Palmer. U. S. Deputy Marshal—Wm. B. Robison.
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FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

House of Representatives.

Speaker—Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.

Clerk—Alexander McDowell, of Penns.

ALABAMA.
Republicans.

4. William F. Aldrich, Aldrich.
Democrats.
1. George W. Taylor, Demopolis.
2. Jesse F. Stallings, Greenville.
3. Henry D. Clayton, Eufaula.
5. Willis Brewer, Hayneville.
6. John H. Bankhead, Fayette.
8. Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler.
9. O. W. Underwood, Birmingham.
Populist.
7. Milford W. Howard, Fort Payne.

ARKANSAS.
Democrats.

1. Philip D. McCulloch, Marianna.
2. John S. Little, Greenwood.
3. Thomas C. McRae, Prescott.
4. William L. Terry, Little Rock.
5. Hugh A. Dinsmore, Fayetteville.
6. S. Brundidge, Jr., Searcy.

CALIFORNIA.
Republicans.

1. John A. Barham, Sonoma.
3. Samuel G. Hilborn, Oakland.
5. Eugene F. Loud, San Francisco.
Democrats.
2. Marion DeVries, Stockton.
4. James G. Maguire, San Francisco.
Populists.
6. C. A. Barlow, San Luis Obispo.
7. C. H. Castle, Merced.

COLORADO.
Populist.

2. John C. Bell, Montrose.
Silverite.
1. John F. Shafrroth, Denver.

CONNECTICUT.
Republicans.

1. E. Stevens Henry, Rockville.
2. Nehemiah D. Sperry, New Haven.
3. Charles A. Russell, Killingly.
4. Ebenezer J. Hill, Norwalk.

DELAWARE.
Democrat.

1. Levin Irving Handy, Newark.

FLORIDA.
Democrats.

1. Stephen M. Sparkman, Tampa.
2. Robert W. Davis, Palatka.

GEORGIA.
Democrats.

1. Rufus E. Lester, Savannah.
2. James M. Griggs, Dawson.
3. E. B. Lewis, Montezuma.
4. W. C. Adamson, Carrollton.
5. Leonidas F. Livingston, Kings.
6. Charles L. Bartlett, Macon.
7. John W. Maddox, Rome.
8. William M. Howard, Lexington.
9. Farish Carter Tate, Jasper.
10. William H. Fleming, Augusta.
11. W. G. Brantley, Brunswick.

IDAHO.
Populist.

1. James Gunn, Boise City.

ILLINOIS.
Republicans.

1. James R. Mann, Chicago.
2. William Lorimer, Chicago.
3. Hugh R. Belknap, Chicago.
4. Daniel W. Mills, Chicago.
5. George E. White, Chicago.
6. Henry S. Boutell, Chicago.
7. George E. Foss, Chicago.
8. Albert J. Hopkins, Aurora.
9. Robert R. Hitt, Mount Morris.
10. George W. Prince, Galesburg.
11. Walter Reeves, Streator.
12. Joseph G. Cannon, Danville.
13. Vespasian Warner, Clinton.
14. Joseph V. Graff, Pekin.
15. Benjamin F. Marsh, Warsaw.
17. James A. Connolly, Springfield.
22. George W. Smith, Murphysboro.
Democrats.

16. Wm. H. Hinrichsen, Jacksonville.
18. Thomas M. Jett, Hillsboro.
19. Andrew J. Hunter, Paris.
20. James R. Campbell, McLeansboro.
Fusionist.

21. Jehu Baker, Belleville.

INDIANA.
Republicans.

1. James A. Hemenway, Booneville.
5. George W. Faris, Terre Haute.
6. Henry U. Johnson, Richmond.
7. Jesse Overstreet, Indianapolis.
8. Charles L. Henry, Anderson.
9. Charles B. Landis, Delphi.
10. Edgar D. Crumpacker, Valparaiso.
11. George W. Steele, Marion.
13. Lemuel W. Royse, Warsaw.
Democrats.

2. Robert W. Miers, Bloomington.
3. William T. Zenor, Corydon.
4. Francis M. Griffith, Vevay.
12. James M. Robinson, Fort Wayne.

IOWA.

Republicans.

1. Samuel M. Clark, Keokuk.
2. George M. Curtis, Clinton.
3. David B. Henderson, Dubuque.
4. Thomas Updegraff, McGregor.
5. Robert G. Cousins, Tipton.
6. John F. Lacey, Oskaloosa.
7. John A. T. Hull, Des Moines.
8. William P. Hepburn, Clarinda.
9. Alva L. Hager, Greenfield.
10. Jonathan P. Dolliver, Fort Dodge.
11. George D. Perkins, Sioux City.

KANSAS.

At large—Populist.

- J. D. Botkin, Winfield.
Republicans.
1. Case Broderick, Holton.
4. Charles Curtis, Topeka.
Populists.
2. Mason S. Peters, Kansas City.
3. E. R. Ridgely, Pittsburgh.
5. W. D. Vincent, Clay Centre.
6. N. B. McCormick, Phillipsburg.
7. Jerry Simpson, Medicine Lodge.

Fifty-fifth Congress—Continued.

KENTUCKY.
Republicans.

Walter Evans, Louisville.
George M. Davison, Stanford.
Samuel J. Pugh, Vanceburg.
David G. Colson, Middlesboro.
Democrats.
Charles K. Wheeler, Paducah.
John D. Clardy, Newstead.
John S. Rhea, Russellville.
David H. Smith, Hodgenville.
Albert S. Berry, Newport.
Evan E. Settle, Owenton.
Thomas Y. Fitzpatrick, Prestonburg.

LOUISIANA.
Democrats.

Adolph Meyer, New Orleans.
Robert C. Davey, New Orleans.
Robert F. Broussard, New Iberia.
Harry W. Ogden, Benton.
Samuel T. Baird, Bastrop.
Samuel M. Robertson, Baton Rouge.

MAINE.
Republicans.

Thomas B. Reed, Portland.
Nelson Dingley, Jr., Lewiston.
Edwin C. Burleigh, Augusta.
Charles A. Boutelle, Bangor.

MARYLAND.
Republicans.

Isaac A. Barber, Easton.
William B. Baker, Aberdeen.
William S. Booze, Baltimore.
William W. McIntire, Baltimore.
Sydney E. Mudd, La Plata.
John McDonald, Rockville.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Republicans.
George P. Lawrence, North Adams.
Frederick H. Gillet, Springfield.
Joseph Henry Walker, Worcester.
George W. Weymouth, Fitchburg.
William S. Knox, Lawrence.
William H. Moody, Haverhill.
William E. Barrett, Melrose.
Samuel W. McCall, Winchester.
Samuel J. Barrows, Dorchester.
Charles F. Sprague, Boston.
William C. Lovering, Taunton.
William S. Greene, Fall River.
Democrat.
John F. Fitzgerald, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Republicans.
John B. Corliss, Detroit.
George Spalding, Monroe.
Edward L. Hamilton, Niles.
William Alden Smith, Grand Rapids.
Samuel W. Smith, Pontiac.
Horace G. Snover, Port Austin.
Roswell P. Bishop, Ludington.
Rosseau O. Crump, Bay City.
William S. Mesick, Mancelona.
Carlos D. Shelden, Houghton.
Democrat.
Ferdinand Brucker, Saginaw.
Fusionist.
Albert M. Todd, Kalamazoo.

MINNESOTA.
Republicans.

- James A. Tawney, Winona.
- James T. McCleary, Mankato.
- Joel P. Heatwole, Northfield.
- F. C. Stevens, St. Paul.
- Loren Fletcher, Minneapolis.
- Page Morris, Duluth.
- Frank M. Eddy, Glenwood.

MISSISSIPPI.
Republican.

- Frank A. McLain, Gloster.
Democrats.
- John M. Allen, Tupelo.
- Thomas Spight, Ripley.
- Thomas C. Catchings, Vicksburg.
- Andrew F. Fox, West Point.
- John S. Williams, Yazoo City.
- Patrick Henry, Brandon.

MISSOURI.
Republicans.

- Richard Bartholdt, St. Louis.
- Charles F. Joy, St. Louis.
- Charles E. Pearce, St. Louis.
Democrats.
- James T. Lloyd, Shelbyville.
- Robert N. Bodine, Paris.
- Alexander M. Dockery, Gallatin.
- Charles F. Cochran, St. Joseph.
- William S. Cowherd, Kansas City.
- David A. DeArmond, Butler.
- James Cooney, Marshall.
- Richard P. Bland, Lebanon.
- Champ Clark, Bowling Green.
- Edward Robb, Perryville.
- Willard D. Vandiver, Cape Girardeau.
- Maecenas E. Benton, Neosho.

MONTANA.
Silverite.

- Charles S. Hartman, Bozeman.

NEBRASKA.
Republicans.

- Jesse B. Strode, Lincoln.
- David H. Mercer, Omaha.
Populists.
- William L. Stark, Aurora.
- Roderick D. Sutherland, Nelson.
- William L. Greene, Kearney.
Fusionist.
- Samuel Maxwell, Fremont.

NEVADA.
Silverite.

- Francis G. Newlands, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Republicans.

- Cyrus A. Sulloway, Manchester.
- Frank G. Clark, Peterboro.

NEW JERSEY.
Republicans.

- Henry C. Loudenslager, Paulsboro.
- John J. Gardner, Atlantic City.
- Benjamin F. Howell, New Brunswick.
- Mahlon Pitney, Morristown.
- James F. Stewart, Paterson.
- Richard Wayne Parker, Newark.
- Thomas McEwan, Jr., Jersey City.
- Charles N. Fowler, Elizabeth.

Fifty-fifth Congress—Continued.

NEW YORK.
Republicans.

1. Joseph M. Belford, Riverhead.
2. Denis M. Hurley, Brooklyn.
4. Israel F. Fischer, Brooklyn.
5. Charles G. Bennett, Brooklyn.
6. James R. Howe, Brooklyn.
8. John Murray Mitchell, New York city.
13. Richard C. Shannon, New York city.
14. Lemuel E. Quigg, New York city.
15. Philip B. Low, New York city.
16. William L. Ward, Port Chester.
17. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Newburg.
18. John H. Ketcham, Dover Plains.
19. Aaron V. S. Cochrane, Hudson.
20. George N. Southwick, Albany.
21. David Forrest Wilber, Oneonta.
22. Lucius N. Littauer, Gloversville.
23. Wallace T. Foote, Jr., Port Henry.
24. Charles A. Chickering, Copenhagen.
25. James S. Sherman, Utica.
26. George W. Ray, Norwich.
27. James J. Belden, Syracuse.
28. Sereno E. Payne, Auburn.
29. Charles W. Gillet, Addison.
30. James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo.
31. Henry C. Brewster, Rochester.
32. Rowland B. Mahany, Buffalo.
33. Dealva S. Alexander, Buffalo.
34. Democrats.
3. Edmund H. Driggs, Brooklyn.
7. John H. G. Vehslage, New York city.
9. Thomas J. Bradley, New York city.
10. Amos J. Cummings, New York city.
11. William Sulzer, New York city.
12. George B. McClellan, New York city.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Republicans.

2. George H. White, Tarboro.
8. Romulus Z. Linney, Taylorsville.
9. Richmond Pearson, Asheville.
5. William W. Kitchin, Rocksboro.
1. Harry Skinner, Greenville.
3. John E. Fowler, Clinton.
4. William F. Strowd, Pittsboro.
6. Charles H. Martin, Polkton.
7. Alonzo C. Shuford, Hickory.

NORTH DAKOTA.
Republican.

Martin N. Johnson, Petersburg.

OHIO.

Republicans.

1. William B. Shattuc, Madisonville.
2. Jacob H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
6. Seth W. Brown, Lebanon.
7. Walter L. Weaver, Springfield.
8. Archibald Lybrand, Delaware.
9. James H. Southard, Toledo.
10. Lucien J. Fenton, Winchester.
11. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens.
14. Winfield S. Kerr, Mansfield.
15. Henry C. Van Voorhis, Zanesville.
16. Lorenzo Danford, St. Clairsville.
18. Robert W. Taylor, New Lisbon.

OHIO—Continued.
Republicans.

19. Charles Dick, Akron.
20. Clifton B. Beach, Cleveland.
21. Theodore E. Burton, Cleveland.
3. John L. Brenner, Dayton.
4. George A. Marshall, Sidney.
5. David Meekison, Napoleon.
12. John J. Lentz, Columbus.
13. James A. Norton, Tiffin.
17. John A. McDowell, Millersburg

OREGON.
Republicans.

1. Thomas H. Tongue, Hillsboro.
2. William R. Ellis, Heppner.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large—Republicans.

Galusha A. Grow, Glenwood.

Samuel A. Davenport, Erie.

Republicans.

1. Henry H. Bingham, Philadelphia.
2. Robert Adams, Jr., Philadelphia.
4. James Rankin Young, Philadelphia.
5. Alfred C. Harmer, Philadelphia.
6. Thomas S. Butler, West Chester.
7. Irving P. Wanger, Norristown.
8. William S. Kirkpatrick, Easton.
10. Marriott Brosius, Lancaster.
11. William Connell, Scranton.
12. Morgan B. Williams, Wilkesbarre.
13. Charles N. Brumm, Minersville.
14. Marlin E. Olmstead, Harrisburg.
15. James H. Codding, Towanda.
16. Horace B. Packer, Wellsville.
17. Monroe H. Kulp, Shamokin.
18. Thaddeus M. Mahon, Chambersburg.
20. Josiah D. Hicks, Altoona.
21. Edward E. Robbins, Greensburg.
22. John Dalzell, Pittsburgh.
23. William H. Graham, Allegheny.
24. Ernest F. Acheson, Washington.
25. Joseph B. Showalter, Chicora.
26. John C. Sturtevant, Conneautville.
27. Charles W. Stone, Warren.
28. William C. Arnold, Dubois.
- Democrats.
3. William McAleer, Philadelphia.
9. Daniel Ermentrout, Reading.
19. George J. Benner, Gettysburg.

RHODE ISLAND.
Republicans.

1. Melville Bull, Middletown.
2. Adin B. Capron, Stillwater.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Democrats.

1. William Elliott, Beaufort.
2. W. Jasper Talbert, Parksville.
3. Asbury C. Latimer, Belton.
4. Staneyarne Wilson, Spartanburg.
5. Thomas J. Strait, Lancaster.
6. James Norton, Mullins.
7. J. William Stokes, Orangeburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large—Populists.

John E. Kelly, Flandreau.

Freeman Knowles, Deadwood.

Fifty-fifth Congress—Continued.

TENNESSEE.

Republicans.

W. P. Brownlow, Jonesboro.
Henry R. Gibson, Knoxville.

Democrats.

John A. Moon, Chattanooga.
Benton McMillin, Carthage.
J. D. Richardson, Murfreesboro.
James W. Gaines, Nashville.
N. N. Cox, Franklin.
T. W. Sims, Linden.
Rice A. Pierce, Union City.
E. W. Carmack, Memphis.

TEXAS.

Republican.

R. B. Hawley, Galveston.

Democrats.

Thomas H. Ball, Huntsville.
Sam. Bronson Cooper, Woodville.
R. C. DeGraffenreid, Longview.
John W. Cranford, Sulphur Springs.
Joseph W. Bailey, Gainesville.
R. E. Burke, Dallas.
R. L. Henry, Waco.
S. W. T. Lanham, Weatherford.
Joseph D. Sayers, Bastrop.
Rudolph Kleberg, Cuero.
J. L. Slayden, San Antonio.
John H. Stephens, Vernon.

UTAH.

Democrat.

William H. King, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

Republicans.

H. Henry Powers, Morrisville.
William W. Grout, Barton.

VIRGINIA.

Republicans.

Richard A. Wise, Williamsburg.
Robert T. Thorp, Boydton.
Jas. Alexander Walker, Wytheville.
J. Yost, Staunton.

Democrats.

William A. Jones, Warsaw.
John Lamb, Richmond.
Claude A. Swanson, Chatham.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT.

Commissioners—John B. Wight, Pres.
John W. Ross.Engineer Commissioner—Captain Land-
ing H. Beach.

Secretary—William Tindall.

Apt. of Charities—Herbert W. Lewis.

Assistant Attorney—A. B. Duval.

Collector of Taxes—E. G. Davis.

Assessor—Matthew Trimble.

Sup'r of Buildings—John D. Brady.

Apt. Public Schools—Wm. B. Powell.

Apt. Colored Schools—Geo. F. T. Cook.

Apt. Water Dept.—W. A. McFarland.

Apt. of Sewers—David E. McComb.

Apt. of Plumbing—Charles B. Ball.

Apt. of Streets—H. N. Moss.

Apt. to Excise Board—Roger Williams.

Apt. and Supt. of Police—Rich. Sylvester.

Captain—M. A. Austin.

VIRGINIA—Continued.

Democrats.

6. Peter J. Otey, Lynchburg.
7. James Hay, Madison C. H.
8. John F. Rixey, Culpeper.

WASHINGTON.

At Large—Democrat.

James Hamilton Lewis, Seattle.
Fusionist.

William C. Jones, Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Republicans.

1. Blackburn B. Dovener, Wheeling.
2. Alston G. Dayton, Philippi.
3. C. P. Dorr, Addison.
4. Warren Miller, Jackson.

WISCONSIN.

Republicans.

1. Henry A. Cooper, Racine.
2. Edward Sauerhering, Maysville.
3. Joseph W. Babcock, Necedah.
4. Theobold Otjen, Milwaukee.
5. Samuel S. Barney, West Bend.
6. James H. Davidson, Oshkosh.
7. Michael Griffin, Eau Claire.
8. Edward S. Minor, Sturgeons Bay.
9. Alexander Stewart, Wausau.
10. John J. Jenkins, Chippewa Falls.

WYOMING.

Democrat.

John E. Osborne, Rawlins.

Republicans,	205	Silverites,	3
Democrats,	123	Vacancy,	1
Populists,	21		
Fusionists,	4	Total,	357

Delegates from Territories.

ARIZONA.

Democrat.

Marcus A. Smith, Tucson

NEW MEXICO.

Democrat.

Harvey B. Ferguson, Albuquerque.

OKLAHOMA.

Fusionist.

James Yancy Callahan, Kingfisher.

Chief Eng. Fire Dept.—Joseph Parris.
Assistant Chief—William T. Belt.
Fire Marshall—William O. Drew.
Supt. Telegraph—Henry R. Miles.
Health Officer—William C. Woodward.
Food Inspectors—W. H. H. Hoover, J. R. Mothershead, Thomas Cavenaugh.
Coroner—W. P. Carr.
Judges Police Court—Charles F. Scott, I. G. Kimball.
Register of Wills—J. Nota McGill.
Assistant—M. J. Griffith.
Recorder of Deeds—Henry P. Cheatham.
Deputy Rec. of Deeds—Geo. F. Schayer.
Sanitary Officer of Police—J. A. Frank.
Chief Clerk of Police—J. Arthur Kemp.
Surveyor—Henry B. Looker.
Assistant Surveyor—Charles P. Calvert.
Excise Board—J. A. Bates, J. Harrison Johnson, S. T. G. Morsell.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Members Elect.

ALABAMA.

Democrats.

1. George W. Taylor, Demopolis.
2. J. F. Stallings, Greenville.
3. H. D. Clayton, Eufaula.
4. Gaston A. Robbins, Selma.
5. Willis Brewer, Hayneville.
6. J. H. Blankhead, Fayette.
7. John L. Burnett, Gadsden.
8. Joseph Wheeler, Wheeler.
9. O. W. Underwood, Birmingham.

ARKANSAS.

Democrats.

1. Philip D. McCulloch, Marianna.
2. John S. Little, Greenwood.
3. Thomas McRae, Prescott.
4. William L. Terry, Little Rock.
5. Hugh A. Dinsmore, Fayetteville.
6. Stephen Brundidge, Jr., Searcy.

CALIFORNIA.

Republicans.

1. John A. Barham, Santa Rosa.
2. Victor Metcalf, Oakland.
3. Julius Kahn, San Francisco.
4. Eugene F. Loud, San Francisco.
5. Russell J. Waters, Los Angeles.
6. James Carron Needham, Modesto.

DEMOCRAT.

2. Marion De Vries, Stockton.

COLORADO.

Populist.

2. John C. Bell, Montrose.

SILVERITE.

1. John F. Shafroth, Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

Republicans.

1. E. Stevens Henry, Rockville.
2. N. D. Sperry, New Haven.
3. Charles Russell, Dayville.
4. E. J. Hill, Norwalk.

DELAWARE.

Republican.

- John H. Hoffecker, Smyrna.

FLORIDA.

Democrats.

1. Stephen M. Sparkman, Tampa.
2. Robert W. Davis, Palatka.

GEORGIA.

Democrats.

1. Rufus E. Lester, Savannah.
2. James M. Griggs, Dawson.
3. E. B. Lewis, Montezuma.
4. W. C. Adamson, Carrollton.
5. L. F. Livingston, Kings.
6. C. L. Bartlett, Macon.
7. J. W. Maddox, Rome.
8. W. M. Howard, Lexington.
9. F. C. Tate, Jasper.
10. W. H. Fleming, Augusta.
11. William G. Brantley, Brunswick.

IDAHO.

Silverite.

1. Edgar Wilson, Boise City.

ILLINOIS.

Republicans.

1. James R. Mann, Chicago.
2. William Lorimer, Chicago.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Republicans.

6. Henry S. Boutell, Chicago.
7. George E. Foss, Chicago.
8. Albert J. Hopkins, Aurora.
9. Robert R. Hitt, Mount Morris.
10. George W. Prince, Galesburg.
11. Walter Reeves, Streator.
12. Joseph G. Cannon, Danville.
13. Vespasian Warner, Clinton.
14. Joseph V. Graff, Pekin.
15. Benjamin F. Marsh, Warsaw.
21. W. A. Rodenberg, East St. Louis.
22. George W. Smith, Murphysboro.

DEMOCRATS.

3. George P. Foster, Chicago.
4. Thomas Cusack, Chicago.
5. Edward T. Noonan, Chicago.
16. W. E. Williams, Pittsfield.
17. Ben. F. Calwell, Chatham.
18. Thomas M. Jett, Hillsboro.
19. Joseph B. Crowley, Robinson.
20. J. R. Williams, Carmi.

INDIANA.

Republicans.

1. James A. Hemenway, Booneville.
5. George W. Faris, Terre Haute.
6. James E. Watson, Rushville.
7. Jesse Overstreet, Indianapolis.
8. George W. Cromer, Muncie.
9. Charles B. Landis, Delphi.
10. Edgar D. Crumpacker, Valparaiso.
11. George W. Steele, Marion.
13. Abram L. Brick, South Bend.

DEMOCRATS.

2. R. W. Miers, Bloomington.
3. William T. Zenor, Corydon.
4. Francis M. Griffith, Vevay.
12. J. M. Robinson, Fort Wayne.

IOWA.

Republicans.

1. Thomas Hedge, Burlington.
2. Joe R. Lane, Davenport.
3. David B. Henderson, Dubuque.
4. Gilbert N. Haugen, Northwood.
5. Robert G. Cousins, Tipton.
6. John F. Lacey, Oskaloosa.
7. J. A. T. Hull, Des Moines.
8. William P. Hepburn, Clarinda.
9. Smith McPherson, Redoak.
10. J. P. Dolliver, Fort Dodge.
11. Lot Thomas, Storm Lake.

KANSAS.

At large—Republican.

W. J. Bailey, Baileyville.

Republicans.

1. Charles Curtis, Topeka.
2. J. D. Bowersock, Lawrence.
4. J. M. Miller, Council Grove.
5. W. A. Calderhead, Marysville.
6. W. A. Reeder, Logan.
7. Chester I. Long, Hutchinson.
3. E. R. Ridgeley, Pittsburg.

Fifty-sixth Congress—Continued.**KENTUCKY.**

Republicans.

Samuel J. Pugh, Vanceburg.

Vincent Boering, London.

Democrats.

Charles K. Wheeler, Paducah.

Henry D. Allen, Morganfield.

John S. Rhea, Russellville.

David H. Smith, Hodgenville.

Oscar Turner, Louisville.

Albert S. Berry, Newport.

Evan E. Settle, Owenton.

G. G. Gilbert, Shelbyville.

Thomas Y. Fitzpatrick, Prestenburg.

LOUISIANA.

Democrats.

Adolph Meyer, New Orleans.

Robert C. Davey, New Orleans.

Robert F. Broussard, New Iberia.

T. Brazil, Natchitoches.

Samuel T. Baird, Bastrop.

Samuel M. Robertson, Baton Rouge.

MAINE.

Republicans.

Thomas B. Reed, Portland.

Nelson Dingley, Jr., Lewiston.

Edwin C. Burleigh, Augusta.

Charles A. Boutelle, Bangor.

MARYLAND.

Republicans.

William B. Baker, Aberdeen.

Frank C. Wachter, Baltimore.

Sydney E. Mudd, La Plata.

George A. Pearre, Cumberland.

Democrats.

John Walter Smith, Snow Hill.

James W. Denny, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Republicans.

George P. Lawrence, North Adams.

Frederick H. Gillett, Springfield.

George W. Weymouth, Fitchburg.

William S. Knox, Lawrence.

William H. Moody, Haverhill.

Ernest W. Roberts, Chelsea.

Samuel W. McCall, Winchester.

Charles F. Sprague, Brookline.

William C. Lovering, Taunton.

William S. Greene, Fall River.

Democrats.

John R. Thayer, Worcester.

John F. Fitzgerald, Boston.

Henry F. Naphen, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Republicans.

John B. Corliss, Detroit.

Henry C. Smith, Adrian.

Washington Gardner, Albion.

Edward L. Hamilton, Niles.

William Alden Smith, Grand Rapids.

Samuel W. Smith, Pontiac.

Edgar Weeks, Mount Clemens.

J. W. Fordney, Saginaw.

R. P. Bishop, Ludington.

Rosseau O. Crump, West Bay City.

William S. Mesick, Mancelona.

Carlos D. Shelden, Houghton.

MINNESOTA.

Republicans.

1. James A. Tawney, Winona.

2. James T. McCleary, Mankato.

3. Joel P. Heatwole, Northfield.

4. Fred C. Stevens, St. Paul.

5. Loren Fletcher, Minneapolis.

6. Page Morris, Duluth.

7. Frank M. Eddy, Glenwood.

MISSISSIPPI.

Democrats.

1. John M. Allen, Tupelo.

2. Thomas Spight, Ripley.

3. Thomas C. Catchings, Vicksburg.

4. A. F. Fox, Westpoint.

5. J. S. Williams, Yazoo.

6. Frank A. McLain, Gloster.

7. Patrick Henry, Brandon.

MISSOURI.

Republicans.

10. Richard Bartholdt, St. Louis.

11. Charles F. Joy, St. Louis.

12. Charles E. Pearce, St. Louis.

Democrats.

1. James T. Lloyd, Shelbyville.

2. W. W. Rucker, Keytesville.

3. John T. Daugherty, Liberty.

4. Charles F. Cochran, St. Joseph.

5. William S. Cowherd, Kansas City.

6. D. A. DeArmond, Butler.

7. James Cooney, Marshall.

8. Richard P. Bland, Lebanon.

9. Champ Clark, Bowling Green.

13. Edward Robb, Perryville.

14. Wm. D. Vandiver, Cape Girardeau.

15. Marcaenus E. Benton, Neosho.

MONTANA.

Democrat.

A. J. Campbell, Butte.

NEBRASKA.

Republicans.

1. E. J. Burkett, Lincoln.

2. David H. Mercer, Omaha.

3. John S. Robinson, Madison.

Populists.

4. William L. Stark, Aurora.

5. R. D. Sutherland, Nelson.

6. William L. Greene, Kearney.

NEVADA.

Silverite.

F. G. Newlands, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Republicans.

1. Cyrus A. Sullivan, Manchester.

2. Frank G. Clarke, Peterboro.

NEW JERSEY.

Republicans.

1. Henry C. Loudenslager, Paulsboro.

2. John J. Gardner, Atlantic City.

3. Benj. F. Howell, New Brunswick.

5. James F. Stewart, Paterson.

6. R. Wayne Parker, Newark.

8. Charles N. Fowler, Elizabeth.

Democrats.

4. Joshua S. Salmon, Boonton.

7. William D. Daly, Hoboken.

Fifty-sixth Congress—Continued.

NEW YORK.

Republicans.

17. A. S. Tompkins, Nyack.
 18. John H. Ketchum, Dover Plains.
 19. A. V. S. Cochrane, Hudson.
 21. John K. Stewart, Amsterdam.
 22. Lucius N. Littauer, New York.
 23. Louis W. Emerson, Warrensburg.
 24. Charles A. Chickering, Copenhagen.
 25. James S. Sherman, Utica.
 26. George W. Ray, Norwich.
 27. M. E. Driscoll, Syracuse.
 28. Sereno E. Payne, Auburn.
 29. Charles W. Gillett, Addison.
 30. James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo.
 31. J. M. E. O'Grady, Rochester.
 33. D. S. Alexander, Buffalo.
 34. Warren B. Hooker, Fredonia.
- Democrats.

1. T. B. Scudder, Glenhead.
2. John J. Fitzgerald, Brooklyn.
3. Edmund H. Driggs, Brooklyn.
4. Bertram T. Clayton, Brooklyn.
5. Dr. Frank Wilson, Brooklyn.
6. Mitchell May, Brooklyn.
7. Nicholas Muller, New York.
8. Daniel J. Riordon, New York.
9. Thomas J. Bradley, New York.
10. Amos J. Cummings, New York.
11. William Sulzer, New York.
12. George B. McClellan, New York.
13. Jefferson M. Levy, New York.
14. William Astor Chanler, New York.
15. Jacob Rupert, Jr., New York.
16. John Q. Underhill, New Rochelle.
20. Martin H. Gynn, Albany.
32. William H. Ryan, Buffalo.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Republicans.

2. George H. White, Tarboro.
 8. R. Z. Linney, Taylorsville.
- Democrats.
1. John H. Small, Elizabeth City.
 3. Charles R. Thomas, Newbern.
 5. W. W. Kitchin, Roxboro.
 6. John D. Bellamy, Wilmington.
 7. Theo. F. Klutz, Salisbury.
 9. W. T. Crawford, Waynesville.
 - Populist.
 4. John J. Jenkins, Pittsboro.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Republican.

B. E. Spalding, Fargo.

OHIO.

Republicans.

1. W. B. Shattuck, Cincinnati.
2. J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
6. Seth W. Brown, Lebanon.
7. Walter L. Weaver, Springfield.
8. Archibald Lybrand, Delaware.
9. James H. Southard, Toledo.
10. Stephen R. Morgan, Oak Hill.
11. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens.
14. Winfield S. Kerr, Mansfield.
15. Henry C. Van Voorhis, Zanesville.
16. Lorenzo Danford, St. Clairsville.
18. Robert W. Tayler, Lisbon.
19. Charles Dick, Akron.

OHIO—Continued.

Republicans.

20. F. O. Phillips, Medina.
 21. Theo. E. Burton, Cleveland.
- Democrats.
3. John L. Brenner, Dayton.
 4. R. B. Gordon, St. Mary's.
 5. Davis Meekison, Napoleon.
 12. John J. Lentz, Columbus.
 13. James A. Norton, Tiffin.
 17. J. Anderson McDowell, Millersburg.

OREGON.

Republicans.

1. Thomas H. Tongue, Hillsboro.
2. M. A. Moody, Dalles.

PENNSYLVANIA.

At Large—Republicans.

- Galusha A. Grow, Glenwood.
- Samuel A. Davenport, Erie.

Republicans.

1. H. H. Bingham, Philadelphia.
2. Robert Adams, Jr., Philadelphia.
4. James R. Young, Philadelphia.
5. Alfred C. Harmer, Philadelphia.
6. Thomas S. Butler, West Chester.
7. Irving P. Wanger, Norristown.
10. Marriott Brosius, Lancaster.
11. William Connell, Scranton.
14. M. E. Olmsted, Harrisburg.
15. Frederick C. Wright, Susquehanna.
16. Horace B. Packer, Wellsboro.
18. T. M. Mahon, Chambersburg.
20. Joseph E. Thropp, Bedford.
21. S. M. Jack, Indiana.
22. John Dalzell, Pittsburgh.
23. W. H. Graham, Allegheny.
24. E. F. Acheson, Washington.
25. J. B. Showalter, Chicorn.

Democrats.

3. William McAleer, Philadelphia.
8. Laird H. Barber, Mauch Chunk.
9. Daniel Ermentrout, Reading.
12. S. W. Davenport, Plymouth.
13. James W. Ryan, Pottsville.
17. R. K. Polk, Danyville.
19. Edward Zeigler, York.
26. A. Gaston, Meadville.
27. J. C. Sibley, Franklin.
28. J. K. P. Hall, Ridgway.

RHODE ISLAND.

Republicans.

1. Melville Bull, Middletown.
2. Adin B. Capron, Smithfield.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Democrats.

1. William Elliott, Beaufort.
2. W. J. Talbert, Clarksville.
3. A. C. Latimer, Belton.
4. Stanyarne Wilson, Spartanburg.
5. D. E. Finley, Yorkville.
6. James Norton, Mullins.
7. J. W. Stokes, Orangeburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

At Large—Republicans.

- Robert J. Gamble, Yankton.
- Charles H. Burke, Pierre.

Fifty-sixth Congress—Continued.

TENNESSEE.

Republicans.
Walter P. Brownlow, Jonesboro.
Henry R. Gibson, Knoxville.
Democrats.
John A. Moon, Chattanooga.
C. A. Snodgrass, Crossville.
J. D. Richardson, Murfreesboro.
John W. Gaines, Nashville.
N. N. Cox, Franklin.
Thetus W. Sims, Linden.
Rice A. Pierce, Union City.
E. W. Carmack, Memphis.

TEXAS.

Republican.
R. B. Hawley, Galveston.
Democrats.
T. H. Ball, Huntsville.
S. B. Cooper, Beaumont.
R. C. De Graftenreid, Longview.
John L. Sheppard, Pittsburg.
J. W. Bailey, Gainesville.
R. E. Burke, Dallas.
R. L. Henry, Waco.
S. W. T. Lanhan, Weatherford.
A. S. Burleson, Austin.
Hudolph Kleburg, Cuero.
James L. Slayden, San Antonio.
John H. Stephens, Vernon.

UTAH.

Democrat.
B. H. Roberts, Centerville.

VERMONT.

Republicans.
Henry H. Powers, Morrisville.
William W. Grout, Barton.

VIRGINIA.

Democrats.
W. A. Jones, Warsaw.
William A. Young, Norfolk.
John Lamb, Richmond.
Sydney P. Epes, Blackstone.
Claude A. Swanson, Chatham.
Peter J. Otey, Lynchburg.
James Hay, Madison.

VIRGINIA—Continued.
Democrats.

8. John F. Rixey, Brandy.
9. William F. Rhea, Bristol.
10. J. M. Quarles, Staunton.

WASHINGTON.

At Large—Republicans.
W. L. Jones, Yakima.
F. W. Cushman, Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Republicans.

1. B. B. Dovener, Wheeling.
2. A. G. Dayton, Philippi.
4. R. H. Freer, Harrisville.

DEMOCRAT.

3. Daniel E. Johnson, Bluefield.
WISCONSIN.
Republicans.

1. Henry A. Cooper, Racine.
2. Herman B. Dahle, Mount Horeb.
3. J. W. Babcock, Necedah.
4. Theobold Otjen, Milwaukee.
5. S. S. Barney, West Bend.
6. J. H. Davidson, Oshkosh.
7. John J. Esch, La Crosse.
8. E. S. Minor, Sturgeon Bay.
9. Alexander Stewart, Wausau.
10. John J. Jenkins, Chippewa Falls.

WYOMING.

Republican.
F. W. Mondell, Newcastle.

Republicans,	185	Silverites,	3
Democrats,	163		
Populists,	6	Total,	357

Delegates from Territories.

ARIZONA.

Democrat.

J. F. Wilson, Prescott.

NEW MEXICO.

Republican.

Pedro Perea, Bernalillo.

OKLAHOMA.

Republican.

Dennis Flynn, Guthrie.

CIVIL SERVICE NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE.

Officers Elected at Baltimore, Md., December 15-16, 1898.

President—Carl Schurz, New York.

Secretary—George McAneny, New York.

Treasurer—A. S. Frissell, New York.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. Hall Pleasant, Baltimore, Md.

Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, New York, N. Y.

William Potts, New York, N. Y.

Rt. Rev. P. J. Ryan, Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Carl Schurz, New York.

Everett P. Wheeler, New York.

Silas W. Burt, New York.

Edward Cary, New York.

Charles Collins, New York.

Doman B. Eton, New York.

Richard Watson Gilder, New York.

William A. Aiken, Norwich, Conn.

Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles Richardson, Philadelphia, Pa.

William D. Foulke, Richmond, Ind.

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Doman B. Eton, New York.

Richard Watson Gilder, New York.

William A. Aiken, Norwich, Conn.

Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles Richardson, Philadelphia, Pa.

William D. Foulke, Richmond, Ind.

GOVERNORS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

The States of the Union.

States.	Capitals.	Governors.	Politics.	Term	Term Ends	Salary
Alabama.	Montgomery.	Joseph F. Johnston.	Dem.	2	Dec. 1, 1900	\$3,000
Arkansas.	Little Rock.	Daniel W. Jones.	Dem.	2	Jan., 1901	3,000
California.	Sacramento.	Henry T. Gage.	Rep.	4	Jan., 1903	6,000
Colorado.	Denver.	Chas. S. Thomas.	F. Dem.	2	Jan., 1901	2,000
Connecticut.	Hartford.	Geo. E. Lounsbury.	Rep.	2	Jan., 1901	2,000
Delaware.	Dover.	Ebe W. Tunnell.	Dem.	4	Jan., 1901	2,000
Florida.	Tallahassee.	Wm. D. Bloxham.	Dem.	4	Jan., 1901	2,000
Georgia.	Atlanta.	Allen D. Candler.	Dem.	2	Nov., 1900	2,000
Idaho.	Boise City.	Frank Steunenberg.	Pop.	2	Jan., 1901	3,000
Illinois.	Springfield.	John R. Tanner.	Rep.	4	Jan., 1901	6,000
Indiana.	Indianapolis.	James A. Mount.	Rep.	4	Jan., 1901	3,000
Iowa.	Des Moines.	L. M. Shaw.	Rep.	2	Jan., 1900	3,000
Kansas.	Topeka.	W. E. Stanley.	Rep.	2	Jan., 1901	3,000
Kentucky.	Frankfort.	William O. Bradley.	Rep.	4	Dec. 10, 1899	4,000
Louisiana.	Baton Rouge.	Murphy J. Foster.	Dem.	4	April, 1900	4,000
Maine.	Augusta.	Llewellyn Powers.	Rep.	2	Jan., 1901	4,000
Maryland.	Annapolis.	Lloyd Lowndes.	Rep.	4	Jan., 1900	8,000
Massachusetts	Boston.	Roger Wolcott.	Rep.	1	Jan., 1900	4,000
Michigan.	Lansing.	Hazen S. Pingree.	Rep.	2	Jan., 1901	3,000
Minnesota.	St. Paul.	John Lind.	Sil. Rep.	2	Jan., 1901	3,000
Mississippi.	Jackson.	Anse'm J. McLaurin	Dem.	4	Jan., 1900	3,000
Missouri.	Jefferson City	Lon V. Stephens.	Dem.	4	Jan., 1901	5,000
Montana.	Helena.	Robert B. Smith.	Silver.	4	Jan., 1901	2,000
Nebraska.	Lincoln.	Wm. A. Poynter.	Pop.	2	Jan., 1901	4,000
Nevada.	Carson City.	Reinhold Sadler.	Silver.	4	Jan. 6, 1903	4,000
N. Hampshire.	Concord.	Frank W. Rollins.	Rep.	2	Jan., 1901	4,000
New Jersey.	Trenton.	Foster M. Voorhees.	Rep.	3	Jan. 20, 1902	10,000
New York.	Albany.	Theodore Roosevelt.	Rep.	2	Jan. 1, 1901	10,000
N. Carolina.	Raleigh.	Daniel L. Russell.	Rep.	4	Jan. 1, 1901	3,000
North Dakota.	Bismarck.	F. B. Fancher.	Rep.	2	Jan. 1, 1901	3,000
Ohio.	Columbus.	Asa S. Bushnell.	Rep.	2	Jan., 1900	8,000
Oregon.	Salem.	T. T. Geer.	Rep.	4	Jan., 1903	1,000
Pennsylvania.	Harrisburg.	William A. Stone.	Rep.	4	Jan., 1903	1,000
Rhode Island.	Providence.	Elisha Dyer.	Rep.	1	May 25, 1900	3,000
S. Carolina.	Columbia.	William H. Ellerbe.	Dem.	2	Dec., 1900	2,000
South Dakota.	Pierre.	Andrew E. Lee.	Pop.	2	Jan., 1901	4,000
Tennessee.	Nashville.	Benton McMillin.	Dem.	2	Jan., 1901	4,000
Texas.	Austin.	Joseph D. Sayers.	Dem.	2	Jan., 1901	2,000
Utah.	Salt Lake City	Heber M. Wells.	Rep.	4	Jan., 1900	2,000
Vermont.	Montpelier.	Edward C. Smith.	Rep.	2	Oct., 1900	1,000
Virginia.	Richmond.	J. Hoge Tyler.	Dem.	4	Dec. 31, 1901	4,000
Washington.	Olympia.	John R. Rogers.	Pop.	4	Jan., 1901	2,000
West Virginia.	Charleston.	Geo. W. Atkinson.	Rep.	4	March, 1901	2,000
Wisconsin.	Madison.	Edward Scofield.	Rep.	2	Jan., 1901	5,000
Wyoming.	Cheyenne.	De Forest Richards.	Rep.	4	Jan. 7, 1903	2,500

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

Republicans,	25	Silver Republican,	1
Democrats,	12	Populists,	4
Fusion Democrat,	1		
Silver,	2	Total,	45

The Territories.

Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Term.	Term Exp's.	Salary
Alaska.	Sitka.	John J. Brady.	4	June 23, 1901	\$3,000
Arizona.	Phoenix.	Nathan O. Murphy.	4	July 16, 1902	2,000
New Mexico.	Santa Fe.	Miguel A. Otero.	4	June 17, 1901	2,000
Oklahoma.	Guthrie.	Cassius M. Barnes.	4	May 12, 1901	2,000

The various nations of the Indian Territory have elective tribal governments. Governors of Territories are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Date of Meeting January 11, 1899.

Senate.

First District—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio—E. Whitaker, R., Wheeling; Oliver Marshall, R., New Cumberland.
 Second District—Marshall, Wetzel, Marion—Jesse F. Sturm, R., Sturm's Mill; W. Matthews, R., Moundsville.
 Third District—Tyler, Ritchie, Doddridge—Anthony Smith, R., Wick; George Farr, R., West Union.
 Fourth District—Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Gilmer—R. F. Kidd, D., Glenville; Com. Dotson, D., Parkersburg.
 Fifth District—Jackson, Roane, Mason—Harry C. Woodyard, R., Spencer; A. E. Hughes, R., Ravenswood.
 Sixth District—Cabell, Wayne, Putnam—James H. Marcum, D., Huntington; Alonzo Garrett, R., Shoals.
 Seventh District—Logan, Mingo, Lincoln, Wyoming—McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh James F. Beavers, D., Welch; Carlos White, R., Logan.

House of

Bourbon—*Stuart H. Bowman, D., Valley Furnace.
 Berkeley—H. S. Cushwa, D., Martinsburg.
 Boone—Dr. H. Lon Carter, D., Madison; E. A. Bennett, D., Huntington; J. B. Taylor, D., Ona.
 Braxton—J. P. Knight, D., Big Bend.
 Cabell—J. R. Kemper, R., Long Run.
 Fayette—Geo. C. McIntosh, R., Fayetteville; Dr. J. J. Haptonstall, R., Stone Cliff.
 Gilmer—F. N. Hays, D., Glenville.
 Greenbrier—T. H. Jarrett, D., Blue Sulphur Springs; Dr. E. F. Raymond, D., Frankford.
 Hampshire—William B. Stump, D., Romney.
 Harrison—Z. W. Wyatt, R., Bridgeport; John W. Davis, D., Clarksburg.
 Jackson—J. S. Darst, R., Cottageville; W. H. Kelbaugh, R., Wiseburg.
 Jefferson—J. Garland Hurst, D., Harpers Ferry.
 Kanawha—Dr. M. P. Malcolm, R., Lewisburg; J. H. Hunt, R., Charleston; L. A. Martin, R., Charleston; C. F. Morris, R., Jarrett.
 Lincoln—Geo. W. Smoot, D., Sheridan.
 Logan and Mingo—Albert Meade, D., Dingess.
 Marion—O. S. McKinney, D., Fairmont; R. B. Ash, D., Glover's Gap.
 Marshall—Frank Legge, R., McMechen; John Nixon, R., Roseby's Rock.

Delegate

First District—Brooke, Hancock—W. F. Brown, R., Arroyo.
 Second District—Tyler, Wetzel—*W. R. Kine, D., Bird.
 Third District—Braxton, Clay—Jacob Fisher, D., Sutton; John H. Long, D., Heaton.
 Fourth District—Lewis, Webster—*Geo. W. Crook, D., Alum Bridge; *W. T. Talbott, D., Addison.
 *Seat contested.

Eighth District—Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Fayette, Pocahontas—Chas. W. Osenton, D., Montgomery; N. C. McNeil, R., Marlinton.

Ninth District—Kanawha, Nicholas, Braxton, Boone, Clay—Walter L. Ashby, D., Charleston; E. G. Pierson, R., Clay.

Tenth District—Randolph, Lewis, Upshur, Barbour, Webster—Starke L. Baker, R., Beverly; George C. Cole, R., Weston.
 Eleventh District—Preston, Monongalia, Taylor—Dr. T. F. Lanham, R., Newburg; Richard E. Fast, R., Morgantown.

Twelfth District—Hampshire, Hardy, Grant, Mineral, Pendleton, Tucker—John J. Cornwell, D., Romney; Bernard J. Baker, D., Petersburg.

Thirteenth District—Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan—R. C. Burkhardt, D., Martinsburg; Henry C. Getzendanner, R., Shepherdstown.

Delegates.

Mason—Byrd Hill, R., Beech Hill; B. J. Redmond, R., Maggie.

Mercer—Dr. Isaiah Bee, D., Princeton.

Mineral—Thomas B. Davis, D., Keyser.

Monongalia—E. M. Grant, R., Morgantown.

Monroe—*Chas. M. Via, R., Greenville.

Nicholas—R. L. Walker, D., Tipton.

Ohio—H. F. Behrens, R.; B. J. Connally, R.; Harry W. McLure, R.; Ralph McCoy, R.; all of Wheeling.

Pendleton—John McCoy, D., Franklin.

Pleasants—R. A. Gorrell, D., Twigg.

Pocahontas—I. B. Moore, D., Sunset.

Preston—Julius Scherr, R., Egion; J. Nelson Baker, R., Evansville.

Putnam—Dr. H. F. Asbury, R., Liberty.

Raleigh—N. A. Snuffer, D., Marshes.

Ritchie—C. L. Zinn, R., Auburn.

Roane—*Wilbur Spencer, R., Linden.

Summers—B. P. Shumate, D., Pipestem.

Taylor—**Humphrey F. Brohard, R., Flemington; or W. R. D. Dent, D., Grafton.

Tyler—A. L. Hughes, R., Alma.

Upshur—C. Bernard Cutright, R., Buckhannon.

Wayne—W. L. Mansfield, D., Wayne; C. F. Millender, D., Ceredo.

Weston—L. M. Stephens, D., New Martinsville.

Wirt—Robt. E. O'Brien, D., Burning Spgs.

Wood—H. F. Harnish, R., Parkersburg; Charles Hunter, R., Williamstown; Homer G. Merrill, R., Slate.

Districts. Fifth District—Randolph, Tucker—Howard Wagner, D., Davis; Arnold Cunningham, D., Alpina.

Sixth District—Grant, Hardy—Dr. C. L. Hall, R., Lost River.

Seventh District—Jefferson, Morgan, Berkeley—R. W. Morrow, D., Charles Town; F. H. Harmison, D., Berkeley Spgs.

Eighth District—McDowell, Wyoming—J. A. Oldfield, R., Welch.

**Neither candidate has a certificate.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR RECORD, 1898.

January.

24. The United States battleship Maine was ordered to Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good will and arrived there January 30.

February.

9. Spanish Minister De Lome's private letter, reflecting on President McKinley, published.
 10. Spanish Minister De Lome recalled.
 15. United States battleship Maine destroyed in Havana harbor by the external explosion of a submarine mine; 266 lives lost.

March.

9. Emergency bill, appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense, passed by Congress.
 12. Senor Polo de Bernabe, as Spanish Minister, presented his credentials to President McKinley.
 28. Report of the board of inquiry on the loss of the battleship Maine sent to Congress with a message from the President.
 29. Resolutions declaring war on Spain introduced in both houses of Congress.

April.

3. The first class of cadets at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, received war orders, and the usual graduating ceremonies in June were omitted.
 4. The Navy Department purchased ten merchant vessels for use as auxiliary cruisers.
 6. Representatives of European powers waited on the President in the interest of peace.
 8. Submarine mines were placed in the channel approaches to Baltimore.
 9. Consul-General Lee leaves Havana, accompanied by many Americans.
 11. The President sends a message to Congress recommending armed intervention in Cuba.
 15. War Department orders regular troops to coast points.
 Fort Carroll, Hawkins' Point and North Point batteries, outer defenses of Baltimore, garrisoned.
 16. Cuba intervention resolution passed by the Senate.
 18. Lists of officers and men of Maryland naval militia for manning warships sent to Navy Department.
 19. House of Representatives agrees to the Senate intervention resolution.
 20. Intervention resolution signed by President McKinley and an ultimatum sent to Spain.
 Spanish Minister Polo y Bernabe asks for and secures his passports.
 21. United States Minister Woodford given his passports at Madrid.
 The beginning of the war, April 21.

22. North Atlantic fleet of Admiral Sampson sails from Key West to blockade Cuban ports.
 First shot of the war fired by cruiser Nashville in capturing the Spanish coast trader Buena Ventura.
 Blockade of Cuban ports proclaimed.
 23. Call issued for 125,000 volunteers.
 Commodore Dewey's Asiatic squadron starts from Hong Kong for Philippine Islands.
 State militia ordered out.
 Formal declaration of war against Spain passed by Congress.
 Secretary of State John Sherman resigned.
 25. Maryland National Guard went into camp at Pimlico, Baltimore.
 26. Spanish passenger steamer Panama captured by blockading fleet.
 Merchant vessels warned not to go in and out of the channel approaching to Baltimore after nightfall on account of submarine mines, which had been put into position.
 27. Coast earthworks at Matanzas shell by American fleet.
 28. Movement of regulars to Tampa.
 Cabanas' forts demolished by cruiser New York.
 29. Spanish fleet leaves Cape Verde.
 30. Commodore Dewey's fleet arrives at Manila.
 Battleship Oregon arrives at Janeiro.
- May.
1. Commodore Dewey's fleet attacks and destroys Spanish fleet at Manila; ships sunk, 2 captured; 400 Spaniards killed, 600 wounded; 8 American seamen slightly injured, none killed.
 5. Captain-General Blanco opened the first Cuban Congress.
 6. The gunboat Annapolis captured French steamer Lafayette while trying to enter Havana, but the vessel was afterwards released.
 7. Commodore Dewey thanked by the President in the name of the American people.
 9. Congress tenders vote of thanks to Dewey and his men, orders commemorative medals struck, orders sword for Dewey and increases number of rear-admirals.
 Commodore Dewey promoted to rear-admiral.
 11. The gunboats Wilmington and Hudson and the torpedo boat Winslow in the first engagement in Cuban waters off Cardenas; Ensign Worth Bagley and four other men of the Winslow killed and five wounded.
 12. Admiral Sampson's fleet shelled forts and land batteries at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Spanish-American War Record, 1898—Continued.

1. Flying squadron, under Commodore Schley, leaves Fortress Monroe.
 Two officers and 213 men of the Maryland naval militia went aboard the cruiser Dixie at Norfolk, Va.
 Concentration of volunteers at Chickamauga begun.
2. Arrival of Admiral Cervera and his squadron at Santiago de Cuba.
 Eleven thousand regulars and volunteers for Manila reach San Francisco.
 The Fifth Maryland Regiment, U. S. Vols., left Camp Wilmer, Pimlico, for Chickamauga, Tenn., arriving there May 21.
3. Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, U. S. Vols., public reception at Mt. Royal Station, Baltimore.
 Spanish fleet bottled up in Santiago harbor by Commodore Schley.
 Cruiser Charleston sailed from San Francisco with first relief supplies for Admiral Dewey.
4. First relief expedition sails from San Francisco for Manila.
5. Second call issued for volunteers (75,000).
6. United States battleship Oregon arrived at Key West, Fla., after 66 days' voyage from San Francisco.
7. Commodore Schley telegraphed to the Navy Department that he had seen and recognized Admiral Cervera's Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor.
 Forts at the harbor's entrance bombarded.
- JUNE.**
1. Congress was informed that plans had been perfected to send an army of invasion to Cuba.
 Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson and seven men sink the collier Merrimac in the narrow channel of Santiago de Cuba to prevent the escape of Admiral Cervera's Spanish fleet, but with only partial success; Hobson and his crew made prisoners.
 Admiral Cervera's chief of staff, Captain Ovedo, boarded the cruiser New York under a flag of truce, bearing the announcement of the safety of the Merrimac's men.
2. Senate passes the war revenue bill.
 Capt. Charles V. Gridley, of the cruiser Olympia, dies at Kobe, Japan, on his way home.
3. William J. Bryan, presidential candidate, was appointed colonel of a Nebraska regiment.
4. Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes was sunk in Santiago harbor.
 Monitor Monterey with collier Brutus sails from San Francisco for Manila.
 Forts at Caimenera bombarded and destroyed.
10. The invasion of Cuba begun by the landing of 600 marines, after warships had silenced the enemy's forts, at Guantanamo, a few miles east of Santiago.
 Conference report on war revenue bill adopted by both houses of Congress.
11. American marines at Guantanamo attacked by the Spaniards, who were repulsed; six Americans killed, including Surgeon John Blair Gibbs, and ten wounded.
12. The first expedition for Santiago left Key West; Maj.-Gen. W. R. Shafter was in command and the troops numbered 15,300.
 President McKinley signed the war revenue measure authorizing the issue of \$400,000,000 3 per cent. bonds, of which \$200,000,000 were issued.
13. Skirmish between United States marines and Cuban insurgents, under Lieutenant-Colonel Huntington, of the United States Marine Corps, and Spanish infantry at Guantanamo; the Spaniards defeated, with a number killed and wounded.
14. Brick forts and earthworks at Caimenera, near Guantanamo, demolished by the Texas, Marblehead and Suwanee.
 Second Manila expedition, numbering 4,200 men, left San Francisco.
15. General Blanco refuses to exchange Lieutenant Hobson.
20. Arrival of General Shafter and his army off Santiago de Cuba.
21. The government decided to send two expeditions of 4,000 each to reinforce General Shafter in Cuba.
 Mobilization at Fernandina and Miami begun.
22. General Shafter's army landed at Daiquiri, a short distance east of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.
 Information received by the United States government from General Aguinaldo that the Philippines desire to become a colony of this country.
23. Advance of the United States forces from Daiquiri to Juragua.
 The tug J. D. Jones was fitted out for naval service at Norfolk, Va., as the auxiliary gunboat Apache.
24. Ten men were killed, including Captain Capron and Sergt. Hamilton Fish, Jr., both of Colonel Wood's Rough Riders, and about 40 wounded, in a lively skirmish with 2,000 Spaniards in thick brush, near Sevilla, and about ten miles from Santiago de Cuba.
 Sessions of the Spanish Cortez suspended by order of the Queen Regent.
25. General Chaffee took Sevilla, Cuba.

Spanish-American War Record, 1898—Continued.

27. The Spanish Admiral Camara arrived with his squadron at Port Said, Egypt. President McKinley issued a proclamation increasing the Cuban blockade and also blockading the port of San Juan, Porto Rico. The Navy Department announced that a flying squadron would be formed at once, to be put under the command of Commodore J. C. Watson, and to be sent against the coast of Spain. President McKinley recommended that the thanks of Congress be extended to Lieutenant Hobson for sinking the Merrimac at Santiago, and to Lieutenant Newcomb and crew, of the revenue cutter Hudson, for bravery in action at Cardenas.
28. News was received at the Navy Department that the St. Paul, on the Wednesday previous, had disabled the Terror, a torpedo boat destroyer of the enemy.
29. General Merritt sailed from San Francisco for the Philippine Islands.
30. Large coast defense guns tested at Hawkins' Point, below Baltimore.
- July.**
1. A general assault on Santiago de Cuba by the army and by ships was begun, the American army capturing the enemy's outer line of defenses.
 2. Fighting before Santiago was resumed and continued all day, the American troops capturing and holding the lines of the enemy at El Caney and San Juan heights, and driving him into the city with heavy losses on both sides.
 3. General Shafter demanded the surrender of the city of Santiago de Cuba. Admiral Cervera made a dash out of the harbor of Santiago to cut his way through the American ships on Sunday, July 3; his squadron of four armored cruisers, the best in the Spanish navy, and two powerful torpedo boat destroyers, was completely destroyed by the American ships, under Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley; Admiral Cervera was captured; 600 Spaniards, including many officers, were killed, and 1,500 prisoners were taken; the vessels destroyed were the Vizcaya, Oquendo, Infanta Maria Teresa, Cristobal Colon, Furor and Pluton.
 4. The Navy Department received a dispatch from Admiral Dewey announcing the safe arrival at Manila of the cruiser Charleston and three transports, with troops on board, on June 30; the squadron stopped at the Ladrones Islands and the Charleston bombarded the island of Guam, the largest of the group, and captured it; the Spanish Governor and garrison were carried to Manila as prisoners of war.
 5. Rear-Admiral Dewey chased the German cruiser Irene out of Subig Bay with the Raleigh and the Concord; destroyed the Spanish fortifications, something which the German warship had tried to prevent, and turned the Grand Island over to the insurgents. Lieutenant Hobson and his Merrimac men exchanged.
 6. The Spanish government ordered Camara to return home to protect the Spanish coast from the threatened attack by Commodore Watson. President McKinley issued a proclamation calling upon the people to give thanks to God for the victories of the army and navy. General Toral, commanding the Spanish forces at Santiago, sent a flag of truce to General Shafter, asking for three days' grace and cable operators to notify Madrid of Santiago's desire to surrender, all of which was granted.
 7. Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles left Washington for Santiago.
 8. Five thousand reinforcements for Shafter's army landed at Daiquiri. Santiago de Cuba was bombarded by Admiral Sampson's fleet and the siege mortars and field guns of the Fifth Army Corps.
 9. A flag of truce waved by General Toral, commanding the Spanish army at Santiago, and the truce granted by General Shafter.
 10. Major-General Miles joined General Shafter before Santiago. General Toral was again summoned to surrender and refused to do so unconditionally.
 11. Yellow fever in the army at Santiago reported to the authorities at Washington.
 12. Santiago surrendered, the United States government agreeing to return to Cuba all the prisoners of war, which included all the troops in eastern half of the province of Santiago de Cuba; a commission to arrange the terms of surrender was appointed, the commissioners for this country being Generals Wheeler and Lawton and Captain Miley.
 13. Great suffering from lack of food among the Spanish refugees at El Caney reported.
 14. Admiral Cervera and other Spanish officers and their attendants reach Naval Academy, Annapolis, as prisoners of war.
 15. At noon on Sunday the American flag was raised over the city of Santiago de Cuba. Commodore Schley entered the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

Spanish-American War Record, 1898—Continued.

General Miles announced his purpose to proceed to Porto Rico as soon as possible.

Mines and other obstructions in the harbor of Santiago removed with the aid of the Spaniards. Gen. Chambers McKibben appointed temporary governor of Santiago de Cuba.

In naval operations at Manzanillo, a port west of Santiago de Cuba, ten Spanish vessels were burned, sunk or destroyed. Four were gunboats. No damage to American ships, and no casualties.

The Spanish flag at Caimanera was hauled down, the commander of the place having been notified of General Moral's surrender.

General Shafter reported 23,000 prisoners of war.

Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson informed the authorities at Washington that the cruiser Maria Teresa would probably be raised.

General Miles and the nucleus of his army of invasion departed from Guantanamo for Porto Rico. The naval convoy consisted of the battleship Massachusetts, cruiser Cincinnati, gunboat Annapolis and the auxiliary cruisers Yale, Gloucester, Dixie, Wasp and Leyden.

Aguinaldo declared himself Dictator of the Philippines.

Another expedition for the Philippine Islands sailed from San Francisco. Gen. Nelson A. Miles landed at Guan-

ico, Porto Rico.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, with his reinforcements, arrived at Cavite, Manila Bay.

Peace overtures made by Spain, through M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador, were announced by the authorities at Washington.

Commander C. H. Davis, of the gunboat Dixie, lowered the Spanish flag in the port of Ponce, Porto Rico.

The United States' reply to Spain's overture for peace was placed in the hands of the French Ambassador, representing Spain.

American troops under General Merritt repulsed an attack by 3,000 Spaniards near Manila.

August.

Maj.-Gen. J. F. Wade was placed in command of an army division, composed of troops from the Chicamauga camp.

In a dispatch to the War Department General Miles stated that four-fifths of the people of Porto Rico rejoiced at the arrival of the American army.

Major-General Coppinger was ordered to Porto Rico Tuesday.

3. Conference of French Minister and Secretary of State respecting peace terms.
4. News was received from Cavite that Aguinaldo had become submissive to the American forces. The army in Cuba ordered to proceed at once, on account of fever, to camp at Montauk Point, N. Y.
5. General Miles had reached many miles in the interior of Porto Rico, and the Spaniards were kept on the run. Plans were under way to send Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and the Seventh Army Corps to Cuba immediately after the conclusion of peace.
6. General Wade's expedition to Porto Rico was postponed. Spanish Cabinet accepted the United States' terms of peace, and its decision was referred to the Queen Regent for her approval.
12. Cadet William H. Boardman (second class), Naval Academy, Annapolis, was accidentally shot and killed at Porto Rico.
13. Dewey and Merritt attack and capture Manila; American loss, army, 15 killed and 40 wounded.
15. First division of the Santiago army lands at Montauk Point, L. I.
18. Orders issued for mustering out 100,000 of volunteer troops.
21. Review and welcome of Admiral Sampson's fleet in New York harbor.
26. American members of peace commission selected by the President.
29. General Merritt ordered from Manila to Paris to advise with peace commissioners.
30. Death at Cheyenne of Col. James Van Horn, Eighth Infantry; wounded at Santiago.
31. Release of Admiral Cervera and other Spanish prisoners at Naval Academy, Annapolis.

September.

1. Gen. W. R. Shafter arrived at Camp Wykoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y.
7. Nearly all the sick of General Shafter's army corps had been removed from Santiago, and the sanitary conditions had been greatly improved under direction of the Americans. Naval Cadet Thomas H. Wheeler, son of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Second Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick, First U. S. cavalry, were drowned while bathing at Montauk Point, L. I.

Spanish-American War Record, 1898—Continued.

10. Lieut. R. P. Hobson was promoted to the grade of Naval Constructor.
Capt. Francis J. Higginson, of the Massachusetts, was promoted to be a Commodore.
President McKinley decided to appoint a commission to investigate the conduct of the war with Spain.
12. First meetings of Cuban and Porto Rico Evacuation commission, at Havana and San Juan.
16. Orders were issued to reorganize the North Atlantic Squadron, and the fleet was reduced from 100 vessels to 32.
The cost of transporting Spanish troops from Cuba to Spain was estimated at \$16,000,000.
Cuban Nationalists proposed to form a government for the island closely modeled after that of the United States.
17. Members of peace commission sail from New York for Paris.
General Toral, of Santiago, mobbed at Vigo, Spain.
Death of Brigadier-General Haskell, of the Santiago army, at Columbus, O.
18. Death of Capt. Allyn Capron, of the Santiago army, at Fort Myer, Va.
Paris Peace Commissioners named by Spanish cabinet.
The Madrid council of war suspended Admiral Montejo, defeated by Dewey at Manila.
19. The War Department decided to increase the number of U. S. troops in the Philippines to 20,000. Reinforcements ordered to be sent to Admiral Dewey at Manila included the battleships Iowa and Oregon, four colliers, a distilling ship, and refrigerating ship.
21. Evacuation of Porto Rico begun by the Spaniards.
Admiral Cervera and the Spanish naval prisoners from Annapolis and Portsmouth, N. H., arrived at Santander, in Spain.
Former Captain-General Augustin, of the Philippine Islands, returned to Spain.
24. The Maryland Steel Co., Sparrows Point, was directed to build three destroyers for the navy, and the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, one torpedo boat.
26. Formal organization of the war investigation commission appointed by the President.
Cruiser Maria Teresa, of Cervera's fleet, successfully floated.
American peace commissioners arrive in Paris.
The remains of Christopher Columbus were exhumed at Havana, to be returned to Spain.
28. Secretary Alger reports to President McKinley on his observations in the army camps.
29. Captain-General Blanco ordered release of all political prisoners in Cuba.
Hon. John Hay, former Ambassador to Great Britain, took the office as Secretary of State, in place of Mr. Day, appointed as president of the Paris Peace Commission.

October.

1. First joint meeting of the Spanish-American peace commission at Paris.
4. According to official figures published by the Spanish army in Cuba numbered 205,000 men.
Guns saved from sunken Spanish warships at Santiago were valued at \$300,000.
5. General Merritt consults with American peace commissioners at Paris regarding the situation in the Philippines.
7. President McKinley informs American evacuation commission that the Spanish military forces will leave Porto Rico by October 18th.
A decree promulgated by General Blanco permits Spanish soldiers to remain in Cuba.
8. A camp site for American troops occupying at Havana was selected near the Morro Castle.
- 10-15. National Peace Jubilee at Omaha Exposition attended by President McKinley and Cabinet.
11. The American flag is hoisted on public buildings at Manzanillo, Cuba.
12. The United States battleships Oregon and Iowa sail from New York for Manila.
- The Fourth Immune Regiment which included volunteers from Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia, left Fernandina, Fla., for Manzanillo, Cuba, arriving October 13.
13. News received that Admiral Dewey had raised the sunken Spanish naval vessel Bulucan at Manila and was using her as a dispatch boat.
Chaplain J. P. McIntyre, of the Oregon, is found guilty of improper criticising his superior officers and sentenced to dismissal from the navy.
18. The American flag is formally hoisted at San Juan, Porto Rico, and the United States takes full possession.
22. Fifth Maryland Regiment Volunteers mustered out of the service of the United States at Baltimore.
30. The Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, raised by Lieutenant Hobson, at Guantanamo, Cuba, for Norfolk, Virginia, to complete repairs.
31. The American peace commissioners at Paris formally presented a demand for the complete possession of all the Philippine Islands.

Spanish-American War Record, 1898—Continued.**November.**

The Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, while being convoyed from Guantano Bay, Cuba, to Norfolk to be repaired, was abandoned in a storm off the Bahamas and drifted on Cat Island, where she became a total wreck.

Gen. Vera del Rays' body was found by Spanish officers near El Caney. The body of General Santocildes was also found, and both were sent to Spain.

The Cuban assembly at Santa Cruz appointed a commission of five, headed by General Garcia, which started for the United States to confer with President McKinley, arrived at New York.

Captain-General Blanco attempted to end the mutinies of Spanish troops in Cuba by raising a loan to pay them overdue wages.

The First Regiment Volunteer Engineers, which included many Marylanders, sailed from Ponce, Porto Rico, for home.

Captain-General Blanco left Havana for Spain, leaving Gen. Jimenez Castellanos to complete the final details of the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops.

December.

5. The Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., re-entered the State service.
10. Treaty of peace signed by Spanish and American commissioners at Paris.
11. Gen. Calixto Garcia, of the Cuban army, died in Washington city.
12. The First North Carolina and Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteer Regiments marched through Havana to camp in the suburbs, being the first American troops of the army of occupation to do so.

Six regiments of United States regulars were ordered to Manila to relieve volunteer troops.

Col. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, resigned his commission in the volunteer army and it was accepted.

14. President McKinley opened the Atlanta (Ga.) Peace Jubilee.
- Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, in command of American forces of occupation, landed at Havana and established headquarters at the suburb of Que-mado.
21. Orders issued to muster out of U. S. service 50,000 additional volunteers.
24. The American peace commissioners returned from Paris.
27. Gen. John R. Brooke arrived in Havana to assume control as military governor of Cuba January 1, 1899.

DEATH ROLL FIFTH MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.

Members of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, U. S. V., who Died in Active Service in 1898.

Private Elbert L. Thomson, Company F, drowned at Chickamauga, June 1.
Private Jerome Osterkamp, Company A, accidentally shot at Tampa on June 19.
Private Nelson J. Carrigan, Company D, died of typhoid fever at Tampa, July 29.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Boyd G. Bell, Company F, died of typhoid fever at Tampa, August 9.

Private Thomas M. Wolfe, Company A, died of typhoid fever at Tampa, Aug. 21.
Private Chas. B. Petzold, Company D, died of typhoid fever at Tampa, Aug. 21.
Private George D. Cook, Company B, died of typhoid at Tampa, August 24.
Sergt. Beverly R. Waugh, Company L, died in Baltimore, August 21.

Private Louis B. Stratmeyer, Company D, died of typhoid at Atlanta, August 27.
Private James J. Kastner, Company A, died of typhoid at Tampa, August 24.
Private Jas. E. Householder, Company D, died of typhoid at Atlanta, Aug. 28.

Corp. Albert A. White, Company F, died of typhoid at the Maryland University Hospital, Baltimore, September 1.

Sergt. Maurice R. Hopkins, Company E, died at Maryland University Hospital, September 4.

Private Harold R. Lee Weisgerber, Company E, died of typhoid fever at Baltimore City Hospital, September 12.

Private H. Marion Johnson, Company F, died of typhoid fever at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, September 14.

Private Lemuel M. Fowler, Company H, died of typhoid fever at Maryland University Hospital, September 16.

Lieut.-Col. William D. Robinson, died of typhoid fever at Atlanta, Ga., September 28, aged 33 years.

Private Lawrence Childs, Company D, died of typhoid fever in Baltimore, Oct. 19.

Private Edwin B. Brady, Company K, died of typhoid fever at Maryland University Hospital, Baltimore, October 21.

DEATH ROLL FIRST MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS.

Private G. W. Morgan, Co. A, typhoid appendix, Camp Meade, Pa., Sept. 28
Private John T. Taylor, Co. A, typhoid pneumonia, hospital, Phila., Oct. 25.
Musician Geo. E. Gorden, Co. C, spinal meningitis, Ft. Monroe, Va., June 26.
Private Mortimer B. McCrea, Co. D, typhoid, hospital, Phila., October 24.

Private Geo. S. Moore, Co. E, typhoid, hospital, Philadelphia, September 29.

Private Wm. B. Wilson, Co. H, typhoid, Ft. Monroe, Va., September 6.

Private Archibald McFarline, Co. K, typhoid, Camp Meade, Pa., Sept. 28.

Private Chas. W. J. Jones, Co. M, accident, Ft. Monroe, Va., August 18.

GENERAL EVENTS OF 1898.

January.

7. W. H. E. Durrant was hanged at San Francisco, Cal., for the murder of Blanche Lamont, in a church, April, 1895.
8. Mr. B. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, offered \$50,000 conditionally, for founding a free library in Hagerstown, Md.
10. Desecration of tombs in Riverview Cemetery, Williamsport, Md., by the "Whooley-Gooly gang."
11. Count Esterhazy acquitted in Paris of writing letters reflecting on the French army.
12. Emile Zola, the French novelist, accused members of the Esterhazy Court-Martial of perjury.
13. A clerical tribunal appointed by Pope Leo XIII was in session at the rectory of St. Alphonsus Church, Baltimore, "for the compiling of the apostolic process" necessary to beatify and canonize Bishop John N. Newman, of Philadelphia, a Redemptorist, and once rector of St. Alphonsus.
18. Riotous anti-Semitic demonstrations began in Paris, Marseilles and other cities of France.
22. Debates on the Dreyfus case caused riotous scenes in the French Chamber.
23. Bloody anti-Jewish riots began in Algiers.
25. The Cuban filibustering steamer Tillie sank with a cargo of ammunition off Barnagat, N. J., losing 4 of the crew.
27. Ex-Governor Wm. Pinkney Whyte and Geo. R. Gaither, Jr., resigned as members of the Charter Commission of Baltimore.

The British steamer Dago foundered at sea, on the way to Baltimore; crew rescued.

February.

7. The Holland-American liner Veen-dam, from Rotterdam to New York, was wrecked. Passengers and crew numbering 212 saved by the American steamship St. Louis.
8. Emile Zola narrowly escaped lynching from the hands of a mob in Paris for defending Dreyfus.
Gen. Jose M. R. Barrios, president of Guatemala, was assassinated.
9. Apolph L. Luetgert, a Chicago butcher, was sentenced to life imprisonment in Chicago, for wife murder.
16. The steamer Ericsson, from Baltimore for Philadelphia, sank in Delaware river; crew and passengers, with one exception, saved.
The Kansas-Pacific railroad was sold to a reorganization committee for \$3,303,000.
- The French steamer Flachet was wrecked off the Canary Islands; 87 lives lost.
18. A silver testimonial was presented to ex-Mayor Alceaus Hooper by citizens of Baltimore.

23. Emile Zola was sentenced in Paris to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs, for alleged libelous charges.

March.

2. Governor Lowndes approved the act of the General Assembly of Maryland changing the name of the Sheppard Asylum for the Insane to the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, carrying with the change a large bequest from Mr. Pratt.
5. The torpedo-boat McKee was launched at the Columbian Iron Works, Balto.
7. China leased Port Arthur to Russia.
17. Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, in a public speech in England, advocated an Anglo-American Alliance.
24. Governor Lowndes approved the act of the General Assembly of Maryland granting a new charter to the City of Baltimore.
29. The Merchants' Medal was awarded to Lieut. Frank Teal, of the Baltimore City Fire Department, for heroic conduct in saving life.

April.

1. Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant, died in London.
11. Confederate Relief Bazaar was opened at the Fifth Regiment Armory, Baltimore, and closed April 22.
13. A Volunteer Electrical Corps was being organized in Baltimore.
20. The Metropolitan Tabernacle built by the late Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, was destroyed by fire.
21. Postmaster-General James A. Gary, of Maryland, resigned, and Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, was appointed to succeed him.

May.

5. The General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, met in the Fourth Regiment Armory, Baltimore, Md.
7. China paid Japan the balance of her war indemnity.
8. In Italy 30 persons were killed and 1,000 wounded in bread riots in various cities, Milan being the centre of disturbance.
12. George Downing, an alleged Spanish spy, killed himself in Washington.
17. Rev. Dr. Warren A. Candler and Rev. Dr. Henry C. Morrison were elected bishops by the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, at Balto.
17. Fire on Union Dock, Baltimore, caused \$100,000 damage to the wharf and freight sheds of the Old Bay Line Co.
19. Captains Osmund Latrobe and Stewart Janney, of the Cuban Insurgent Army, returned to Baltimore, Md.
22. Edward Bellamy, author, died at Chico Falls, Mass.
23. Second trial of Emile Zola began at Versailles, France.
25. Garfield King, colored, was lynched at Salisbury, Md., for a murder.

General Events of 1898—Continued.

June.

3. Gen. H. Kyd Douglas, of Maryland, declined the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of major.
7. President McKinley signed the act of Congress removing political disabilities on account of the Civil War.
8. Miss Evangelina Cisneros, who was rescued from prison in Havana, was married in Baltimore, Md., to Captain Carlos F. Carbonelli, who took part in her rescue.
18. The Bering Sea award—\$473,151—was paid by the Government of the United States to Great Britain.
27. The Consolidated Railway Co., of Baltimore, purchased the Boulevard line from Baltimore to Ellicott City.

July.

2. Lieutenant Peary's expedition on the Windward started on the voyage of Arctic exploration.
4. The sloop yacht Nepenthe, of Baltimore, won the Commodore's Cup.
- The French steamship La Bourgogne was sunk near Sable Island in collision with the British ship Cromartyshire and 534 lives lost.
7. President McKinley approved the resolution of Congress annexing Hawaii to the United States.
12. Demonstration in Frederick city, Md., in honor of Admiral W. S. Schley by his fellow townsmen.
16. President McKinley appointed commissioners to adjust disputes between the United States and Canada.
21. Gen. John B. Gordon was re-elected commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans in their annual reunion at Atlanta, and Richmond was decided upon as the site for the "Battle Abbey."
25. The Earl of Minto was appointed Governor-General of Canada to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen.

August.

1. Martin Thorn was put to death by electricity at Sing Sing, N. Y., for the murder of William Guldensuppe on Long Island.
3. Lord George N. Curzon, of Kedleston, appointed Viceroy of India.
4. Mandamus proceedings begun by Isaac S. Field, John M. Stewart and Cornelius M. Hoult, who were removed from the Baltimore City Jail Board by Mayor William T. Malster.
8. The Enoch Pratt bequest was turned over to the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital for the Insane.
9. A bronze statue to Francis Scott Key was unveiled at Frederick city, Md.
10. Cornerstone of the new Capitol Building of Pennsylvania was laid at Harrisburg.

12. Hawaiian Islands formally transferred to the United States.
16. A coroner's jury at Dover, Del., rendered the verdict that Mrs. J. P. Dunning and Mrs. J. D. Deane were killed by poisoned candy sent through the mails from San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, of Stockton, Cal., was subsequently arrested, tried for the offense and convicted.
17. Frederick Brackett, of Maryland, was appointed secretary to the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition.
23. Report that the Emperor of Russia had invited the European powers to an international peace conference, with the view to general disarmament.
29. At Salisbury, Md., five warehouses were destroyed by fire and several firemen were injured.

September.

2. President McKinley visited Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I.
5. The English and Egyptian flags were hoisted over Khartoum.
6. Middle-of-the-Road Populists held a national convention at Cincinnati and nominated Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, for President and Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, for Vice-President of the United States.
8. The Maryland Republican State Central Committee elected Senator Geo. L. Wellington as chairman.
11. Crew of the auxiliary cruiser Dixie paraded in Baltimore and were received at the City Hall.
15. Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, Italy, reported to be in violent eruption.
- The occupation of Fashoda, on the Upper Nile, by the French expedition of Major Marchand threatened war between England and France.
16. The Baltimore steamer Gloucester sank the fishing schooner Alice C. Jordan in Vineyard Sound, Mass., causing the loss of nine lives.
22. Kuang-Hsu, Emperor of China, surrendered his power to his mother.
30. Coal miners' riot at Verdin, Ill., and attack on negro miners brought from the South.

October.

2. A Dreyfus riot occurred in the streets of Paris, France.
3. Maryland State Geological Survey issued a report settling the boundary between Allegany and Garrett counties.
5. Protestant Episcopal Triennial Convention met in Washington, D. C., and adjourned October 24.
- Conflict between United States troops and Chippewa Indians near Bear Lake, Mich., quickly controlled.
7. Foreign soldiers entered Pekin, China, to protect the legations.

General Events of 1898—Continued.

8. Great Britain demanded the immediate recall by France of Major Marchand from Fashoda.
9. Triennial Conclave, Knights Templar, opened at Pittsburg, Pa.
12. A handsome silk flag was presented to the cruiser Baltimore from the ladies of the city of Baltimore, Md.
13. The Emperor and Empress of Germany embarked at Venice, Italy, for a tour of the Holy Land and visited Jerusalem October 30. They were received at Constantinople en route by the Sultan October 18.
14. The steamship Mohegan, from London for New York, was wrecked off the Lizard, England.

November.

6. A gas explosion and fire damaged the record chambers of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Capitol at Washington, D. C.
10. The whites assumed control of public affairs in Wilmington, N. C., which resulted in a contest with negroes, nine of whom were killed; three white persons were wounded. Similar disturbances occurred in parts of South Carolina.
- Lucchesi, the assassin of Empress Elizabeth of Austria, was convicted at Geneva, Switzerland, and sentenced to life imprisonment.
13. The seventieth anniversary of the Methodist Protestant Church was celebrated in Maryland.
18. Rear-Admiral W. S. Schley received an ovation at Frederick, Md., his native town.

The Board of Public Works of Maryland decided in favor of the sale of the State's holding in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

FOREIGN NECROLOGY, 1898.

- Austria, Elizabeth, Empress of, 61, assassinated at Geneva, September 10.
 Barrios, Jose M. R., 39, President of Guatemala, assassinated February 8.
 Bessemer, Sir Henry, 85, inventor, London, March 15.
 Bismarck, Prince Otto Edward Leopold, 83, German statesman, Freidrichsruhe, August 1.
 Black, William, 57, Scotch novelist and journalist, December 11.
 Cecil, Lord Sackville, 50, London, Eng., January 29.
 Crespo, Joaquin, ex-President Venezuela, 50, killed in battle April 17.
 Denmark, Louise, Queen of, 81, Copenhagen, September 29.
 Garcia, Gen. Calixto, Cuban patriot, 60, of pneumonia, at Washington, D. C., December 10.
- Gladstone, Wm. E., English statesman, May 19.
 Jenner, Sir William, 83, physician to the Queen, London, December 12.
 Meier, Herman H., 89, founder North German Lloyd, Bremen, November 18.
 Parnell, Mrs. Delia Tudor, 89, mother of Chas. Stewart Parnell, died in Ireland, March 27.
 Plimsoll, Samuel, 74, ("the Sailor's Friend") London, England, June 3.
 Rothschild, Baron Ferdinand James de, M. P., 59, London, England, Dec. 17.
 Taschereau, Cardinal, 78, Quebec, Apr. 12.
 Tennyson, Frederick, eldest son of Lord Tennyson, poet laureate, London, February 26.
 Romero, Senor Don Matias, 61, ambassador of Mexico, at Washington, D. C., December 31.

MARYLAND NECROLOGY, 1898.

- Anderson, C. Thos., 70, inventor, Clarksburg, January 26.
 Archer, H. W., 43, lawyer, Belair, Jan. 19.
 Archer, Stevenson, 70, ex-Treasurer of Maryland, died in Baltimore, August 2.
 Bacon, John, 82, Balto. county, Nov. 9.
 Bouchelle, John W., 92, Bohemia Manor, Cecil county, December 13.
 Bowie, T. J., Anne Arundel co., Sept. 3.
 Brennan, Rev. Michael J., 48, Cumberland, July 1.
 Bromwell, Dr. Wm. H., 52, physician, Port Deposit, September 30.
 Brown, John B., 62, lawyer, Centreville, May 16.
 Brunner, Lewis, 87, ex-Mayor Frederick city, January 26.
 Bull, Dr. John F., 74, physician, Harford county, April 5.
 Busteed, Wm. W., 54, editor, Centreville, February 11.
 Carr, Dr. Mortimer, A.R.F., 47, physician, Cumberland, March 24.
 Cheston, Dr. C. Morris, 49, Treasurer Anne Arundel co., Annapolis, Dec. 1.
 Compton, Barnes, 65, Laurel, Dec. 2.
 Cushwa, Isaac B., 87, Hagerstown, Jan. 23.
 Dallam, John S., 82, Belair, December 2.
 Dashiel, Dr. Cadmus, 85, Princess Anne, July 9.
 Dashiel, Edwin, 72, Cambridge, December 30.
 Dent, John F., 84, St. Mary's co., Jan. 7.
 Dorsey, Hammond, 56, Howard co., Jan. 9.
 Edelen, Richard H., 66, lawyer, Charles county, May 2.
 Elder, James A., 68, Emmitsburg, Sept. 10.
 Ensor, John, 77, Balto. county, Oct. 10.
 Fairbanks, Jas. A., 75, Balto. co., Feb. 23.
 Fay, Prof. Wm. Wirt, 65, Naval Academy, April 23.
 Feibiger, Admiral Jno. C., 77, Easton, Oct. 9.
 Fowler, Geo. W., 59, Balto. co., Apr. 24.
 Frieze, John T., 71, Havre de Grace, Jan. 2.
 George, Thomas I., 55, civil engineer, Towson, September 4.
 Goldsborough, Wm., 55, of Talbot co., educator, New York, September 21.
 Gorrell, Andw. J., 83, Harford co., Nov. 11.
 Governeur, Mrs. Mary D., 88, Frederick, October 4.
 Hardcastle, Geo. T., 70, Easton, Sept. 3.
 Harlan, Henry, 50, Harford co., Oct. 27.
 Harley, Albert G., 40, teacher, Centreville, August 17.
 Heald, Comdr. Eugene de F., 50, Annapolis, March 27.
 Hill, Wm. I., 60, lawyer, Upper Marlboro, July 17.
 Hollingsworth, Nathaniel T., 64, Harford county, July 22.
- Hooe, Peter H., 77, Prince George's co., May 12.
 Irwin, Wm. L., 33, editor, Boonsboro, October 22.
 Johnson, Julius A., 73, editor, Auburn, N. Y., July 25.
 Kaline, John H., 48, bailiff, Baltimore county, October 17.
 Keating, Thomas J., 69, lawyer, Centreville, June 1.
 Keech, Dr. Jas. O., 52, Balto. co., May 12.
 Laurenson, Francis Beaston, 80, Pikesville, Baltimore county, December 25.
 Lee, James Fenner, 54, diplomatist, St. Mary's county, January 31.
 Loose, August, 67, Towson, Dec. 25.
 Manning, Rich'd, 78, Westminster, Aug. 25.
 Marr, Andrew, 82, Hagerstown, Aug. 29.
 Merrick, Chas. H. R., 53, Kent co., Oct. 18.
 Moore, George H., 72, Judge Orphans' Court, Caroline county, April 9.
 Parke, Joseph M., 88, lawyer, Westminister, February 18.
 Partridge, John, 88, Elkton, July 23.
 Perkins, Jas. T., Sr., 73, Prince George's county, May 16.
 Perdue, Kendall, 94, Parsonsburg, Wicomico co., December 28.
 Reckefus, William K., Orphans' Court Judge, Cecil co., Port Deposit, Jan. 29.
 Routzahn, D. Henry, 57, Frederick co., February 11.
 Sasseer, P. A., 67, Waldorf, Sept. 30.
 Slack, Wm. D., 44, Superintendent House of Correction, January 26.
 Small, Albert, 58, lawyer, Hagerstown, December 23.
 Smith, Sylvester, 76, Ridgely, March 28.
 Smith, Dr. Lloyd H., 45, Easton, Apr. 3.
 Stanhope, L. G., 79, Hagerstown, Apr. 5.
 Stouffer, Daniel, 59, Washington county, March 7.
 Sturgis, John J., merchant, Snow Hill, November 5.
 Thirston, John B., 86, builder, Hagers-town, January 4.
 Thompson, Marcellus, 60, Charles co., November 16.
 Tome, Jacob, 87, financier, Port Deposit, March 16.
 Tuck, W. Clement, 79, Annapolis, May 8.
 Warfield, G. T., 77, A. A. co., June 17.
 White, John, 93, mcht., Salisbury, Wicomico co., December 27.
 Whittaker, Edmund S., 60, manufacturer, Principio Furnace, Cecil Co., Dec. 13.
 Wickes, Thos. W., 50, druggist, Chester-town, January 24.
 Witmer, Peter A., 64, Hagerstown, Aug. 2.
 Wrightson, Francis A., 86, Talbot co., March 12.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) NECROLOGY, 1898.

- Ammen, Daniel, Rear-Admiral, July 11.
 Augur, Gen. Christopher C., 76, Jan. 16.
 Beall, Robert, 61, bookseller, August 10.
 Bruce, Blanche K. (colored), 56, ex-U.S. Senator from Mississippi, March 17.
 Carter, Capt. James H., December 27.
- Dahlgren, Mrs. Madeline V., 63, May 28.
 Hammett, Dr. Chas. M., 63, Nov. 23.
 Janney, Dr. Edgar, January 3.
 Lincoln, Dr. N. S., 70, October 14.
 Moore, Wm. G., 69, Supt. Police, July 12.
 Turnbull, Maj. John S., 54, retired, May 8.

BALTIMORE NECROLOGY, 1898.

- Adler, Elias E., 73, retired, May 11.
 Allen, Geraldus S., Adams Exp., Nov. 11.
 Amoss, James E., 63 July 15.
 Applegarth, Nath., 79, retired, May 13.
 Applegarth, Nath. J., retired, Dec. 11.
 Auld, Benj. F., 69, ex-Capt. Police, Moh. 21.
 Austin, Theodore S., 58, retired, June 4.
 Baker, Wm. W., 54, merchant, March 19.
 Ballentyne, Thomas, 70, October 29.
 Barnes, Hanson P., 65, merchant, Jan. 18.
 Barrett, Capt. Gregory, U. S. N., 61,
 died of fever before Santiago de Cuba,
 August 7.
 Batchelor, Dr. Kemp B., 82, Dec. 21.
 Bawden, John H., 72, bank officer, Nov. 27.
 Beck, William, 59, printer, Nov. 17.
 Beck, Louis, 60, manufacturer, Dec. 19.
 Becker, John A., 48, merchant, Jan. 1.
 Bentley, Peter, 75, July 16.
 Bird, W. Bland, 21, phys., April 4.
 Bittig, Rev. Dr. C. C. (in Phila.), Dec. 24.
 Blandin, Lieut. John J., Battleship Maine,
 died at Baltimore, July 16.
 Bohrer, Dr. Benj. F., 78, phys., Aug. 12.
 Boyd, William, 46, merchant, April 29.
 Bradyhous, Richard, 83, retired, Apr. 30.
 Broaders, Henry, 73, stationer, Feb. 24.
 Brooks, Nathan C., 89, educator, Oct. 4.
 Brown, Andrew, 71, builder, July 5.
 Brown, Robt. Riddell, 47, lawyer, July 8.
 Camp, Joseph, 71, builder, retired, May 20.
 Carpenter, J. Walter, 57, merch., Jan. 2.
 Cator, Mrs. Elizabeth B., 72, Nov. 21.
 Causey, Uriah F., 79, May 24.
 Chambers, Robt. M., 53, builder, May 24.
 Clark, John, 72, merchant (Jacksonville,
 Fla.), September 27.
 Clarke, J. Lyle, 64, January 6.
 Clendenin, Jas. W., 75 (New York), Oct. 15.
 Clendenin, Mrs. Susan R., 97, Nov. 6.
 Coale, Lewis P., 64, April 25.
 Cockrill, Dr. Joseph M., 59, phys., July 23.
 Colton, George, 80, retired, May 4.
 Corkran, Wm., 81, merchant, April 2.
 Congdon, S. Hopkins, 52, retired, Feb. 1.
 Cooper, Astley P., artist, August 23.
 Courlander, Bernard, 83, musician, Apr. 14.
 Crumpton, Rev. S. W., 87, (Protestant
 Episcopal), January 19.
 Crawford, Wm. H., 69, merchant, July 23.
 Cross, Wm. Stewart, 63, merch., June 14.
 Crowell, Michael W., 58, mariner, Jan. 9.
 Dashiel, Chas. W., 40, editor, Aug. 16.
 Dixon, R. W. K., 76, merchant, Oct. 19.
 Delphey, William, hotel keeper, July 30.
 Denmead, Adam, 44, lawyer, July 29.
 Denison, Capt. D. S., 53 (in N. Y.), July 1.
 De Lacour, Lewis J., 48, July 8.
 Donaldson, Sam'l C., librarian, Jan. 24.
 Duffy, Daniel, 72, July 29.
 Dunlevy, Andrew F., 68 (auditor B. &
 O.), July 26.
 Duvall, Charles, 68, merchant, July 1.
 Edmonds, William H., editor, March 29.
 Elder, Thomas S., 81 (in New Orleans),
 November 3.
 Elliott, Joseph P., broker, Jan. 14.
 Fink, Joseph, 75, merchant, March 11.
 Fitzhugh, Henry M., 83, retired, March 3.
 Ford, Chas. E., 67, theatre, retired, May 7.
 Frames, James P., 64, druggist, June 27.
 Frederick, John M., 81, retired, July 19.
 Froehlich, John C., 50, mfr., April 10.
 Fulks, Dr. James S., 69, phys., March 13.
 Galt, Dr. John M., 87, phys., May 13.
 Gallen, Rev. Jos. A. (Cath.), Nov. 24.
 Geiger, John W., 45, druggist, Jan. 16.
 Gephhardt, John, 82, retired, June 13.
 Gifford, Hugh, 81, retired, June 6.
 Gminder, Jacob, 64, silversmith, Sept. 10.
 Gordon, Graham, 50, lawyer, November 2.
 Gottschalk, Albert, 63, mfr., October 7.
 Graff, August N., February 27.
 Graham, Daniel, 70, July 6.
 Griffith, Robert S., 35, printer, Oct. 25.
 Gross, William H., 61 (Archbishop of Or-
 egon), died in Baltimore, Nov. 14.
 Grossi, Angelo, 73, ballet master, Moh. 28.
 Guest, J. Wesley, 67, cashier, September 13.
 Guggenheim, Max, 77, merch., Oct. 27.
 Gustavus, Gerhard, 37, broker, May 13.
 Hable, Joseph, 50, merchant, April 4.
 Hagner, William H., 73, July 9.
 Hansou, William H., 51, July 29.
 Hamilton, Charles, 70, florist, March 3.
 Hamilton, Matthew A., 63, Savings Bank,
 December 11.
 Hammersley, David L., confect'r., Jan. 8.
 Haneke, Rev. Aug. B., 30, at sea, May 27.
 Harrison, W. E. C., 63, bookseller, Jan. 15.
 Harris, J. Morrison, 80, lawyer, July 16.
 Hartman, Henry C., 60, May 13.
 Hartman, George F., 62, August 20.
 Hawley, R. K., 77 (at Cleveland, O.), June 10.
 Hayes, John S., 82, October 24.
 Hehl, Louis, 67, manufacturer, Nov. 15.
 Heldmann, Dr. Joel A., 77, March 23.
 Hindes, Joseph F., bank officer, Aug. 16.
 Hipsley, Levin F., 63, September 23.
 Hirschberg, Nathan J., 84, retired, April 3.
 Hitchcock, Wm. H., 71, proof-reader, Dec. 22.
 Hoffman, Charles T., April 11.
 Holland, John C., 75, retired, Jan. 16.
 Holloway, Charles T., 70, March 17.
 Hooper, Capt. James, 94, March 14.
 Horn, Dr. Louis C., 53, October 23.
 Hughes, Geo. Wilson, 81, May 28.
 Hussey, Michael B., 40, detective, April 12.
 Irelan, William S., 41, merchant, Aug. 18.
 Jackson, Arthur, 76, printer, Sept. 3.
 Jean, Ichabod, 83, builder, August 4.
 Joerdens, Joseph, 71, mcht., Dec. 27.
 Johnston, R. M., 76, author, Sept. 23.
 Jones, Rev. Geo. E., 56 (Presb.), March 17.
 Jones, Wm. B., 85, shipbuilder, Feb. 15.
 Justus, William S., 87, jeweler, Dec. 15.
 Kahl, George F., 65, artist, July 26.
 Kahler, Capt. Charles P., 1st U. S. Vol.
 Engineers, December 30.
 Kaiser, Fred'k., 69, merchant, Aug. 18.
 Keeling, John L., 68, builder, Sept. 7.
 Keidel, Louis J., 64, merchant, June 4.
 Kelly, Charles O., 55, July 4.
 Kerchner, Frederick A., 68, Dec. 31.
 Kerngood, Abraham, 54, October 26.
 Kerr, Charles G., 65, lawyer, Sept. 19.
 King, Solomon, 75, druggist, May 13.
 King, George W., 72, printer, Nov. 12.

Baltimore Necrology, 1898—Continued.

- Kirwan, J. Oliver, 64, mariner, April 20.
 Kirwan, John H., 74, bailiff, Sept. 15.
 Knatz, Philip, 55, merchant, March 7.
 Koch, William, jeweler, October 4.
 Krager, George W., 58, hotel, Jan. 19.
 Lassen, John C., 60, railroad, June 18.
 Lautenbach, Joseph, 83, retired, May 24.
 Lawton, Richard, 93, December 27.
 Leakin, Andrew J., 65 (B. & O.), July 2.
 Lee, Calvin C., 29, lawyer, September 1.
 Lee, Dr. Charles C., 60, November 30.
 Lee, Dr. William, 54, phys., April 16.
 Le Brun, Louis A., 71, florist, June 13.
 Leonard, Capt. Edmund T., 61, Oct. 20.
 Levy, Erastus, 64, retired, September 13.
 Liebman, Joseph, 74, retired, July 17.
 Linthicum, Dr. Chas. G., 78, vet., Dec. 14.
 Little, Sam'l C., 85, ret. hotel prop., Dec. 18.
 Lumberston, John, 91, vet., February 6.
 Lumpkin, Dr. Oscar O., phys., July 5.
 Lurssen, Charles C., 58, mfr., July 22.
 MacGill, P. H., 65, mfr., March 10.
 Mallon, Mrs. Isabel A. S., 44, writer, December 27.
 Mansfield, Dr. R. W., 58, June 2.
 Maisel, Andrew, 60, builder, October 31.
 Maith, Capt. William, 75, October 9.
 Massamore, Dr. George W., 55, April 7.
 Matthews, Thos. R. Jr., 67, broker, Jan. 15.
 Meeter, George A., 47, September 1.
 McAtee, Walter B., 63, August 4.
 McCaffrey, Thomas, 62, February 21.
 McColgan, Mgr. Edward, 85, February 5.
 McDowell, Dr. William S., 75, Jan. 2.
 McDowell, Hamilton, 51, engraver, Jan. 17.
 McElroy, Charles, 63 (B. & O.), May 24.
 McKenna, Patrick, 62, October 28.
 McKee, Wm. F., mercht., retired, Aug. 8.
 McKim, Isaac, 27, banker, June 21.
 McKim, Mrs. Catharine L., Dec. 30.
 McLane, Robert M., ex-Governor of Maryland (at Paris), April 16.
 McSherry, Rich. M., 55, lawyer, June 28.
 Miltenberger, Mrs. Sarah E., 71, Dec. 31.
 Mitchell, Joz. C., 71, detective, July 31.
 Mitchell, Dr. Charles H., 41, phys., July 22.
 Mitchell, John G., 69, lawyer, Dec. 15.
 Miller, Daniel, 49, merchant, Dec. 13.
 Montelius, Capt. John A., 35, Feb. 22.
 Moran, Joseph C., 66, October 4.
 Morris, John Boucher, 77, October 8.
 Morrison, Rev. Geo., 67 (Presb.), Aug. 28.
 Mullinari, Pietro, 62, merchant, July 6.
 Muth, Joseph, 61, druggist, August 1.
 Nachman, Abraham, 75, mch't., Dec. 20.
 Norfolk, Jos. J., 58, merchant, May 22.
 Norris, William H., 71, retired, Feb. 7.
 Norris, Arthur N., 54, mch't., Dec. 22.
 Ockerman, Rev. J. F., 62 (M. E.), Jan. 24.
 O'Brien, Thomas J., 50, June 21.
 Parkhurst, Geo. T., 76, mch't., Oct. 28.
 Parrish, William B., 81, retired, Oct. 24.
 Parran, William J., merchant, Aug. 30.
 Pendergast, Chas. H., 69 (in N.Y.), March 5.
 Perin, Oliver, 69 (B. & O.), August 12.
 Piper, E. Balton, 82, retired, May 25.
 Peters, Peter F., 77, retired, May 9.
 Pollard, James, 55, lawyer, Sept. 14.
 Price, William T., 53, July 22.
 Purnell, L. B., 60, merchant, May 5.
 Putzel, Selig G., 77, mch't., Dec. 27.
 Quarles, Giles W., 49, merchant, Sept. 21.
 Raine, William, 76, editor (St. Joseph, Mo.), November 14.
 Reardon, George E., 45, lawyer, Aug. 23.
 Reeder, Charles F., 39, November 5.
 Reindollar, Jacob T., 86, September 8.
 Reitz, Philip, 67, manufacturer, Jan. 23.
 Rennert, Robt., 61, hotel prop., Oct. 3.
 Reynolds, Byron, 37, lawyer, July 5.
 Richardson, Charles M., 50, actor, Feb. 29.
 Ridgely, Thomas G., 72, retired, July 25.
 Riggs, Joshua W., 55, merchant, Jan. 10.
 Riley, John H., 55, manufacturer, Jan. 24.
 Ringold, James T., 46, lawyer, Jan. 17.
 Robinson, James R., 32, January 1.
 Rowe, William T., 62, merchant, Jan. 25.
 Ruark, Edward W., 80, November 2.
 Russell, Henry J., 81, November 5.
 Sadtler, Ernest T., 34, July 15.
 Sanner, Isaac S., 88, pilot, Dec. 12.
 Santos, T. A., 33 (in N.Y.), September 12.
 Scharf, J. Thomas, 54, Maryland Historian (in New York); February 28.
 Schirmer, George M., 81, retired, June 17.
 Schley, Wm. Louis, 75, attorney, Dec. 15.
 Schultz, Richard, 32, musician, Sept. 3.
 Scott, Rossiter S., 70, binker, June 6.
 Scott, George, 78, merchant, August 16.
 Seemuller, Wm., auctioneer, Dec. 23.
 Seim, Henry, 75, manufacturer, Dec. 14.
 Seliger, Joseph, 85, retired, March 17.
 Shanks, Thomas, 68, July 4.
 Sharp, Capt. Jas. T., master mar., Dec. 12.
 Sharretts, John F., 82, retired, April 18.
 Shewell, Mrs. Olivia Rand, 59, actress (in New York), June 23.
 Shriner, Rev. Sam'l S., 76 (Presb.), Feb. 25.
 Shultz, Dr. H. M., 68, July 6.
 Simpson, James T., 83, August 17.
 Smith, Dr. Alan P., 58, July 18.
 Smith, Charles G., druggist, November 3.
 Smith, Fred. H., civil engineer, Dec. 24.
 Snyder, John H., 70, builder, Dec. 12.
 Spear, P. F., 59, merchant, September 28.
 Spicer, Dr. Hiram L., 57, February 12.
 Starr, George W., October 8.
 Starr, Dr. Hezekiah, 82, October 23.
 Stauffer, D. Edward, 35, teacher, Sept. 30.
 Stevens, George O., 63, mfr., May 9.
 Stocksdale, H. C., 30, clerk, January 19.
 Switzer, William, 65, butcher, March 10.
 Talley, B. N., 49, insurance, October 15.
 Tagart, Enoch D., June 23.
 Taylor, William W., 75, banker, March 15.
 Taylor, Henry, 75, bookseller, Dec. 3.
 Thomas, Edward L., 77, retired, May 7.
 Thomas, John Henry, 74, lawyer, July 15.
 Thorburn, H. C., 57, lawyer, October 15.
 Torsch, Capt. John W., 61, engraver, Oct. 1.
 Towles, James, 68, March 22.
 Trent, John W., 47, clerk, April 15.
 Turner, Robert, 79, merchant, Jan. 3.
 Valentine, Ezra, 78, May 30.
 Van Leer, Solomon, 75, retired, Feb. 7.
 Vonderhorst, J. H., 61, January 28.
 Walsh, Patrick, 80, retired, March 2.
 Walton, Robert J., 51, October 7.

Baltimore Necrology, 1898—Continued.

Walter, Rev. Joseph M., 31, March 20.	Wiedemann, Gottfried 85, June 1.
Washburn, Wyman F., 78, November 4.	Wildermuth, John H., 56, June 15.
Watson, John, 66, gardener, April 8.	Wilkens, Julius C., 60, mcht., March 10.
Weinberg, Bernard, 40, March 23.	Wilson, John W., 69, mariner, Feb. 10.
Weitzel, Jacob, 88, February 27.	Wood, William E., 72, mfr., Dec. 17.
Weller, Henry, 60, July 10.	Ziegler, John M., 71, printer, Nov. 23.
Whiteford, Dr. James E., 50, Dec. 20.	Zimmerman, Rev. Geo. H., 60, Nov. 3.
Widerman, Ezra T. G., 59, January 27.	Zink, Louis, 58, December 10.

MARYLAND CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

President—Chas. J. Bonaparte, Baltimore. Secretary—Edwin G. Baetjer, Baltimore.
Treasurer—T. Erskine Carson, Baltimore.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Daniel C. Gilman, Baltimore city.	John S. Wirt, Elkton.
J. Hall Pleasants, Baltimore city.	J. Clarence Lane, Hagerstown.
John K. Cowen, Baltimore city.	James Alfred Pearce, Chestertown.
Wm. Henry Baldwin, Jr., Baltimore city.	J. Wirt Randall, Annapolis.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Joseph Packard, Jr.	Dr. Sam'l Theobald.	Fabian Franklin.	Thomas W. Hall.
William Reynolds.	George W. Sattler.	Henry P. Goddard.	Elisha H. Perkins.
J. Hemsley Johnson.	Wm. T. Brigham.	Edward Stabler, Jr.	Adolph Simon.
Skipwith Wilmer.	Henry W. Williams.	Julian Leroy White.	Wm. Winchester.
J. Pentland Brown.	George W. Gail.	George A. Pope.	W. Cabell Bruce.
Charles Markell.	John C. Rose.	R. Seabrook Albert.	Edgar G. Miller.
L. P. Hennighausen.			

DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.

The Baltimore City Democratic Reorganization Convention, December 22, 1898, elected officers for the ensuing two years as follows:

President—James P. Gorter.

Treasurer—J. Frederick Kransz

Vice-Presidents—Frank Armiger, Wm. F. Porter, Henry Allnutt.

Secretaries—Wm. H. Doe and Chas. Vogt. Sergeant at-Arms—John R. Hudgins. President Gorter was empowered, under the resolutions of the State Central Committee, to appoint a campaign committee, of seven, to have charge of party primaries and conduct party campaigns.

SHIPBUILDING IN BALTIMORE, 1898.

During 1898 forty-two vessels, aggregating 9,185 tons, were built by Baltimore shipbuilders. Their estimated value was \$689,385. The builders and type of vessels were as follows:

Columbian Iron Works—Torpedo boat McKee, tug Cumberland, lighthouse steamer Holly; all steel.

W. E. Woodall & Co.—Tug Confidence.

E. J. Codd Co.—Tugs E. J. Codd and E. T. Williams, derrick boat, and a dredging machine.

Joseph Thomas & Son—Steam yacht Chilhowee, auxiliary schooner yacht Terrapin, and power oyster dredger Commodore.

Valk & Sudler—Schooner yacht Gretchen and sloop yacht Fleetwing.

Charles Reeder & Sons—Steel propeller Susquehanna.

James Clark Co.—Steam barge Adonis. J. S. Beacham & Bro.—Tug Transport and schooner Samuel T. Beacham. R. M. Spedden Co.—Steel tugs Vidette, Isabella T. Dempsey and Neptune; wooden tugs Solicitor, Scandinavia, Anita and Curtin.

William Skinner & Sons—Two car floats and two harbor freight barges.

Charles Rhoda—Nine harbor freight barges.

David Thursby—Four harbor freight barges.

Sanford & Brooks—Steam dredging machine.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

At Washington, D. C.

Chief Justice—Charles C. Nott.

Judge Lawrence Weldon.

Judge John Davis.

Judge Stanton J. Peele.

Judge Charles B. Howry.¹

Chief Clerk—Archibald Hopkins.

Assistant Clerk—John Randolph.

Bailiff—Stark B. Taylor.

AMERICAN NECROLOGY, 1898.

- Bavard, Anne Francis, daughter of Thos. F. Bayard, in Algiers, November 16.
- Bayard, Thos. F., American statesman, of Delaware, 69, at Dedham, Mass., September 28.
- Bellamy, Edward, 48, author, Springfield, Mass., May 22.
- Bennett, Joseph M., 82, philanthropist, Philadelphia, September 29.
- Brice, Calvin S., 53, ex-U. S. Senator of Ohio (in New York), December 15.
- Buell, Gen. Don Carlos, 80, Kentucky, November 19.
- Butterworth, Benj., 60, U. S. Comm'r of Patents, Thomasville, Ga., January 21.
- Capron, Capt. Allyn K., 27, Rough Riders, fell in battle in Cuba, June 24.
- Capron, Capt. Allyn, U.S.A., Fort Myer, Va., September 18.
- Chalmers, Gen. Jas. B. (Confederate), 68, Memphis, Tenn., April 9.
- Cochran, John P., 89, ex-Governor Delaware, December 27.
- Conger, Omar D., 83, ex-Senator U. S., of Michigan, died Ocean City, Md., July 11.
- Cooley, Thos. M., 74, jurist, Ann Arbor, Mich., September 12.
- Couldock, Charles, 83, actor, New York, November 27.
- Dabney, Robert L., 77, educator, Knoxville, Tenn., January 4.
- Davenport, Fanny, 48, actress, at Duxbury, Mass., September 26.
- Davies, Rev. Dr. Davidson, 54, New Orleans, April 28.
- Davis, Winnie, 34, daughter of Jefferson Davis, at Narragansett Pier, Sept. 18.
- Gridley, Capt. Chas. V., U.S.N., at Kobe, Japan, June 4.
- Hagood, Gen. Johnson (Confederate), Barnwell, S. C., January 4.
- Hall, Rev. Dr. John, 69 (Presbyterian), of New York, died in Ireland, Sept. 17.
- Hall, A. Oakey, 63, ex-Mayor New York city, October 7.
- Handy, Moses P., 50, U. S. Commissioner for Paris Exposition, January 8.
- Haskell, Gen. J. T., 60, wounded at El Caney, died at Columbus. O., Sept. 16.
- Jackson, Gen. Henry R., 78, Savannah, Ga., May 23.
- Jewett, Hugh J., 86, financier, Augusta, Ga., March 7.
- Keely, John W., motor inventor, 61, Philadelphia, November 18.
- Kirkland, Rear-Admiral William A., at Mare Island, Cal., August 12.
- Lathrop, Geo. P., 46, novelist, New York, April 19.
- McGovern, Thomas, 66, Bishop of Harrisburg, Pa.
- Morrill, Justin S., 88, U. S. Senator of Vermont, at Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.
- Morse, Stephen A., tool inventor, Philadelphia, 71, December 25.
- Pepper, Dr. Wm. 55, Philadelphia, July 28.
- Perry, Wm. Stevens, 66, Bishop of Iowa, at Dubuque, May 13.
- Quintard, Charles T., 73, Bishop of Tennessee, February 15.
- Rosecrans, Gen. Wm. S., 78, at Redondo, Cal., March 11.
- Salpointe, Jean B., 73, Archbishop, July 17.
- Schele de Vere, Prof. M., author, died in Washington, D. C., May 12.
- Schwab, Michael, anarchist, Chicago, June 29.
- Sheppard, Isaac A., 70, financier, Philadelphia, March 6.
- Singerly, Wm. M., 65, financier, Philadelphia, February 27.
- Sutro, Adolph, engineer, San Francisco, August 8.
- Waring, Col. George E., Jr., 67, in New York, of yellow fever, October 29.
- Wells, David A., 70, political economist, Norwich, Conn., November 5.
- Wikoff, Capt. Charles A., 22d Infantry, U. S. A., killed before Santiago (El Caney) July 1.
- Willard, Francis E., 58, New York, Feb. 18.
- Williams, Lieut.-Col. Charles W., 45, Havana, November 11.
- Wingfield, John H. D., Bishop of Northern California, July 27.
- Witherspoon, Rev. T. D. (Presbyterian), St. Louis, November 3.
- Wolcott, Jas. L., jurist, 56, Dover, Del., March 31.

VIRGINIA NECROLOGY, 1898.

- Carroll, John W., 68, millionaire tobacco manufacturer, Lynchburg, Feb. 9.
- Clark, Wm. Gaylord, Roanoke, Sept. 10.
- Conrad, Dr. Daniel B., 68, Winchester, September 20.
- Drinkard, Wm. F., 72, editor, Richmond, July 11.
- Edmondson, Jas. R., 66, lawyer, Lexington, March 31.
- Farrar, F. R., 71 ("Johnny Reb"), Richmond, August 13.
- Gunter, Benj. T., 68, of Accomac county, died in Baltimore, February 6.
- Hendeen, John N., ex-Treasurer of the Confederacy, 75, Staunton, March 5.
- Horner, David B., 62, at Lynchburg, December 26.
- Jordan, Dr. R. M., 76, Jordan's, White Sulphur Springs, September 4.
- Kimberly, Wm. H., 77, merchant, Fortress Monroe, August 14.
- Lee, Mrs. Anna Maria, 87, mother of Gen. Fitz Lee, Stafford county, Nov. 3.
- Pleasant, James, 67, lawyer, Richmond, July 16.
- Potts, Thomas D., 56, merchant, Richmond, October 21.
- Stearns, Franklin, 52, Richmond, Oct. 3.
- Taliaferro, Gen. Wm. B., 79, Gloucester county, February 27.

FOOTBALL RECORD, 1898.

HARVARD.			ARMY CADETS, WEST POINT.		
Harvard,	11	Williams,	0	West Point,	40
Harvard,	28	Bowdoin,	5	West Point,	27
Harvard,	21	Dartmouth,	0	West Point,	0
Harvard,	53	Amherst,	2	West Point,	18
Harvard,	28	West Point,	0	West Point,	0
Harvard,	22	Newtowne,	0	West Point,	5
Harvard,	39	Chicago,	0	Total,	90
Harvard,	11	Indians,	5	Total,	51
Harvard,	10	Pennsylvania,	0	UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,	
Harvard,	17	Brown,	6	Univ. of Va.,	16
Harvard,	17	Yale,	0	Univ. of Va.,	0
Total,	257	Total,	18	Univ. of Va.,	10
PRINCETON.				Univ. of Va.,	0
Princeton,	21	Lehigh,	0	Univ. of Va.,	47
Princeton,	42	Stevens,	0	Univ. of Va.,	0
Princeton,	58	Frank'n&Marsh'l,	0	Univ. of Va.,	6
Princeton,	31	Lafayette,	0	Univ. of Va.,	12
Princeton,	30	Annapolis,	0	Univ. of Va.,	15
Princeton,	6	Cornell,	0	Univ. of Va.,	0
Princeton,	24	Maryland A. C.,	0	Univ. of Va.,	0
Princeton,	5	Penna. State,	0	Univ. of Va.,	2
Princeton,	23	Brown,	0	Total,	108
Princeton,	12	Virginia,	0	Total,	63
Princeton,	5	West Point,	5	UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.	
Princeton,	6	Yale,	0	Pennsylvania,	41
Total,	268	Total,	5	Pennsylvania,	50
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.				Pennsylvania,	40
Univ. of Md.,	30	Rock Hill,	0	Pennsylvania,	50
Univ. of Md.,	20	Druid A. C.,	0	Pennsylvania,	18
Univ. of Md.,	5	Columbian Univ.,	0	Pennsylvania,	34
Univ. of Md.,	0	Gettysburg,	0	Pennsylvania,	40
Univ. of Md.,	0	Univ. of Va.,	6	Pennsylvania,	17
Univ. of Md.,	23	Va. Pol. Institute,	0	Pennsylvania,	32
Univ. of Md.,	5	Md. A. C.,	0	Pennsylvania,	23
Total,	88	Total,	6	Pennsylvania,	0
YALE.				Pennsylvania,	35
Yale,	18	Trinity,	0	Pennsylvania,	12
Yale,	5	Wesleyan,	0	Total,	392
Yale,	34	Amherst,	0	Total,	32
Yale,	23	Williams,	0	MARYLAND ATHLETIC CLUB.	
Yale,	6	Newton,	0	Md. Ath. Club,	0
Yale,	22	Brown,	6	Md. Ath. Club,	6
Yale,	18	Indians,	5	Md. Ath. Club,	20
Yale,	10	West Point,	0	Md. Ath. Club,	41
Yale,	10	Chicago A. A.,	0	Md. Ath. Club,	6
Yale,	0	Princeton,	6	Md. Ath. Club,	14
Yale,	0	Harvard,	17	Md. Ath. Club,	30
Total,	146	Total,	31	Md. Ath. Club,	5
NAVAL CADETS, ANNAPOLIS.				Md. Ath. Club,	5
Annapolis,	11	Bucknell,	0	Md. Ath. Club,	0
Annapolis,	0	Princeton,	30	J. H. Univ.,	23
Annapolis,	16	Penna. State,	11	J. H. Univ.,	0
Annapolis,	18	Lafayette,	0	J. H. Univ.,	18
Annapolis,	52	Columbian,	5	J. H. Univ.,	16
Annapolis,	6	Lehigh,	6	J. H. Univ.,	10
Annapolis,	6	Virginia Univ.,	0	J. H. Univ.,	0
Annapolis,	21	Virginia Inst.,	5	J. H. Univ.,	0
Total,	180	Total,	57	Total,	67
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.				Total,	40
				Rock Hill Col.,	0
				Druid A. C.,	6
				Balto. Med. Col.,	0
				Balto. Med. Col.,	0
				Md. Agricul. Col.,	0
				West. Maryland,	0
				Gallaudet,	28
				St. John's Col.,	6

THE BALTIMORE SUN ALMANAC, 1899.

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BASEBALL RECORD, 1898.

THE INTERCLUB RECORD.

1898. Clubs.	Games Won.												FINAL STANDING OF CLUBS.							
	Boston.	Baltimore.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Pittsburgh.	Louisville.	Brooklyn.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.	
Boston,	..	7	9	9	6	10	10	9	8	11	11	12	102	47	.885	New York.	77	73	.513	
Balto.	5	..	8	9	8	10	10	10	9	8	7	12	96	53	.644	Pittsburg.	72	76	.486	
Cincin.ti.	4	6	..	8	8	7	6	12	9	11	9	12	92	60	.605	Louisville.	70	81	.463	
Chicago.	5	6	..	7	6	9	7	9	10	11	10	10	85	65	.567	Brooklyn.	54	91	.372	
Clevel'd.	7	6	5	7	7	7	6	8	5	9	7	12	10	81	54	.514	Washing'n.	51	101	.335
Philad'a.	4	3	7	7	7	7	6	10	6	12	9	7	78	78	.71	St. Louis.	39	111	.260	
New York.	4	3	2	5	8	6	..	5	8	11	9	10	77	..	..			
Pittsb'g.	5	4	2	4	8	8	9	..	9	5	9	9	72	Keeler,		Baltimore,			.381	
Louisv'e.	6	5	5	5	4	6	6	4	..	10	10	10	70	Freeman,		Washington,			.368	
Brookl'n.	2	5	3	4	6	6	3	9	2	..	7	7	54	Hamilton,		Boston,			.387	
Wash'tn.	3	7	5	3	2	2	4	5	4	6	..	10	51	Burkett,		Cleveland,			.345	
St. Louis.	2	2	2	4	3	5	3	4	4	6	4	..	39	Smith,		Cincinnati,			.344	
Gam.lost.	47	53	60	65	68	71	73	76	81	91	101	111	..	McGraw,		Boston,			.347	
																Baltimore.			.335	

LEAGUE PENNANT WINNERS.

Year	Champion Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Year	Champion Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1876	Chicago,	52	14	.788	1888	New York,	84	47	.611
1877	Boston,	31	17	.648	1889	New York,	83	43	.659
1878	Boston,	41	19	.707	1890	Brooklyn,	86	43	.667
1879	Providence,	55	23	.705	1891	Boston,	87	51	.630
1880	Chicago,	67	17	.798	1892	Boston,	102	48	.680
1881	Chicago,	56	28	.67	1893	Boston,	86	44	.662
1882	Chicago,	55	29	.655	1894	Baltimore,	89	39	.695
1883	Boston,	63	35	.643	1895	Baltimore,	87	43	.669
1884	Providence,	84	28	.750	1896	Baltimore,	90	39	.698
1885	Chicago,	87	25	.776	1897	Boston,	93	39	.705
1886	Chicago,	90	34	.725	1898	Boston,	102	47	.685
1887	Detroit,	79	45	.637					

CHAMPION BATSMEN.

Year	Name.	Club.	P. C.	Year	Name.	Club.	P. C.
1876	Barnes,	Chicago,	.403	1888	Anson,	Chicago,	.343
1877	White,	Boston,	.385	1889	Brouthers,	Boston,	.313
1878	Dalrymple,	Milwaukee,	.380	1890	Luby,	Chicago,	.342
1879	Anson,	Chicago,	.407	1891	Hamilton,	Philadelphia,	.338
1880	Gore,	Chicago,	.365	1892	Brouthers,	Brooklyn,	.335
1881	Anson,	Chicago,	.399	1893	Stenzel,	Pittsburg,	.409
1882	Brouthers,	Buffalo,	.367	1894	Duffy,	Boston,	.438
1883	Brouthers,	Buffalo,	.371	1895	Burkett,	Cleveland,	.423
1884	O'Rourke,	Buffalo,	.350	1896	Burkett,	Cleveland,	.419
1885	Connor,	New York,	.371	1897	Keeler,	Baltimore,	.432
1886	Kelly,	Chicago,	.388	1898	Keeler,	Baltimore,	.381
1887	Maul,	Philadelphia,	.343				

POLICE JUSTICES OF BALTIMORE.

Assigned December 1, 1898.

Central—Eugene E. Grannan.
 Eastern—George T. Leech.
 Northeastern—John A. Janetzke.
 Northwestern—Charles H. Roberts.

Western—James T. Caulk.
 Southwestern—J. Maulsby Smith.
 Southern—William B. Schoen.
 At Large—Lindley M. Huggins.

BALTIMORE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Exports.	1898.	1897.	Imports.	1898.	1897.
Rye, bushels,	4,595,773	3,416,669	Iron Ore, tons,	134,853	289,558
Corn, bushels,	44,543,185	42,692,087	Tin Plate, pounds,	614,467	1,343,921
Oats, bushels,	4,869,086	5,244,164	Salt, tons,	2,388	17,256
Wheat, bushels,	18,439,246	15,178,649	Rice, pounds,	5,349,833	10,274,244
Flour, barrels,	2,725,759	2,237,130	Coffee, pounds,	22,094,145	28,015,641
Canned Goods, value,	\$1,136,766	\$941,729	Cement, pounds,	95,836,189	81,874,303
Cotton, bales,	233,202	180,312	Bananas, value,	\$462,488	\$490,027
Coal and coke, tons,	160,065	106,561	Muriate of Potash, lbs	17,990,131	13,896,565
Cattle, head,	47,671	57,633	Kainit, tons.	36,168	55,589
Copper, pounds,	85,506,239	85,325,350	Sugar, pounds,	12,451,269	37,243,696
Glucose, pounds,	44,268,211	16,991,711	Brimstone, tons,	15,361	14,779
Iron and steel, mfrs.	\$335,695	\$793,666	Matting, value,	\$227,865	\$216,911
Beef, pounds,	19,007,825	13,441,798	Licorice Root, pounds	12,377,656	9,197,024
Tallow, pounds,	14,215,830	4,924,313	Chloride of Lime, lbs	12,582,678	6,908,625
Salt pork, bacon, hams, pounds,	107,082,156	55,831,201	Tea, pounds,	162,404	133,115
Oleomargarine, lbs.,	46,263,963	35,733,465	Caustic Soda, pounds	2,446,828	5,815,738
Rosin, barrels,	131,012	50,961	Soda Ash, pounds,	3,025,970	14,918,983
Lard, pounds,	126,839,768	95,782,933	White earthenware, value,	\$85,181	\$175,676
Petroleum, Ref., gals.	48,725,751	45,263,297	Decorated earthenware, value,	\$394,254	\$421,473
Tobaccos, Leaf, pounds	73,578,058	80,849,208	Manganese ore, tons,	38,404	11,464
Lumber, feet,	51,046,900	50,793,700	Sulphur ore or pyrites, tons,	28,763	22,403
Wood mfrs., value,	\$336,662	\$273,184	Toys, value,	\$254,581	\$198,892

BANK CLEARANCES.

1890,	\$753,095,193	1893,	\$705,826,374	1896,	\$720,089,774
1891,	735,714,652	1894,	673,413,512	1897,	795,688,363
1892,	769,346,913	1895,	695,707,281	1898,	939,863,169

VIRGINIA STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—J. Hoge Tyler.
 Lieutenant-Governor—Edward Echols.
 Attorney-General—A. J. Montague.
 Secretary of the Commonwealth—Joseph T. Lawless.
 Auditor of Public Accounts—M. Marye.
 Second Auditor—Josiah Ryland, Jr.

Treasurer—A. W. Harman, Jr.
 Supt. Pub. Instruction—J. W. Southall.
 Commis' er Agriculture—Geo. W. Koiner.
 Supt. Penitentiary—George M. Helms.
 Railroad Commissioner—James C. Hill.
 Register Land Office—J. W. Richardson.
 Supt. Public Printing—J. H. O'Bannon.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.

James Keith, Pres.—Fauquier county.
 John W. Riely, Halifax county.
 John A. Buchanan—Washington county.

Richard H. Cardwell, Hanover county.
 George M. Harrison—Augusta county.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Robert R. Prentiss. | 7. B. R. Wellford, jr. | 13. S. H. Letcher. |
| 2. B. A. Hancock. | 8. J. W. G. Blackstone. | 14. Henry E. Blair. |
| 3. George J. Hondey. | 9. T. R. B. Wright. | 15. Robert C. Jackson. |
| 4. S. G. Whittle. | 10. John E. Mason. | 16. John P. Sheffey. |
| 5. (Abolished). | 11. Charles E. Nicol. | 17. W. T. Miller. |
| 6. Daniel A. Grimsley. | 12. Thomas W. Harrison. | 18. James A. Dupuy. |

WEST VIRGINIA STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—George W. Atkinson.
 Auditor—L. M. LaFollett.
 Treasurer—M. A. Kendall.

Supt. Public Instruction—J. Russell Trotter.
 Attorney-General—Edgar P. Rucker.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Daniel L. Russell.
 Lieut.-Governor—Charles A. Reynolds.
 Secretary of State—Cyrus Thompson.
 Auditor—Hal. W. Ayer.

Treasurer—William H. Worth.
 Supt. Pub. Instruction—Chas. H. Mebane.
 Attorney-General—Zebulon V. Walser.
 Com. of Agriculture—J. R. Smith.

THE BALTIMORE SUN ALMANAC. 1899

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TEMPERATURE RECORD FOR BALTIMORE, 1898

THE RECORD FOR BALI
By F. J. Walt, Local Forecast Official

Date.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1. 30	21	27	14	44	27	51	33	79	50	86	63	100
2.	27	1.	24	10	38	31	57	37	77	53	73	62
3.	37	22	21	12	45	32	43	31	60	49	81	61
4.	41	24	34	11	40	35	49	32	66	50	75	62
5.	47	32	40	23	48	34	42	29	55	50	75	61
6.	41	28	38	30	46	32	46	26	55	45	80	59
7.	46	37	44	26	49	35	51	30	54	45	80	60
8.	60	35	44	28	52	33	62	36	53	42	88	63
9.	46	34	47	31	54	36	60	40	68	40	90	69
10.	44	33	60	33	61	41	63	47	73	47	84	67
11.	39	36	57	37	63	45	59	45	69	51	80	65
12.	50	39	65	42	71	51	70	46	82	56	91	71
13.	60	40	59	39	65	53	67	50	74	58	88	70
14.	48	38	56	33	61	43	54	45	72	54	89	70
15.	50	38	47	34	52	37	51	43	74	59	83	68
16.	52	33	84	20	51	42	71	48	82	60	68	63
17.	36	28	40	19	72	47	81	52	75	58	74	60
18.	41	28	36	33	56	44	74	59	73	50	73	68
19.	36	30	42	36	77	54	59	48	87	57	81	66
20.	49	36	45	40	69	55	61	47	92	70	80	59
21.	50	37	43	35	55	41	60	44	78	63	76	61
22.	40	33	37	34	43	48	66	46	71	58	79	57
23.	55	38	39	29	63	48	78	58	67	59	76	55
24.	44	33	57	29	49	4	74	57	80	65	96	80
25.	35	31	42	27	54	40	57	49	78	62	98	70
26.	43	34	42	24	56	36	50	45	67	59	95	72
27.	41	31	40	27	59	47	52	43	77	57	88	71
28.	36	26	41	25	64	53	44	34	79	63	94	70
29.	38	29	..	..	60	47	60	40	75	63	86	68
30.	30	19	..	..	57	44	73	48	80	62	90	66
31.	34	24	..	..	51	38	..	..	78	56	..	..

MONTHLY RAINFALL IN BALTIMORE FOR FOURTEEN YEARS

Month.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
January.....	3.07	4.48	2.57	3.35	4.22	1.80	4.89	6.42	1.78	1.46	4.67	2.62	2.05	2.99
February.....	4.40	5.49	4.69	2.83	2.53	5.52	2.41	4.43	3.53	0.83	7.07	5.13	1.32	1.32
March.....	1.60	4.85	3.49	4.62	5.71	4.07	7.94	7.20	1.38	1.19	2.94	4.70	2.40	2.58
April.....	1.37	2.06	2.44	2.11	8.70	3.94	2.48	3.15	3.52	3.80	7.42	1.44	3.19	1.84
May.....	4.50	7.07	2.57	4.22	6.82	5.98	3.11	6.35	3.78	7.26	3.04	1.61	6.88	3.86
June.....	6.31	5.64	4.44	3.22	6.17	2.42	5.45	4.87	2.26	3.29	2.83	3.94	2.57	1.06
July.....	2.67	8.08	8.32	2.82	11.03	3.61	7.79	4.07	1.88	1.73	3.40	6.32	6.93	5.31
August.....	7.78	3.94	4.15	6.17	1.40	6.44	4.24	1.83	1.81	1.41	2.43	1.93	4.71	6.09
September.....	1.30	1.90	2.80	4.90	4.59	4.76	5.46	2.36	1.80	4.75	6.01	4.14	2.17	1.56
October.....	6.51	1.39	1.06	2.99	4.12	5.73	2.76	.26	3.44	3.80	2.20	1.11	3.67	3.97
November.....	4.04	4.09	2.02	3.04	6.45	74	1.33	3.85	3.78	1.90	1.86	3.34	4.39	4.34
December.....	2.49	3.12	5.04	3.26	0.61	2.67	3.24	2.28	2.29	4.12	2.84	0.37	3.40	3.34
Totals.....	46.04	52.11	43.59	41.53	62.35	46.96	54.21	45.05	32.15	38.24	40.47	38.59	47.49	36.46

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SEASONS

The mean temperature for the four climatic divisions of Maryland during the seasons of the year is as follows:

Climatic Divisions.	Seasons.				Year.	Seasonal Changes.			
	Spring.	Summer	Autumn	Winter.		Winter to Spring.	Spring to Summer	Summer to Autumn	Autumn to Winter.
Eastern Maryland.	51.7	74.5	55.8	36.1	54.5	15.6	22.8	18.7	19.7
Southern Maryland.	53.1	75.5	57.2	36.9	55.6	16.2	22.4	18.3	20.3
Northern-Central Maryland.	50.6	73.5	54.3	33.1	53.0	17.5	22.9	19.2	21.2
Western Maryland.	49.4	72.7	52.7	31.7	52.0	17.7	23.3	20.0	21.0

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